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SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 19

THIRD SESSION OF THE ELEVENTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1911

125.770
7/1/13

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1. Report of the Auditor General for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Volume I, Parts A to P, and Volume II, Parts Q to Y. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. William Paterson.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. William Paterson.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

3. Estimates for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1912. Presented 2nd December, 1910, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier... ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

4. Supplementary Estimates for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1911. Presented 6th February, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

5. Further Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on 31st March, 1911. Presented 16th March, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

5*a*. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year esding 31st March, 1911. Presented 8th May, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
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5*b*. Further Supplementary Estimates for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1911 Presented 3rd May, 1911, by Hon. W. S Fielding.
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5*c*. Further Supplementary Estimates for the fiscl year ending 31st March, 1912. Presented 9th May, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
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5*d*. Further Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on 31st March, 1912. Presented 17th May, 1911, by W. S. Fielding.
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6. List of shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada as on December 31, 1910. Presented 10th April, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
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7. Report on dividends remaining unpaid, unclaimed balances and unpaid drafts and bills of exchange in Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, for five years and upwards prior to December 31, 1910. Presented 19th July, 1911, by Hon. William Templeman.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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8. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ended 31st December, 1910.
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9. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada for the year ended 31st December, 1910. Presented 27th April, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for distribution.

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10. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910. Part 1, Canadian Trade. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

10*a*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Part II. Canadian Trade with France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States. Presented 32nd November, 1910, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

10b. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Part III. Canadian Trade with foreign conntries, except France, Germany, the United Kingdom and United States Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
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10c, Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910. Part IV, Canadian Trade, Miscellaneous. Presented 31st March, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

10d. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31st 1910. Part V, Grain Statistics, including the crop year ended August 31st 1910, and the season of navigation ended December 6th, 1910. Presented 12th May, 1911, by Hon. William Paterson....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

10e. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910, Part VI., Subsidized steamship services. Presented 20th April, 1911, by Hon. William Paterson.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

10*f* Report of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910, part VII.—Trade of foreign countries and Treaties and Conventions. Presented 31st March, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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11. Report of the Department of Customs, for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. William Paterson.
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12. Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenue for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, by Hon. William Templeman.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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13. Inspection of Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light, for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. William Templeman.
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14. Report on Adulteration of Food, for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. William Templeman.
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15. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

15a. Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the fiscal year ending the 31st March, 1910. Presented 12th January, 1911, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

15b. Report of the Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Commissioner, J. G Rutherford, V.S., for the year ending 31st March, 1909.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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16. Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms, for the year ending 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
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17. Criminal Statistics for the year ended 30th September, 1909. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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18. (1908). Return of the eleventh general election for the House of Commons of Canada, held on the 19th and 26th of October, 1908.. .. ..*Reprinted.*

18. Return of By-Elections (Eleventh Parliament) House of Commons, 1910.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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19. Report of the Minister of Public Works on the works under his control for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. William Pugsley.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

19a. Progress Report Ottawa River Storage, for the fiscal year 1909-1910 (supplementing investigations in regard to Georgian Bay Ship Canal project). Presented 6th March, 1911, by Hon. William Pugsley..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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19b. Report upon Reconnaisance Survey of the Nelson River, September-October, 1909. Presented 16th February, 1911, by Hon. William Pugsley.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

20. Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. G. P. Graham.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

20a. (1909.) Canal Statistics for the season of navigation, 1909. Presented 21st March, 1910, by Hon. G. P. Graham .. .. ..*Printed for both distrbiution and sessional papers.*

20a. Canal Statistics for the season of navigation, 1910. Presented 10th April, 1911, by Hon. G. P. Graham.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

20b. Railway Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1910. Presented 16th December, 1910, by Hon. G. P. Graham.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13.

20c. Fifth Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, for the year ending 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. G. P. Graham.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

21. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Marine, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

21a. Report of the Geographic Board of Canada containing all decisions to 30th June, 1910.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14.

21b. Report on Ice formation in the St. Lawrence River, and Report of the influence of Icebergs on the temperature of the Sea as shown by use of the Micro-Thermometer in a trip to Hudson Strait and Bay in July, 1910, by H. T. Barnes, D.Sc., F.R.S.C. Presented 16th May, 1911, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

21c. List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being a list of vessels on the registry books of Canada, on 31st December, 1910. Presented 19th July, 1911, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

22. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Fisheries), 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 15.

23. Report of the Harbour Commissioners, &c., to 31st December, 1910.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

23a. Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, for the fiscal year 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 15—*Concluded.*

24. Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 16.

25. Report of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. Frank Oliver.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 17.

25*a* Report of the Chief Astronomer, Department of the Interior, for year ending 31st. March, 1910.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

25*b*. Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch, Department of the Interior, 1909-10. Presented 31st March, 1911, by Hon. Frank Oliver.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers

25*c*. Report of Dr. P. H. Bryce, Chief Medical Officer, Appendix to Report of Superintendent of Immigration. Presented 9th. December, 1910, by Hon. Frank Oliver.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18.

25*d*. Report of the Hydrographic Survey (Streams measurement). Department of the Interior.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers*

26. Summary Report of the Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines, for Calendar year 1910. Presented 19th. July, 1911, by Hon. William TeTmpleman.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

26*a*. (1909) Summary Report of the Mines Branch of Department of Mines, for the calendar year, 1909. Presented 26th. January, 1911, by Hon. William Templeman.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
This is bound in Vol. XVI, 1910.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19.

27. Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. Frank Oliver.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

28. Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1910. Presented 2nd December, 1910, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 20.

29. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

29*a*. (No issue).

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 20—*Concluded.*

29b. Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

30. Civil Service List of Canada, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy... .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21.

31. Second Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada, for the period from 1st September, 1909 to 31st August, 1910. Presented 1st December, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

32. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 22nd November, 1910. by Hon. Charles Murphy.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

33. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament for the year 1910. Presented 17th November, 1910, by the Hon. the Speaker.. .. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

34. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 30th November, 1910, by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

35. Report of the Militia Council, for the fiscal year ending 31st March. 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. Sir Frederick Borden.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

35a. Report of General Sir John French, G.C.B., Inspector General of the Imperial Forces, upon his Inspection of the Canadian Military Forces. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Hon. Sir Frederick Borden.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

35b. Report upon the best method of giving affect to the recommendations of General Sir John French, regarding the Canadian Militia, by Major General Sir P. H. N. Lake, K.C.M.G., Inspector General. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Hon. Sir Frederick Borden.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

35c. Interim Report of the Militia Council for the Dominion of Canada on the Training of the Militia during the season of 1910. Presented 31st March, 1911, by Hon. Sir Frederick Borden.. .. ..*Printed for distribution.*

36. Report of the Department of Labour, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1910, including Report of Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.
Printed for both distribution and sessional popers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 22.

36a. Report on Industrial Disputes in Canada up to 31st March, 1911.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

36b. Comparative prices of Agricultural, Fisheries, Lumber and Mine prodnets in Canada and the United States, 1906-1911. Presented 28th July, 1911, by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 22—*Concluded.*

37. Sixth Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for the year ending 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. G. P. Graham.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

38. Report of the Royal Commission on Trade Relations between Canada and the West Indies, together with Part II, Minutes of evidence taken in Canada and Appendices; Part III, Minutes of evidence taken in the West Indies, and Appendices; and also Part IV, Minutes of evidence taken in London and Appendices. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Ho. William Paterson.. .. ..*Printed for Sessional Papers.*

39. Report of the Honourable the Secretary of State, on the inquiry into the affairs of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. .. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23.

40. Ordinances of the Yukon Territory, passed by the Yukon Council in the year, 1909. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. .. ..*Not printed*

40a. Ordinances of the Yukon Territory passed by the Yukon Council in the year 1910. Presented 4th April, 1911, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. .. ..*Not printed.*

41. General Orders issued to the Militia, between the 1st November, 1909, and the 18th October, 1910. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Hon. Sir Frederick Borden.
Not printed.

42. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last session of Parliament, on account of the fiscal year 1910-11. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Hon. William Paterson.. .. ..*Not printed.*

43. Statement in pursuance of section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the year ending 31st March, 1910. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Hon. William Paterson.
Not printed.

44. Statement of expenditure on account of miscellaneous unforeseen expenses, from the 1st April, 1910, to 17th November, 1910, in accordance with the Appropriation Act of 1910. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Hon. William Paterson. ..*Not printed.*

45. Statement of Superannuation and Retiring Allowances in the Civil Service during the year ending 31st December, 1910, showing name, rank, salary, service, allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, also whether vacancy filled by promotion or by new appointment, and salary of any new appointee. Presented 22nd November, 1911, by Hon. William Paterson.. .. ..*Not printed.*

46. Report of the proceedings of the preceding year, of the Commissioners of Internal Economy of the House of Commons, pursuant to Rule 9. Presented 1st December, 1910, by the Hon. the Speaker.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

47. Return, in pursuance of section 16, of the Government Annuities Act, 1908, containing statement of the business done during the fiscal year, ending 31st March, 1910. Presented 1st December, 1910, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

48. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st December, 1910, for a copy of the existing lobster fishery regulations, adopted by Order in Council on 30th September, 1910. Presented 1st December, 1910, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
Printed for sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

49. Detailed statement of all bonds or securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, since last return (25th November, 1909), submitted to the Parliament of Canada under Section 32 of Chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906. Presented 1st December, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. ..*Not printed.*

50. Annual Return respecting Trade Unions, under chapter 125, R.S.C., 1906. Presented 1st December, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. .. ..*Not printed.*

51. Regulations under "The Destructive Insect and Pest Act." Presented 1st December, 1910, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.. .. ..*Not printed.*

52. First Annual Report of the Commission on Conservation, 1910. Presented 5th December, 1910, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

53. Regulations established by Order in Council of 17th May, 1910, for the disposal of petroleum and gas on the Indian Reserves in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and in the Northwest Territories. Presented 5th December, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. .. .. y .. .. ..*Not printed.*

54 Report of the International Waterways Commission on the regulation of Lake Erie, with a discussion of the regulation of the Great Lakes System. Presented 7th December, 1910, by Hon. William Pugsley.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

54*a*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 12th December, 1910, for a copy of all orders in council or other authority, appointing members of the Canadian section of the Joint International Waterways Commission, together with all reports, recommendations and correspondence submitted to the Government, or any department thereof, by the said Canadian section, or any member thereof. Also a statement of the total expenses of such Canadian section up to date, with particulars thereof. Presented 8th May, 1911.—*Mr. Macdonell.. .. .. ..Not printed.*

55. Return in so far as the Department of the Interior is concerned) of copies of all Orders in Council, plans, papers, and correspondence which are required to be presented to the House of Commons, under a Resolution passed on 20th February, 1882, since the date of the last return, under such Resolution. Presented 9th December, 1910, by Hon. Frank Oliver.. .. ..*Not printed.*

55*a*. Return of lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the year which ended on the 31st October, 1910. Presented 4th May, 1911, by Hon. Frank Oliver .. .. *Not printed.*

56. Regulations issued by the Department of the Naval Service regarding rates of Pay, pursuant to Section 47 of the Naval Service Act. Presented 9th December, 1910, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur... .. ..*Not printed.*

56*a*. Regulations issued by the Department of the Naval Service, regarding the issue of the existing Lobster Fishery Regulations, adopted by rder in Council on 30th September, 1910, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.. .. ..*Not printed.*

56b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a statement showing the detailed expenditure to date out of the sum voted by the House in connection with the new Navy, giving in each case the amount paid, to whom paid and the object of the expenditure. Presented, 16th December, 1910.—*Mr. Monck*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

56c. Return to an order of the House of Commons dated 14th December, 1910, for a Return showing how many applications have been received from Canadian citizens for service in the proposed Canadian Navy, as officers, and able seamen or blue-jackets, respectively, and how many officers and men, respectively, of the British Navy have made application for such service. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Jameson* .. .. ..

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

56*j*. Return to an order of the Senate dated February 1, 1911, calling for in as many columns:—1. The names of all the ships of which the Canadian fleet service is actually composed. 2. The tonnage of each of these ships. 3. How old, is each ship at present. 4. The purchase price, or cost of construction, or, in default thereof, the actual value of each ship. 5. The horse-power of each of them. 6. The motive power, side wheels, propeller or sails. 7. The number of persons of which the crew of each of these ships is composed. 8. The cost of annual maintenance of each ship with its crew. 9. The purpose for which each ship is used, specifying whether it is for the guarding of the coasts, the protection of fisheries, or for the what other purpose. 10. The waters on which each of these ships sails—the waters of the Atlantic or Pacific Oceans, the Great Lakes, of the St. Lawrence river, or elsewhere, with a short statement showing the number and the net tonnage of the ships of the Great Lakes service,—of the ships stationed on the shores of British Columbia, and of the ships sailing on the waters of the eastern portion of the American continent owned by us. Presented 14th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

56*k*. Orders in Council published in *Canada Gazette* 11th February, 1911, No. 83/146. Regulations for entry of naval instructors. No. 91/146. Revised rates of pay for electricians. No. 86/146. Revised travelling allowances. Presented 23rd February, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright.. .. ..*Not printed.*

56*l*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1911, for a copy of the final protocol or agreement entered into at the International Naval Conference held in London, December, 1908, February, 1909, and of the general report presented to the said Naval Conference on behalf of its drafting committee, and of all correspondence exchanged between the Imperial Government and the Government of Canada in regard to the same. Presented 10th March, 1911.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

56*m*. 1. Correspondence and documents respecting the International Naval Conference held in London, December, 1908, February, 1909. 2. Correspondence respecting the Declaration of London. 3. Final Act of the Second Peace Conference held at The Hague in 1907, and Conventions and Declarations annexed thereto. Presented 23rd March, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed*

56*n*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a Return showing:—1. How many Canadians have been accepted as members of the Canadian Navy. 2. What are the names and former residence of those who have been accepted. Presented 24th March, 1911.—*Mr. Taylor (Leeds)*,.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

56*o*. Order in Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 31st March, 1911, and published in the *Canada Gazette* April 15th, 1911:—No. 358 revised regulations for entry of surgeons into the Naval Service. Presented 24th April, 1911, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.. .. ..*Not printed.*

57. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated the 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence between the Government of Canada or the Right Honourable, the First Minister, and the government of Manitoba, or the Premier of Manitoba, referring to the demand of Manitoba for an extension of boundaries and an increase in subsidy. Presented 14th December, 1910.—*Mr. Staples.*
Printed for sessional papers.

58. Memorandum respecting the finances of the National Battlefields Commission, as on the 31st March, 1910. Presented 15th December, 1910, by Hon. William Paterson.
Printed for sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

58*a*. Report from The National Battlefields Commission. Presented 15th December, 1910, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

58*b*. Return to an Address of the Senate dated 24th February, 1911, calling for a copy of the last report made to the Government by the members of the Quebec Battlefields Commission. Presented 10th March, 1911. *Hon. Mr Landry.. .. ..Not printed.*

58*c*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 12th January, 1911, for copies of all Orders in Council relating to the appointment of members of the "National Battlefields Commission" of the Province of Quebec, as well as a statement showing the sums received by the said Commission, the sources whence received, the interest thereon, the expenses incurred, the nature of such expenses, distinguishing what has been paid for the acquisition of lands, the balance in hand, and the approximate cost, with the nature of the expenses to be incurred to attain the end which the Commission has proposed for itself. Presented 21st March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry Not printed.*

58*d*. Return to an order of the Senate dated 23rd February, 1911, for a statement showing the number of gold, silver, and bronze medals, which the Quebec Battlefields Commission has caused to be struck in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the City of Quebec, the cost of each of these series of medals, the names of the persons to whom, or the institutions to which, gold medals, silver medals, and bronze medals have been given. Presented 28th April, 1911. *Hon. Mr Landry.. .. ..Not printed.*

59 Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty or reciprocity with the United States, and also if all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 15th December, 1910. *Mr. Foster.. .. .. ..Not printed.*

59*a*. Supplementary return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States, and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster. Not printed*

59*b*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States, and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 3rd February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.. .. ..Not printed.*

59*c*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents

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protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 8th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. .. .

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testing against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 28th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*j*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 28th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*k*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 31st March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*l*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 7th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*m*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 19th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*n*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 19th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*o*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, boards of trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States, and also of all similar documents pro-

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testing against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 2nd May, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*p*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 5th May, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*q*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1911, for a Return showing what duties are imposed by Australia, New Zealand, Norway, France, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Japan, Argentine, Venezuela and Russia, respectively, upon each of the articles included in the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada.

And also, a statement showing the import prices in 1910 on which duty was collected on the butter, eggs cheese, salt, beef, bacon, hams, mutton, lamb, pork in brine and other meat products detailed, barley, beans, oats, peas, wheat, hay, flaxseed, green apples, and animals, imported from the above named countries. Presented 8th May, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

59*r*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1911, for a Return showing, taking the latest Return of Commerce and Navigation of the United States as a basis, the advantage Canada will have in the United States market over her principal competitors, under the construction given at Washington by the United States Court of Customs Appeals on April 10th, 1911, regarding the favoured nation clause, by which the competitors of Canada in the United States market are denied the privileges granted to Canada by the reciprocal agreement in regard to the importation into the United States of the following goods and articles, namely: (*a*) Mackerel pickled or salted; (*b*) Herring, pickled; (*c*) Cod, Haddock, Hake and Pollock, dried, smoked, salted or pickled; (*d*) all other kinds of fish, salted or pickled; (*e*) Fish oils: (*f*) Butter; (*g*) Cheese; (*h*) Cattle; (*i*) Horses; (*j*) Oats; (*k*) Coke; (*l*) Mineral Waters; (*m*) Rolled Iron or Steel Sheets, coated with zinc, tin or other metal; (*n*) Mica; (*o*) Flax seed; (*p*) Beans and dried peas; (*q*) Onions; (*r*) Potatoes; (*s*) other vegetables in natural state.

Also showing the present rate of duty in the United States on the above goods and articles; the rate under the proposed reciprocal agreement of the said goods and articles; the value of goods; and the amount of duty collected on goods imported from said competitors on the trade of said year, which will be free under the agreement on goods from Canada. Presented 16th May, 1911.—*Mr. Sinclair*..*Not printed.*

59*s*. Further supplementary Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 19th May, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*...*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

59*l*. Statements relative to (1) The yearly imports, quantity and value, for the past six years into Canada from, respectively, Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Argentine Republic and the United States, of wheat, oats, horses, cattle, sheep, lambs, mutton, beef, eggs, butter, cheese, fowl, vegetables and fruit.

(2) The average prices of butter and of eggs in London, England, for the past five years in comparison with the prices, respectively, in Eastern Provinces, in Montreal, in Toronto, in Minneapolis, in Chicago, in Detroit, in Buffalo, in Boston and in New York. Presented 28th July, 1911, by Hon. S. A. Fisher . . . . . *Not printed.*

60. Return of orders in council passed between the 1st of November, 1909, and the 30th September, 1910, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Dominion Lands Survey Act, Chapter 21, 7-8 Edward VII. Presented 11th January, 1911, 1911, by Hon. Frank Oliver. . . . . *Not printed.*

60*a*. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the British Columbia *Gazette*, between 1st November, 1909, and 30th September, 1910, in accordance with provisions of subsection (*d*) of section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion Lands within the 40-mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Presented 11th January, 1911, by Hon. Frank Oliver. . . . . *Not printed.*

60*b*. Return called for by section 77 of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 20 of the Statutes of Canada, 1908, which is as follows:

"77. Every regulation made by the Governor in Council, in virtue of the provisions of this Act, and every order made by the Governor in Council, authorizing the sale of any land or the granting of any interest therein, shall have force and effect only after it has been published for four consecutive weeks in the *Canada Gazette*, and all such orders or regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within the first fifteen days of the session next after the date thereof, and such regulations shall remain in force until the day immediately succeeding the day of prorogation of that session of Parliament, and no longer, unless during that session they are approved by resolution of both Houses of Parliament." Presented 11th January, 1911, by Hon. Frank Oliver. . . . . *Not printed.*

61. Return of Orders in Council passed between the 1st November, 1909, and the 30th September, 1910, in accordance with the provisions of the Forest Reserve Act sections 7 and 13 of Chapter 56, Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 11th January, 1911, by Hon. Frank Oliver. . . . . *Not printed.*

62. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated the 7th December, 1910, for a copy of Sir John Thompson's memorandum on the question of the rights of fishing in the bays of British North America, prepared for the use of the British Plenipotentiaries at Washington in 1888, and a copy of the Treaty agreed to and approved by the President. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*

Printed for sessional papers.

63. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of any memorials, correspondence, &c., between His Excellency the Governor General and the Colonial Office, or between any member of the government, and the foreign consuls general in Canada, relative to the status of the latter, at official functions, such as the vice-regal drawing room. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Sproule.*

Printed for sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

64. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th December, 1910, for a return showing:—1. What newspapers or companies publishing newspepers in the cities of Montreal and Quebec have directly or indirectly received sums from the Government of Canada for printing, lithographing, binding or other work, between the 31st March, 1910, and the 15th November, following.

2. What is the total amount paid to each of said newspapers or companies between the dates above stated. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Monk.. .. ..Not printed.*

65. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all Orders in Council, correspondence, papers, maps or other documents, which passed between the Government of Canada or any member thereof, and the Government of Quebec, or any member thereof, or any other parties on their behalf, or between the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario, or any members thereof, regarding the extension of the boundaries of the province of Quebec, as set forth in an Order in Council dated 8th July, 1896, establishing a conventional boundary, therein specified. And also any correspondence, papers, documents, &c., that may have passed between the aforesaid governments or members thereof, relative to the passing of an Act to confirm and ratify the aforesaid conventional boundary, which was passed in 1898. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Sproule.*

Printed for sessional papers.

66. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a Return showing the names of manufacturers in Canada of turned kiln dried maple boot, last and shoe last blocks, in the rough, for making manufacturers' boot and shoe lasts. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Hughes.. .. ..Not printed.*

67. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence, reports, memorials, surveys and other papers in the possession of the Government, and not already brought down, regarding the oyster industry of Canada; also a copy of all correspondence, reports and other papers regarding the ownership and control of Oyster beds and of barren bottoms suitable for Oyster culture, and regarding the consolidating of the ownership with the control and regulation of such beds and barren bottoms, and vesting the same in the hands of the Dominion Government; also a copy of all correspondence, reports, recommendations and other papers relating to the leasing or sale of such beds or barren bottoms or of portions of them, for the purpose of Oyster culture or cultivation. Also a copy of all correspondence and reports relating to the culture, cultivation and conservation of oysters and other mollusks. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Warburton.*

Printed for sessional papers.

68. Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a copy of all reports, evidence, correspondence, and other documents relating to an investigation into irregularities in the life saving station at Clayoquet, mentioned on page 353 of the Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for 1909 and 1910, sessional paper No. 22. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Barnard.. .. ..Not printed.*

69. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a Return showing how many employees of the custom house at Montreal have left the service since the 1st July, 1896, up to this date, with their names, duties, salaries and ages, respectively, and date of their leaving; the names, ages, salaries and duties of those who have replaced them, the date of their entry and their present salaries. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Wilson (Laval).. .. ..Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

69*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th February, 1911, for a Return showing the full names of the permanent or temporary employees appointed at Montreal since the 1st of January, 1904, in the Post Office Department, the Customs, Inland Revenue and Public Works; the age and place of residence of these employees at the time of their appointment, the dates and nature of changes, promotions or increases of salary granted these employees since their appointment. Presented 28th April, 1911.—*Mr. Gervais*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

70. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a Return showing what arrangements have been made with foreign countries by the Governor General in Council under the provisions of the Customs Tariff Act of 1907, without reference to Parliament. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. ..*Not printed.*

71. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a Return showing the total expenses in connection with the surrender of St. Peter's Indian Reserve, including moving the Indians to new reserve, sale of lands, and all the expense made necessary by the surrender. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Bradbury*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

71*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence with Rev. John McDougall and all instructions given to him regarding St. Peter's Indians and their reserve; and of Rev. John McDougall's report of his investigations at St. Peter's Indian Reserve. Presented 11th January, 1911. —*Mr. Bradbury*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

71*b*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a Return showing the total expenses in connection with the surrender of St. Peter's Indian Reserve, including moving the Indians to new Reserve, sale of lands, and all the expense made necessary by the surrender. Presented 18th January, 1911. —*Mr. Bradbury*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

71*c*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, offers, agreements, orders in council, reports, records, regulations, or other papers or documents, relating to the grant or surrender to one Merrill, or some other person or corporation, of the concession or right to bore for and acquire natural gas, upon or under the Six Nation Reserve, at or near Brantford, Ontario; together with a statement of all monies paid for said concession or right, and also of all monies subsequently received by the Six Nation Indians, or by the government on their behalf for such concession or rights. Presented 2nd February, 1911. —*Mr. Osler*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

72. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence, reports, documents and papers relating to the strike of the employees of the Cumberland Coal and Railway Company, Limited, not previously brought down. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Rhodes*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

72*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a copy of the agreement of settlement of the late strike between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the conductors and brakemen, and of all correspondence, documents and papers relating thereto, or in consequence thereof, between the said parties, or between either and any person or persons authorized or professing to act for either, or between the Government or any Minister or Deputy Minister or other person on its behalf, and said parties, or either of them, or any person authorized or professing to act for them or either of them before, during, or since said strike. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Northrup*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

72*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, documents and papers relating to the late strike on the Grand Trunk Railway between the said railway and the striking conductors and trainmen, or between either and any person or persons authorized or professing to act for either, or between the Government or any Minister or Deputy Minister, or any one on his behalf, and either of said parties or any on professing to act on behalf of either, since the 29th day of November, A.D., 1910, and particularly all documents, papers, correspondence and agreements relating to the reinstatement of any of the men who had been on strike, and the appointment of Judge Barron Presented 2nd February, 1911.—*Mr. Northrup*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

73. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a Return implementing for the year 1910, the information brought down in answer to an Order of the House of Commons referring to the operations of the mint, dated January 19, 1910. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 24th November, 1909, for a return showing the total amounts paid by the government in each year since 1896, for all printing, advertising and lithographing done outside of the Government Printing Bureau; the total amount so paid by each department of the Government or such purposes during each year; the names and addresses of each individual, firm or corporation to whom any such moneys have been so paid, and the total amount paid to each such individual, firm or corporation in each year since 1896. What portion of the said sums, if any, so paid since 1896 was expended after public advertisement, tender and contract, to whom such tenders were awarded, whether to the lowest tender in each case, what portion was expended otherwise than by public advertisement, tender and contract, and to whom it was paid in each instance. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Armstrong*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74*a*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 1st February, 1911, for a Return showing year by year, from July 1st, 1896 up to date, the amounts paid to the Montreal *Herald*, by the several departments of the Government of this country. Presented 8th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74*b*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 25th January, 1911, for the production of a statement showing, year by year, from the 1st July, 1896 up to this date, the sums of money paid to the newspaper, *Le Soleil*, by each of the different departments of the Government of this country. Presented 8th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.* *Not printed.*

74*c*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 25th January, 1911, for the production of a statement showing, year by year, the sums of money paid the newspaper *La Vigie*, of Quebec, by each of the different departments of the Government of this country from the founding of that newspaper up to this date. Presented 8th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74*d*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 1st February, 1911, for a Return showing, year by year, from 1st July, 1896, up to date, the amounts paid to *La Presse* of Montreal, by the several departments of the Government of this country. Presented 8th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74*e*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 1st February, 1911, for a Return showing, year by year, from July 1st, 1896, up to date, the amounts paid to *La Presse* of Montreal, by the several departments of the Government of this country. Presented 8th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

74*f* Return to an Order of the Senate dated 24th January, 1911, for a Return showing, year by year, from the 1st July, 1896, up to date, the amounts paid to the paper *Le Canada*, of Montreal, by each of the departments of the government of this country. Presented 8th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

76. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a Return showing all applications made to the Government during the period of agreement with Japan concerning Japanese immigrants, to admit such immigrants for special purposes, together with a copy of all correspondence in connection with the same. Presented 12th January, 1911.—*Mr. Taylor (New Westminster)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

76*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a Return giving a list of the special immigration agents appointed by the government since the 31st March, 1909, in what portions of Great Britain and Ireland, the European Continent, or other country they are severally located, their addresses when they were so appointed the date of their appointment in each case their respective salaries and expenses, and any commissions that may have been paid to each or any since their appointment. Presented 12th January, 1911.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

76*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a Return showing the number of immigrants who have come to Canada since the 31st March last up to the present time, the countries from which they came, the number from each such country, the number of males and the number of females in each case, the number under fourteen years of age, between fourteen and twenty-one years, between twenty-one and forty, and between forty and sixty in each case, their occupations before coming to Canada, their religion, their destination in Canada, their occupation when they arrived at such destination; also the number who have been prevented from landing, and the number deported. Presented 6th February, 1911.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

76*c* Return to an Order of the Senate dated 24th January, 1911, calling for the production in detail of the accounts and claims fyled at the Department of the Interior or the Immigration Office, Quebec, by Mr. Jacques Dery; restaurant keeper, during the navigation season of 1910. Presented 7th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

76*d*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 20th January, 1911, calling for the report received by the Immigration Department on the subject of the complaints brought against Mr. Jacques Dery, the keeper of the restaurant established in the immigration buildings at Quebec, and also of the correspondence exchanged and the inquiry held by the immigration agent with regard to the overcharges by the restaurant keeper, and of the refund which he had to make to immigrants of the price obtained for goods of bad quality. Presented 7th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

76*e*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 25th January, 1911, for the production of a complaint, signed by a large number of persons employed at the Immigration Office and Immigration buildings at Quebec and addressed to the agent of the Department at that place, against Mr. Jacques Dery, the restaurant keeper, and also of the reply of the latter. Presented 7th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

76*f*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 25th January, 1911, that an Order of this House do issue for the production of a letter dated 1st June, 1910, written by Mr. L. Stein, of Quebec, addressed to Mr. W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration. Presented 10th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

76*g*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd April, 1911, for a Return showing the itemized accounts, vouchers, statements, reports and other papers relating to the salary and expenses of and payments to W. O. Creighton, farmer delegate to Great Britain in 1910. Presented 28th April, 1911.—*Mr. Stanfield*.. .. .. ..*Not printed*

76*h*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd April, 1911, for a Return showing all itemized accounts, vouchers, statements, reports and other papers relating to the salary of and payments to W. A. Hickman, immigration agent to Great Britain in 1902 and 1903. Presented 28th April, 1911.—*Mr. Stanfield*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a Return showing:—1. The estimated quantity of each class of material required for the construction.

2. The rates or prices agreed upon and the estimated cost of each class of material, based on rates on accepted tender.

3. The total estimated cost based on these quantities and rates in each case of the several bridges let to contract during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910, referred to on pages 3 and 4 of the Sixth Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway.

4. A copy of the specifications and contract in each case, the number of the contract and the name of the contractor.

5. The number of bridges yet to be let to contract, location and character, and the estimated quantity of the different kinds of material in each case.

6. Why these bridges have not been let to contract and when contracts will probably be entered into as to these.

7. The bridges let to contract before March 31, 1909, identified by locality, name of each contractor and number, the estimated cost of each of these bridges at the time the contract was let, based on contract prices, the changes made in the plans, specifications or contracts if any, and claims or allowances for alterations or extras, if any, the percentage of the work done, the payments made to date, the amounts retained as contract reserve, and the ascertained or estimated amount required to complete in each case.

8. The bridges that have been completed, identified as above, the estimated cost at the time of awarding the contract, the nature and extent of changes in plans, specifications, or contract, if any, the increase or decrease of cost thereby occasioned, and the actual total cost of each of those bridges. Presented 13th January, 1911.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

77*c*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a Return showing in all cases where finished structures on the National Transcontinental Railway, have differed materially, to an extent involving a difference in cost of more than $10,000, from the original standard plans; the original estimated cost of the structure; the cost according to altered plans; the nature of the change; the name of the resident engineer, and of the contractor or sub-contractor; the reason, if any, given for the alteration of plans; and a copy of the correspondence exchanged thereon between the headquarters staff and the engineer on the ground. Presented 24th January, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*d*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a Return showing the clause in the standard contract on the National Transcontinental Railway having reference to train hauled filling, with a statement showing what amounts have been paid to date, and to whom, for services of this nature. Presented 24th January, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*e*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a Return showing what amounts to date have been paid on force account to each and to all contracts connected with the National Transcontinental railway, setting forth the district affected thereby. Presented 24th January, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. ..*Not printed.*

77*f*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a Return showing all cases where in construction work on the National Transcontinetal Railway a richer mixture of concrete was used than that indicated in the standard specification, to an extent affecting the cost of the work to the amount of $5,000 or more; also the original estimated cost and the actual cost in each of such cases. Presented 24th January, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*g*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a Return showing a list of the members of the engineering staff who have been dismissed, or have resigned or left the service of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission since 1904, with position formerly held, the date of leaving, and the assigned cause in each instance. Presented 7th February, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*h*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th January, 1911, for a Return showing:—1. In those cases in which an agreement was come to last autumn between Mr. Killiher and Mr. Gordon as to overbreak on the eastern Division of the Transcontinental Railway, what quantities of material, and of what class, and what sums of money were taken from or added to the progress Estimates.

2. In the cases where measurements had to be made, have they been made, and with what result. Presented 17th February, 1911.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*i*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a Return showing, in respect of all cases on the National Transcontinental Railway, where the original specifications have not been adhered to; the estimated cost as per original plan; the actual or estimated cost as per amended plan; the name of the contractor and the resident engineer, and the reason given by the latter for such change. Presented 21th February, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*j*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a Return showing what will have been the total expenditure upon, in connection with or in consequence of, the National Transcontinental Railway up to the 31st of December, 1910, and what amount it is estimated will be required to complete and fully equip the said road between Winnipeg and Moncton. Presented 27th February, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23 *Continued.*

77*k*. Interim Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway for the nine months ended December 31, 1910. Presented 27th February, 1911, by Hon. G. P. Graham.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

77*o*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1911, for a Return prepared upon the lines of Sessional Papers No. 46*i* of the 26th April, 1909, relating to the Eastern Division of the Transcontinental Railway, showing the actual expenditure upon each of the scheduled items upon each of the 21 contracts for construction of this division, down to the latest estimate made upon each contract, and the estimated quantity of work to be done and material to be furnished as to each of these items, and the estimated cost to complete the contract in each case. Presented 19th April, 1911.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*p*. Return to an Address of the Senate dated 23rd March, 1911, for a copy of the Order in Council dated 23rd June, 1910, transferring from the Government to the National Transcontinental Railway Commission, the spur line between the Quebec bridge and the city of the same name. Presented 19th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

78. For approval by the House under section 17 of the Yukon Act, Chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, a copy of an ordinance made by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in virtue of the provisions of Section 16 of the said Chapter 63, on the 9th day of December, 1909, and intituled: "An ordinance to rescind an Ordinance respecting the imposition of a tax upon ale, porter, beer or lager beer imported into the Yukon Territory. Presented 13th January, 1911, by Hon. Frank Oliver.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79. Return under Section 88 of the Northwest Territories Act, Chapter 62, Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 16th January, 1911, by Hon. Frank Oliver.. .. ..*Not printed.*

80. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence between the mover and any other persons, corporations and municipal as well as other public bodies, and the Department of Railways and Canals, respectisg the reconstruction and alteration of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's bridge across the St. Lawrence river at Lachine, P.Q. Presented 16th January, 1911.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

81. Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police Force, for the year 1910. Presented 17th January, 1911, by Sir Allen Aylesworth.. .. ..*Not printed.*

82. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all correspondonce exchanged between the government and the Phœnix Bridge Company in connection with the payment by said company of $100,000 in discharge of claims *re* contract. Presented 16th January, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. .. ..*Not printed*

83. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1910, for a return showing the number of accidents to trains of the I.C.R. for ten months, from 1st April. 1908, to 31st December, 1908; the number of persons killed or injured in each of such accidents for ten months, from 1st April, 1908, to 31st December, 1908; and the cost of each of such accidents to the I. C. R., respectively, for repairs, property destroyed, compensation to passengers, and for compensation to shippers for freight and baggage. Presented 16th January, 1911.—*Mr. Stanfield*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

83*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1910, for a return showing the sumber of accidents to trains on the I. C. R. between 1st April, 1909, and present date, and the location and particulars of each; the number of persons killed or injured in each of such accidents since 1st April, 1909, to date; and the cost of each of such accidents to the I. C. R., respectively, for repairs, property destroyed, compensation to passengers, and for compensation to shippers for freight and baggage Presented 16th January, 1911.—*Mr. Stanfield*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

83*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, showing all data, statements, estimates, recommendations and reports with regard to an Intercolonial railway renewal equipment account, and as to the initiation of such account and the operation thereof to the present time.

2. A copy of all correspondence with the Auditor General and other persons in regard thereto.

3. A copy of all correspondence, inquiries and investigations by or on behalf of the Auditor General as to the need for such account, and as to the sufficiency or otherwise of moneys carried to such account, and also as to the application of such moneys.

4. The same returns as to the maintenance of rails account; and the same returns as to a maintenance of bridges account, also as to any other items of maintenance, and as to any recommendations regarding the adoption of such accounts. Presented 16th January, 1911.—*Mr. Barker*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

12. How much a carload does the freight of sleepers sent from New Brunswick cost in the district of Quebec? Presented 3rd February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.* *Not printed.*

84. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a return showing the respective quantities of each of the staple varieties of fish landed by Canadian Atlantic fishermen yearly, since 1870, and the respective yearly values thereof. Presented 16th January, 1911.—*Mr. Jameson*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

85. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, resolutions, memorials, reports, and all other papers in the possession of the government, not already brought down, regarding otter, beaver, or steam trawling, and the operations of the trawlers *Wren* and *Coquette* in the waters of the Northumberland strait, or elsewhere, in Nova Scotia. Presented 16th January, 1911.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

86. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a return showing the revenue of the post offices of Acton Vale, Upton and St. Pie, in the county of Bagot, province of Quebec, since the year 1903 up to 1910 inclusively. Presented 17th January, 1911.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. ..*Not printed*

86*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a copy of all instructions or communications from the Department of Public Works or any officer thereof, or the minister of public works, to the chief architect, or any other architect, with respect to the preparation of plans for the construction of a post office building at Parrsboro, Nova Scotia, and all other post office buildings or public buildings to be used wholly or in part by the Post Office Department, for which votes have been passed during the period from 1st January, 1908, to 31st December, 1910 Presented 20th April, 1911.—*Mr. Rhodes*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

87. Return to an address of the Senate dated 22nd April, 1910, for:—

1. Copies of all orders in council or of every order of the Department of Justice and of the Department of Public Works, and of all the correspondence exchanged between the government, the Departments of Justice and Public Works, the Bank of Montreal, the firm of Carrier & Lainé, of Lévis, and all other persons, on the subjects of—

(*a*) The acquisition by the government of the property of the firm of Carrier & Lainé, at the time of the sale thereof by the sheriff in 1908;

(*b*) the subsequent expropriation, for purposes of public utility, of the same property, which had fallen into the hands of the bank of Montreal;

(*c*) its definite purchase from the Bank of Montreal by the government;

(*d*) the appointment of an agent to represent the government at the sale by the sheriff;

(*e*) the appointment of experts for proceeding with the expropriation of the lands in question;

2. Copies of all reports submitted, directly or indirectly, to the government, or in its possession, by the experts hereinbefore mentioned, or by the arbitrators to whom the Bank of Montreal and the firm of Carrier & Lainé had submitted their differences, or by the various advocates or agents acting in the name and in the interests of the government.

3. Copies of the various contracts entered into between La Banque du Peuple and the People's Bank of Halifax in 1905, between the government and the bank of Montreal, in 1909, between the government and Mr Ernest Cann, who had become the

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lessee of the government, for a period of thirty years, of the lands and buildings formerly the property of Carrier & Lainé.

4. Copies of all documents whatsoever and of a correspondence relating to the various transactions aforesaid, and also a statement showing all the sums of money paid by the government with respect to such transactions, with the names of the persons to whom such sums were paid, and the amounts paid to each of them, and for what particular object. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*

Not printed.

87*a*. Supplementary return to an address of the Senate dated 22nd April, 1910, for:—

1. Copies of all orders in council or of every order of the department of justice and of the department of public works, and of all the correspondence exchanged between the government, the department of justice and public works, the bank of Montreal, the firm of Carrier & Lainé, of Lévis, and all other persons, on the subject of

(*a*) The acquisition by the government of the property of the firm of Carrier & Lainé, at the time of the sale thereof by the sheriff in 1908;

(*b*) the subsequent expropriation, for purposes of public utility, of the same property, which had fallen into the hands of the Bank of Montreal;

(*c*) its definite purchase from the bank of Montreal by the government;

(*d*) the appointment of an agent to represent the government at the sale by the sheriff;

(*e*) the appointment of experts for proceeding with the expropriation of the lands in question;

2. Copies of all reports submitted, directly or indirectly, to the government, or in its possession, by the experts hereinbefore mentioned, or by the arbitrators to whom the bank of Montreal and the firm of Carrier & Lainé had submitted their differences, or by the various advocates or agents acting in the name and in the interests of the government.

3. Copies of the various contracts entered into between La Banque du Peuple, and the People's Bank of Halifax in 1905, between the government and the bank of Montreal, in 1909, between the government and Mr. Ernest Cann, who had become the lessees of the government, for a period of thirty years, of the lands and buildings formerly the property of Carrier & Lainé.

4. Copies of all documents whatsoever and of all correspondence relating to the various transactions aforesaid, and also a statement showing all the sums of money paid by the government with respect to such transactions, with the names of the persons to whom such sums were paid, and the amounts paid to each of them, and for what particular object. Presented 18th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*

Not printed.

87*b*. Further supplementary return to an address of the Senate dated 22nd April, 1910, for

1. Copies of all orders in council or of every order of the Department of Justice and of the Department of Public Works, and of all the correspondence exchanged between the government, the Departments of Justice and Public Works, the Bank of Montreal, the firm of Carrier & Lainé, of Lévis, and all other persons, on the subjects of—

(*a*) The acquisition by the government of the property of the firm of Carrier & Lainé, at the time of the sale thereof by the sheriff in 1908:

(*b*) the subsequent expropriation, for purposes of public utility, of the same property, which had fallen into the hands of the bank of Montreal;

(*c*) its definite purchase from the Bank of Montreal by the government;

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

(*d*) the appointment of an agent to represent the government at the sale by the sheriff;

(*e*) the appointment of experts for proceeding with the expropriation of the lands in question;

2. Copies of all reports submitted, directly or indirectly, to the government, or in its possession, by the experts hereinbefore mentioned, or by the arbitrators to whom the Bank of Montreal and the firm of Carrier & Lainé had submitted their differences, or by the various advocates or agents acting in the name and in the interests of the government.

3. Copies of the various contracts entered into between La Banque du Peuple and the People's Bank of Halifax in 1905, between the government and the Bank of Montreal in 1909, between the government and Mr. Ernest Cann, who had become the lessee of the government, for a period of thirty years, of the lands and buildings formerly the property of Carrier & Lainé.

4. Copies of all documents whatsoever and of all correspondence relating to the various transactions aforesaid, and also a statement showing all the sums of money paid by the government with respect to such transactions, with the names of the persons to whom such sums were paid, and the amounts paid to each of them, and for what particular object. Presented 27th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*

Not printed.

87*c*. Supplementary return to an address of the Senate dated 22nd April, 1910, for copies:—

1. Copies of all orders in council or of every order of the Department of Justice and of the Department of Public Works; and of all the correspondence exchanged between the government, the Departments of Justice and Public Works, the Bank of Montreal, the firm of Carrier & Lainé, of Lévis, and all other persons, on the subjects of—

(*a*) The acquisition by the government of the property of the firm of Carrier & Lainé, at the time of the sale thereof by the sheriff in 1908;

(*b*) the subsequent expropriation, for purposes of public utility, of the same property, which had fallen into the hands of the bank of Montreal;

(*c*) its definite purchase from the Bank of Montreal by the government;

(*d*) the appointment of an agent to represent the government at the sale by the sheriff;

(*e*) the appointment of experts for proceeding with the expropriation of the lands in question;

2. Copies of all reports submitted, directly or indirectly, to the government, or in its possession, by the experts hereinbefore mentioned, or by the arbitrators to whom the Bank of Montreal and the firm of Carrier & Lainé had submitted their differences, or by the various advocates or agents acting in the name and in the interests of the government.

3. Copies of the various contracts entered into between La Banque du Peuple and the People's Bank of Halifax in 1905, between the government and the Bank of Montreal in 1909, between the government and Mr. Ernest Cann. who had become the lessee of the government, for a period of thirty years, of the lands and buildings formerly the property of Carrier & Lainé.

4. Copies of all documents whatsoever and of all correspondence relating to the various transactions aforesaid, and also a statement showing all the sums of money paid by the government with respect to such transactions, with the name of the persons to whom such sums were paid, and the amounts paid to each of them, and for what particular object. Presented 7th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*

Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

87d Return to an order of the Senate dated 9th March, 1911, for a return of copy of the contract entered into between the Bank of Montreal and the People's Bank of Halifax, in 1905, in connection with the financial situation and with the obligations of the firm of Carrier-Laine, a copy of which contract was handed over to the government at the time of the financial transactions concluded between the Bank of Montreal and the government in 1909. Presented 4th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*

Not printed.

88. Return to an address of the Senate dated 24th November, 1910, for copies of all orders in council, memoranda or other correspondence respecting the resignation of the present Lieutenant Governor of the province of Quebec, the appointment of his successor, the application for leave of absence, and the appointment of an administrator during the absence from the country of His Honour Sir Pantaleon Pelletier. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88a Return to an address of the Senate dated 8th February, 1911, for a copy of the order in council extending, for a period of two months, the leave of absence already obtained by Sir Pantaleon Pelletier, together with copy of all the correspondence on the subject between the government, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the province of Quebec, and the present administrator of the said province. Presented 14th February, 1911.—*Hon Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed*

89. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, reports and papers of every description between the liquidators of the Charing Cross Bank or of A. W. Carpenter or anyone on their behalf, and any member of the government, or official thereof, regarding the affairs of the Atlantic, Quebec and Western railway, the Quebec Oriental railway or the new Canadian Company, limited. Presented 18th January, 1911.—*Mr. Ames.*

Not printed.

90. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a return showing how many wireless telegraph stations are owned by the government where are they located, the cost of each, and the revenue derived from each; what stations are leased, to whom they are leased, the amount of rental received each year and the period covered by said lease. Presented 18th January, 1911.—*Mr. Armstrong.*

Not printed.

91. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th March, 1910, for a return showing the names of all persons who have been fined for breach of fisheries regulations in the coast waters of the counties of Pictou and Cumberland, Nova Scotia, and Westmorland, New Brunswick, during the years 1907, 1908 and 1909, together with a full statement of the penalties inflicted, moneys collected, and fines or portion thereof remitted, if any, in each case, and for a copy of all instructions issued, reports, correspondence and documents relating in any manner thereto. Presented 18th January, 1911.—*Mr. Rhodes*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

91a Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a return showing the names of all persons who have been fined for breach of fishery regulations in the coast waters of Prince Edward Island since the year 1900 up to this date, together with a statement of the penalties inflicted, moneys collected, and fines or portions thereof remitted, in each case; and for a copy of all instructions issued, reports, correspondence and documents relating in any manner thereto. Presented 6th March, 1911.—*Mr. Fraser*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

92. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a copy of the mailing list, and names of all parties to whom the Department of Labour mailed or otherwise sent copies of the *Labour Gazette* during the year 1910, and of the names of all correspondents that report to the department on labour topics for the purposes of the *Labour Gazette*. Presented 18th January, 1911.—*Mr. Currie (Simcoe).*

Not printed.

93. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence and other papers and documents that have passed between the government and any party or parties during the past year in connection with the dredging of the Napanee river; also any instruction given by the minister in connection therewith? Presented 18th January, 1911. *Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington).. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Concluded.*

94*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th January, 1911, for a return giving the names of the lighthouse keepers on the St. Lawrence, between Quebec and Montreal, since the 12th April, 1887, and what yearly salary has been paid them respectively since that date. Presented 27th February, 1911.—*Mr. Blondin.*
Not printed.

95. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, a copy of a Report by Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Commissioner of Trade and Commerce in Holland *re* the establishment of a Netherland loan company in Canada; of all communications between the Department of Trade and Commerce and any other department of the government and Mr. Preston on the subject matter of this report; a copy of all correspondence between Mr. Preston and any person or persons in Holland regarding proposed operations of a Dutch Loan Company in Canada, and a copy of correspondence or communications of any nature whatsoever between the government or the department with any persons relating to this question. Presented 19th January, 1911.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

96*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all applications, correspondence, and other documents in reference to sections 11, 12, 14, 22, 24, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36 in township 10, range 22, west of the 4th meridian. Presented 1st February, 1911.—*Mr. Wallace*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

96*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th February, 1911, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and correspondence between the Department of the Interior or any of its officials and Mr. J. Krenzer, or their solicitor, or one Mr. Wolf, and of all reports of the officials of the said department respecting the south half section 28, township 27, range 18, west of the 2nd principal meridian, and also all correspondence, letters and telegrams between the department and one Thomas Greenway or his brother respecting the said lands; and all correspondence between the department and its officials respecting the said lands; and all papers, reports, correspondence and documents put in the files of the department, since the 1st of April, in relation to the dispute between said Krenzer and said Greenway. Presented 22nd February, 1911.—*Mr. Staples*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

97. Minutes of conference held at Washington the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th January, 1911, as to the application of the award delivered on the 7th September, 1910, in the North Atlantic coast fisheries arbitration to existing regulations of Canada and Newfoundland. Presented 19th January, 1911. by Sir Allen Aylesworth.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

97*a*. Copy of order in council approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 21st January, 1911, relating to changes in the fishery regulations under section 54 of "The Fisheries Act," chapter 45 of the revised statutes of Canada, 1906, in conformity to the agreement made at the conference held at Washington, January, 1911 Also dspatch from Mr. Bryce to Lord Grey. Presented 25th January, 1911, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur... .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

97*b*. (1) Copy of Hague Tribunal Award concerning Atlantic fisheries given 7th September, 1910;

(2) Extracts from the special fishery regulations for the province of Quebec;

(3) Protocol 30 containing statements of the acts of Newfoundland and Canada objected to by the United States authorities.

On motion of Mr. Brodeur, it was ordered, That Rule 74 be suspended, and that the foregoing papers in connection with the "Hague Tribunal Award," be printed forthwith, and put under the same cover as the documents the printing of which was ordered at the sitting of the House on the 25th January, 1911. Presented 27th January, 1911, by Hon. L. P Brodeur.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

98. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a copy of all memorials, petitions and requests received by the government since last session advocating the enlargement of the Welland canal, as well as all memorials, petitions, resolutions, &c., favouring the construction of the Montreal and Georgian Bay canal. Presented 20th January, 1911.—*Mr. Hodgins*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

98*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a copy of the lease made between the government and the Canadian Light and Power Company relating to the Beauharnois canal. Presented 20th January, 1911.—*Mr. Lortie.*
Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

98*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a return showing in detail:—1. All sums paid by the concessionaires or grantees of the Beauharnois canal as rental or royalties upon the rights conveyed to them by the Crown on the Beauharnois canal, or paid by their assigns in the enjoyment of the said rights, since the concession.

2. Of all sums paid or expended by the government upon the said canal since the date of the said concession.

3. Of all sums actually due the Crown by the grantees or assigns for the use of the said canal or in connection therewith. Presented 7th February, 1911.—*Mr. Monk.*

Not printed.

98*c*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a copy of all memorials, petitions and requests received by the government since last session advocating the enlargement of the Welland canal, as well as all memorials, petitions, resolutions, &c., favouring the construction of the Montreal and Georgian Bay canal. Presented 10th February, 1911.—*Mr. Hodgins*.. ..*Not printed.*

98*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st February, 1911, for a copy of all leases, agreements and contracts made with any person, persons, company or corporations, granting by way of lease or otherwise, any water powers on or along the Trent Valley canal; together with any correspondence in connection with same. Presented 9th March, 1911.—*Mr. Roche*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

98*e*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence concerning the lease or alienation of the Beauharnois canal, of all reports called for by the government and made concerning the said alienation by experts, officers of the departments or others, of all orders in council respecting said alienation and of the deed or deeds between the Crown and the concessionaires embodying the said lease or alienation and respecting also any transfers of their rights and privileges by the original grantees. Presented 14th March, 1911.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

99. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th December, 1910, for a statement showing the amounts paid by the several government departments since 1st January, 1908, to the following law firms, or to any member thereof, and what has been in each case the nature of the service rendered; Messrs. Dandurand, Hibbard & Company, Montreal; Stewart, Cox & McKenna, Montreal; Smith, Markay & Company, Montreal; Hibbard, Boyer & Gosselin, Montreal. Presented 23rd January, 1911.—*Mr. Reid (Grenville)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

100. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a return showing the cost of the Senate of Canada for each year since the fiscal year 1896, under the headings of number of senators, indemnity, travelling expenses, printing, staff, and contingencies. Presented 23rd January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*

Not printed.

101. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a return showing the names of the United States consuls or consular officers in the Dominion, the districts over which each has consular authority, the scale of fees which is exacted by them for certification of exports to the United States and the number of certified lots of goods exported under certificate during the year 1910. Presented 24th January, 1911.—*Mr. Rhodes*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

102. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all customs entries made at Vancouver, British Columbia, for goods entered free of duty by each of the following parties during each of the years 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910:—Robert Kelly, by himself, agent, or broker for him; Kelly. Douglas & Company, or agent, or broker, for them; and by any or all of the departments of the Dominion government; also by any other person, firm or firms, or broker, having been allowed to make free entry at Vancouver, British Columbia, during above years, declared as for supply to the Dominion government. Presented 24th January, 1911.—*Mr. Barnard*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

102*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a return showing the average value for duty in 1896 and 1910, respectively, of the unit of each article or commodity enumerated in the schedules of the Customs Act, on which an ad valorem duty was payable together with the rate of duty, the amount on which duty was paid, and the amount of duty paid for each year, with the totals, respectively. Presented 13th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

103. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a return showing the names, respective ages, when appointed, and pay received, by the sessional employees of the House of Commons. Presented 25th January, 1911.—*Mr. Sproule*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

103*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th February, 1911, for a return showing the names and addresses of all sessional employees of the House of Commons, beginning with the session immediately subsequent to the elections of 1896, and for each year succeeding, to and including the present session, their duties in each case, their home addresses, their salaries, their transfers in each and every case to either other appointments of the sessional staff or to permanent employment in any department, the dates of each such appointment or transfer, upon whose recommendation each such appointment was made, their dismissals, if any, and the reasons therefor. Presented 28th March, 1911.—*Mr. Sharpe (Ontario)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

104. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a return showing the date of the opening and closing of parliament for each year from 1896 to 1910, and the number of days the House and Senate was in session for each of these years. Presented 27th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

105. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, petitions and communications referring in any manner to the establishment or maintenance of the mail route from Athol post office to South Athol, county of Cumberland, N.S. Presented 27th January, 1911.—*Mr. Rhodes*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

106. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams or memoranda had between this government, or any member thereof, and the provincial government of Alberta and Saskatchewan, or either of them, or any of their members, in reference to securing control by such provincial governments of the lands, timber, water powers, coal and other minerals, or any of the natural resources which exist within the respective boundaries of said provinces. Presented 27th January, 1911.—*Mr. Herron*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

106*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th February, 1911, for copies of any correspondence between the government of the Dominion, or any member thereof, and the provincial governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan, or either of

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24 *Continued.*

them, or any of their members, in reference to securing control by such provincial governments of the lands, timber, water powers, coal and other minerals, or any of the natural resources which exist within the respective boundaries of said provinces, other than school lands. Presented 20th February, 1911.—*Mr. Lake*.. ..*Not printed.*

107. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence between the Minister of Justice and the Attorney General of Nova Scotia in respect to the proposed change in the constitution of the Admiralty Court for that province. Presented 30th January, 1911 —*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. .. *Not printed.*

108. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a copy of the proclamation of the Governor in Council naming a day for the coming into force of an Act intituled "An Act to amend the Railway Act, 1903," chapter 31 of the Statutes of Canada of 1901 as provided for by Section 2 of that Act. Presented 30th January, 1911.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

109. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a statement giving a concise history of the negotiations in regard to reciprocal trade carried on since 1900 between the governments of Canada and of the Australian Commonwealth, together with a copy of official telegrams upon the same subject exchanged between the two governments, or between the official representatives thereof, since the Imperial Conference of 1907. Presented 31st January, 1911. —*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

109a. Tariff relations between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, 1911. Presented 1st February, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. .. ..*Not printed.*

109*b*. Tariff relations between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, correspondence and statements, 1911. Presented 6th February, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

109*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a return shewing respectively, the total trade, the imports, the exports for each year from 1846 to 1876, both inclusive, between the British North American possessions, except Newfoundland, and the United Kingdom, the United States of America and other countries respectively. Presented 14th March, 1911.—*Mr. Borden*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

110. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence between the Finance Department, or any of its officers ,or any members of the government, and any persons or corporations with reference to the incorporation of the Farmer's Bank, or to circumstances in connection therewith. Presented 1st February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

110*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence between the government or any member thereof, or any official of the Department of Finance, and any person or association, with reference to the conduct and affairs of the Farmer's Bank since the date of its organization. Presented 1st February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

110*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of the full report and finding of the curator of the Farmer's Bank, up to the time of his appointment as liquidator of the same by the shareholders for the requisition of which, authority is given to the Minister of Finance by Section 122 of the Bank Act. Presented 1st February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.* *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

110*c*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a copy of all applications, petitions, letters, telegrams and other documents and correspondence, and all orders in council and certificates, relating to or connected with the establishment of the Farmer's Bank of Canada and its operations. Presented 1st February, 1911—*Mr. Taylor (Leeds).*

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

111. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a return showing the total cost to date of wharves at North Bay, Burks Falls and Maganatawan, Ontario; the name, date of appointment and salary of wharfinger in each case; the schedule of fees charged to public or others for use of wharf in each case; and a detailed statement of receipts for each wharf for the years 1907, 1908, 1909, giving name of party paying and for what. Presented 2nd February, 1911.—*Mr. Arthurs.*

Not printed.

112. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence since the 1st January, 1909, with the Department of Justice or any officers of that department, making or supporting request for increase of pay to employees of the penitentiary at New Westminster; and of all reports or recommendations in that connection made by any officer of the department. Also a copy of all reports made during the period indicated, by the grand jury at New Westminster with reference to the conditions at said penitentiary. Presented 3rd February, 1911. *Mr. Taylor (New Westminster).. .. ..Not printed.*

113. Report of proceedings between the Farmers' Delegation and the Prime Minister and members of the government held in the House of Commons chamber on the 16th December, 1910, with corresponding preliminary to the meeting. Presented 6th February, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

113*a*. Report of proceedings of the deputation of fruit and vegetable growers and the Prime Minister and members of the government held in the House of Commons on the tenth February instant. Presented 21st February, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

113*b*. Memorandum presented by the meat packers of Ontario and Quebec at a meeting held with members of the government on Monday, February 13, 1911. Presented 21st February, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

114. Return to an address of the Senate dated 12th January, 1911, for a copy of the order in council appointing His Honour Judge Jetté, administrator of the province of Quebec during the absence of Sir Pantaléon Pelletier, as well as a copy of any instruction whatsoever in connection with such appointment. Presented 19th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.. .. ..Not printed.*

115. Return to an address of the Senate dated 17th January, 1911, calling for dates of publication and distribution to members of parliament of the English and French editions of the debates of the Senate and of the House of Commons from the year 1900 to date. Presented 25th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.. .. .. ..Not printed.*

115*a*. Return to an order of the Senate dated 17th January, 1911, for a copy of a return showing, year by year, from 1900, up to the present day, the date of the publication and distribution to members of parliament:—

1. Of the English edition of the Journals of the Senate.

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2. Of the French edition of the same.

3. Of the English edition of the Journals of the House of Commons.

4. Of the French edition of the same. Presented 14th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

stituency of South Grey since 1901, their names, to what positions appointed, and the salary or remuneration in each case. Presented 9th February, 1911.—*Mr. Blain.*
Not printed.

120a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th January, 1911, for a return showing the full names of the permanent and temporary employees appointed at Quebec since the first of January, 1905, in the following departments: Post Office, Customs, Inland Revenue and Public Works; the age and place of residence of each of these employees at the time of their appointment, the dates and nature of changes, promotions or increases of salary granted them since their appointment. Presented 15th February, 1911.—*Mr. Lachance*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

120b. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th January, 1911, for a return showing how many appointments have been made by the government from the constituency of South Grey since 1904, their names, to what positions appointed, and the salary or remuneration in each case. Presented 20th February, 1911.—*Mr. Blain*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

120c. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a return showing how many appointments have been made by the government from the constituency of Wentworth since 1904, together with their names, to what positions appointed, and the salary or remuneration in each case. Presented 27th February, 1911.—*Mr. Blaine*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

121. Return to an address dated the 24th November, 1910, for copies of all orders in council, of all decisions rendered by the Military Council or some of its members, and of all correspondence concerning the guard and escort of honour applied for in August and September last on the occasion of the visit in Quebec and Montreal of His Excellency Cardinal Vannutelli. Presented 10th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

122. Return to an address of the Senate dated 1st February, 1911, calling for copies of petitions presented by the Quebec Board of Trade, or of the resolutions adopted by it during November and December last, and transmitted to the Right Honourable the Prime Minister of this country, together with all correspondence exchanged on the subject of these resolutions. Presented 7th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

123. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a copy of all letters, agreements, telegrams, or memoranda with respect to the application for water-power license on the Elbow river west of Calgary. Presented 13th February, 1911.—*Mr. McCarthy*.. .. ..*Not printed*

123a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence had between the government, or any member thereof, and the Municipal Council of the City of Calgary, or any member thereof, regarding the conserving of the water flow of the Elbow river above the intake established by the said city in connection with their water works system. Presented 16th February, 1911.—*Mr. McCarthy*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

124. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th January, 1911, for a statement showing the amounts paid by the various departments of the government to the Sherwin-Williams Company for paints and other goods in the years 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910. Presented 14th February, 1911.—*Mr. Boyce*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24 *Continued.*

125. Return to an order of the Senate dated 18th January, 1911, showing:

1. In 1884, did a federal statute (47 Vict., ch. 78) confirm the legal existence of the Quebec Bridge Company?

2. In 1901, did not another federal statute (1 Edward VII, ch. 81), give birth to a company known as "The Quebec Terminal and Railway Company"?

3. In 1903, after having been, for two years, completely distinct from one another, did not the two above-mentioned companies amalgamate, constituting a new company, to which a federal statute (3 Edward VII, ch. 177) gave the name of "The Quebec Bridge and Railway Company"?

4. Was it not during the same year 1903, that were signed between the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company, the agreements which give to the government the power to substitute itself to the bridge company and to complete at a certain date the colossal enterprise of the construction of a bridge over the St. Lawrence near Quebec?

5. Was not this substitution of the government to a private company confirmed by federal legislation in 1908 at the time of the adoption by parliament of chapter 59 of 7-8 Edward VII?

6. Under the said legislation, has the government passed an order in council enacting that it take hold of the whole of the undertaking, assets, properties and concessions of the said Quebec Bridge and Railway Company?

7. When was this order in council passed?

8. What composes the whole of the undertaking, assets, properties and concessions of the said company mentioned in the laws?

9. Has any part of the said whole of the undertaking, assets, properties and concessions of the company been transferred to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, or to the National Trans-continental Commission?

10. What was the part so transferred?

11. Does it comprise the bridge or some of the railway lines from the bridge and ending at the city of Quebec or at some place on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, on the north, and of the Grand Trunk railway on the south of the river?

12. Are not the construction of the bridge and of the railway lines from the bridge, north and south of the St. Lawrence river, under the exclusive jurisdiction of the government who have kept the entire control thereof? Presented 14th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

127. Return to an order of the Senate dated 17th January, 1911, for a return showing, in as many distinct columns:—

1. The names of all departments obliged by law to lay before parliament reports of their annual operations.

2. The date fixed by law for the laying of the said reports before parliament.

3. The date on which the said reports have been laid for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1910, stating whether it was the English or the French edition which was so laid.

4. The date of the publication and distribution of the French edition of the said reports.

5. The title of the reports which, up to the 15th January, 1911, nine months and a half, after the fiscal year ending the 31st March, 1910, have not yet been published in French.

6. The titles of the reports which, up to the 15th January, 1911, twenty-one months and a half after the fiscal year ending the 31st March, 1909, have not yet been published in French. Presented 16th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.. ..Not printed.*

128. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th January, 1911, for a return showing the date of incorporation, a copy of the Act of incorporation, and any subsequent amendments thereto, all petitions, correspondence, applications and other papers or data asking for or relating to the grant of subsidy thereto, a copy of all contracts for construction, the subsidies granted and the several payments of the same, the dates of payment and the persons to whom cheques were issued therefor, a copy of engineer's reports and certificates on which payment was authorized in each case, the number of miles completed, the number now being operated, the number of miles still to be finished, the total cost to date and the estimated cost of completion, and the present condition of the road, in the case of the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway Company, the Quebec and Oriental R. R. Company and the new Canadian company. Also the shareholders, directors and officers of each of these companies, the capital subscribed and paid up by each subscriber, the amounts paid out each year to directors and officers as fees and salaries, the amount paid for promotion or other expenses, in detail, for each of the above companies. In the case of any mileage operated, the yearly revenues and working expenses. Presented 17th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.. .. ..Not printed.*

128*a*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a return showing the date of incorporation, a copy of the Act of incorporation, and any subsequent amendments thereto, all petitions, correspondence, applications and other papers for data asking for or relating to the grant of subsidy thereto, a copy of all contracts for construction, the subsidies granted and the several payments of the same, the dates of payment and the persons to whom cheques were issued therefor, a copy of engineer's reports and certificates on which payment was authorized in each case, the number of miles completed, the number now being operated, the number of miles still to be finished, the total cost to date and the estimated cost of completion, and the present condition of the road, in the case of the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway Company, the Quebec and Oriental R. R. Company and the new Canadian company. Also the shareholders, directors and officers of each of these companies, the capital subscribed and paid up by each subscriber, the amounts paid out each year to directors and officers as fees and salaries, the amount paid for promotion or other expenses, in detail, for each of the above expenses. In the case of any mileage operated, the yearly revenues and working expenses. Presented 17th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.. .. ..Not printed.*

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128b. Further supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a return showing the date of incorporation, a copy of the Act of incorporation, and any subsequent amendments thereto, all petitions, correspondence, applications and other papers or data asking for or relating to the grant of subsidy thereto, a copy of all contracts for construction, the subsidies granted and the several payments of the same, the dates of payment and the persons to whom cheques were issued therefor, a copy of engineer's reports and certificates on which payment was authorized in each case, the number of miles completed, the number now being operated, the number of miles still to be finished, the total cost to date and the estimated cost of completion, and the present condition of the road, in the case of the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway Company, the Quebec and Oriental R. R. Company, and the new Canadian company. Also the shareholders, directors and officers of each of these companies, the capital subscribed and paid up by each subscriber, the amounts paid out each year to directors and officers as fees and salaries, the amount paid for promotion or other expenses, in detail, for each of the above companies. In the case of any mileage operated, the yearly revenues and working expenses. Presented 28th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

129. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th January, 1910, for a return showing in the construction of drill halls or armouries, or the leasing of sites for camps of instruction, in how many and what instances municipalities, regiments, or individuals, have contributed to the cost of the same in the way of concessions, sites, or moneys, and the amount in each case since 1901. Presented 20th February, 1911.—*Mr. Worthington*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

130. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence with the Department of the Interior or any officer thereof in regard to half-breed scrips numbers A. 8931 and A. 9970 issued to Joseph William Malbœuf, together with a copy of all documents in any way relating to the said scrips. Presented 20th February, 1911.—*Mr. Martin (Regina)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

130a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, reports, letters, telegrams and other documents, exchanged between the Right Reverend George Holmes, D.D., of Lesser Slave Lake, or anyone on his behalf, and the Minister of the Interior, or any official or temporary employee of the government, in reference to the issue or application of half-breed scrip. Presented 22nd February, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

131. Return to an order of the Senate dated 9th February, 1911, for a return showing the importations by the Dominion from the United States in the year 1910 of the following commodities:—

1. Beef and live cattle. 2. Sheep. 3. Poultry. 4. Ham. 5. Pork. 6. Bacon, 7. Flour. 8. Wheat. 9. Barley.

With the value of the different articles.

Showing also the exportations from the Dominion to the United States of the corresponding products with their relative value. Presented 22nd February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B.C.)*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

131a. Return to an order of the Senate dated 10th Februry, 1911, for a return showing in as many distinct columns, for the last five years, with an additional column containing the average thereof:—

I. The quality and value of each of the following products.—

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1. Live stock. 2. Pork and bacon. 3. Potatoes. 4. Eggs. 5. Butter. 6. Cheese. 7. Maple sugar. 8. Fruit. 9. Garden products. 10. Hay. 11. Wheat. 12. Flour. 13. Oats. 14. Other natural products. 15. Agricultural implements.

Of Canadian origin exported to:—(*a*) the United States; (*b*) the English market; (*c*) other countries.

II. The quantity and quality of the same articles, together with the amount of duty collected on each of them for consumption and imported from:—(*a*) the United States; (*b*) the British Isles; (*c*) other countries. Presented 14th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

132. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of the Interior, or any of its officers, and any other persons, respecting the timber on the Fanny Louise Irwin homestead in the District of Chilliwack, British Columbia, including any instructions to solicitors to issue a writ in Exchequer Court for cancellation of timber rights not reserved in Crown grant of the homestead. Presented 20th February, 1911.—*Mr. Taylor (New Westminster)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

133. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th January, 1911, for a return showing the total acreage of school lands sold in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan in each of the years 1906, 1907 and 1908, with the average prices realized, also a statement of sales of such lands in each said province since 1st of January, 1909, to date, giving the places at which each sale was held and date of sale; the description of the land sold; the upset price at which it was offered and the price realized; and the area of land in each township, in which these school lands are located, that was under cultivation at the time it was decided to sell the school lands therein. Presented 20th February, 1911.—*Mr. McCarthy*.. .. ..*Not printed*

134. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th December, 1909, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, documents, petitions, reports and correspondence with reference to, or in any way concerning the appointment of a government weigher at Montreal. Presented 20th February, 1911.—*Mr. Armstrong*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

135. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th February, 1910, for a return showing the number of persons in the employ of each department of the government during the year 1909 under the following heads: (*a*) civil service employees at Ottawa; (*b*) civil service employees outside of Ottawa; (c) in stated and regular employ, but not under the Civil Service Act, giving the distinctive service of each group; (*d*) those in temporary or casual employment, giving the distinctive work of each group, and also showing the total amount paid under each head. Presented 20th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

136. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th January, 1911, for a return showing the total quantity of coal delivered to ship at Pictou, in each year during which the SS. *Stanley* has been engaged in the winter service between Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and the cost thereof.

Also, statements showing the total cost of putting coal aboard; the quantity of freight handled at Pictou, and the total cost of handling such freight. Presented 21st February, 1911.—*Mr. Stanfield*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

136*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th January, 1911, for a return showing the total quantity of coal delivered to ship at Pictou, in each year during which the SS. *Earl Grey* has been engaged in the winter service between Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and the cost thereof.

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Also, statements showing the total cost of putting coal aboard; the quantity of freight handled at Pictou, and the total cost of handling such freight. Presented 21st February, 1911.—*Mr. Stanfield*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

136b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th January, 1911, for a return showing the total quantity of coal delivered to ship at Pictou, in each year during which the SS. *Stanley* has been engaged in the winter service between Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and the cost thereof.

Also, statments showing the total cost of putting coal aboard; the quantity of freight handled at Pictou, and the total cost of handling such freight. Presented 21st February, 1911.—*Mr. Stanfield*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

137. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1911, for a copy of the last advertisement for tenders, and the specification and contract or proposed contract for the erection of the Quebec bridge. Presented 21st February, 1911.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. ..

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or their officers, in connection with the Quebec bridge. Presented 20th April, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

137*d*. Return to an order of the Senate dated 24th November, 1910, calling for a copy of all correspondence between the government, some of its members or employees, and the engineers appointed to prepare the plans of the new bridge to replace the one which collapsed at Quebec in the year 1907. Presented 20th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

138. Report of the Ottawa Improvement Commission for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1910, &c. Presented 21st February, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

139. Fourth Joint Report of the Commissioners for the demarcation of the meridian of the 141st degree of west longitude (Alaskan boundary) appointed in virtue of the first article of the convention between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 21st April, 1906. Presented 21st February, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

140. A return to an address of the Senate dated 20th January, 1911, calling for copies of all orders in council and ordinances, and of all correspondence exchanged between the parties interested in the subject:—

1. Of the lease, before 1896, to Mr. Georges Tanguay of a military property belonging to the government and situated on des Ramparts street at Quebec.

2. Of the requests made by other persons at that time, to purchase or lease the property in question.

3. Of the sale of the same property to the same Georges Tanguay, agreed to by the present government about 1897. Presented 21st February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.* *Not printed.*

141. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a statement showing the disposition made by the government during the past year of the following:—public lands, timber limits, mineral areas, water-powers and fishing rights. Presented 22nd February, 1911.—*Mr. Sharpe (Lisgar)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

141*a*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a statement showing the disposition made by the government during the past year of the following:—public lands, timber limits, mineral areas, water-powers and fishing rights. Presented 19th May, 1911.—*Mr. Sharpe (Lisgar)*.. ..*Not printed.*

142. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a return showing the concessions granted to Canada by British countries, the products of which may be imposed into Canada under the preferential tariff. Presented 23rd February, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

143. Order in council, correspondence, &c., in respect to a resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Saskatchewan, declaring it desirable that the parliament of Canada should create out of the public domain within the province, a suitable land grant for the University of Saskatchewan. Presented 23rd February, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

144. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a return showing:—1. All grants, leases, licenses, and concessions given to individuals or corporations of water power rights or privileges on the Winnipeg river at present in force. 2. The names and descriptions of such power sites. 3. The terms and conditions upon which they are respectively held. 4. The dates upon which these powers

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

or privileges were respectively given. 5. What constitutes forfeiture. 6. What grants, leases or licenses have been forfeited. 7. The general rules and regulations, if any, applying to the giving and holding of the water-powers on this river. 8. The amount of development effected by the grantees or lessees respectively. 9. What title or interest the Dominion claims in the running water, the bed of the river, and the banks thereof. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Mr Haggart (Winnipeg).*

Not printed.

145. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a return showing the total number of accidents on railways in Canada since 1st April, 1909, and up to date; the number of fatal accidents; the number on each railway, and the causes of the same. Also, the number of accidents on construction work, fatal or otherwise, on the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific railways, and the causes of the same. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Mr. Smith (Nanaimo).*

Not printed.

146. Return to an order of the Senate dated 24th January, 1911, showing, year by year, from 1st July, 1896, up to date, the amounts paid to Mr. J. B. Laliberté, of Quebec, merchant, by each of the departments of the government of this country. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

147. Return to an order of the Senate dated 25th January, 1911, for the production of a statement showing, year by year, from the 1st July, 1896, up to this date, the sums of money paid to the newspaper, the *Daily Telegraph*, of Quebec, by each of the different departments of the government of this country Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

148. Return to an order of the Senate dated 26th January, 1911, for a return showing, year by year, since 1st July, 1896, up to date, the amounts paid to Mr. Louis Letourneau, of Quebec, or to the Quebec Preserving Company, by each of the departments of the government of this country. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*

Not printed.

149. Return to an order of the Senate dated 27th January, 1911, for the production of a return showing, year by year, from the 1st of July, 1896, to this date, the sums of money paid to Messrs. Samson and Filion, of Quebec, merchants, by each of the different departments of the government of this country. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed*

150. Return to an order of the Senate dated 27th January, 1911, for the production of a return showing, year by year, from the 1st July, 1896, to this date, the sums of money paid to Mr. C. E. Taschereau, of Quebec, notary, by each of the different departments of the government of this country. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

151. Return to an order of the Senate dated 27th January, 1911, for the production of a return showing, year by year, from the 1st July, 1896, to this date, the sums of money paid to Mr. George Tanguay, of Quebec, by each of the different departments of the government of this country. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. dry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

152. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1911, for a copy of the curator's reports in the cases of all banks for which curators have been appointed. Presented 27th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

152*a*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1911, for a copy of the curators' reports in the cases of all banks for which curators have been appointed. Presented 2nd May, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

153. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of the by-laws, rules and regulations of the Canadian Bankers' Association as approved by the Treasury Board and now in effect. Presented 27th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

154. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th January, 1911, for a return showing the total amount of money that has been expended on the Seybold building for alterations and repairs, or in installation of elevators, heating apparatus or other fixtures, by the government during the term of the present lease, and also under the former lease, when used for census purposes.

2. The particulars of expenditures and to whom were the several amounts paid. Presented 6th March, 1911.—*Mr. Goodeve*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

155. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1911, for a copy of all applications made by employees of the North Atlantic collieries for a conciliation board within the past six months, and of all letters, telegrams, documents, statements and other papers and documents touching the same, or having any relation thereto, including all correspondence received by the government or any department of the government from the said North Atlantic collieries or from the employees thereof touching the matter aforesaid. Presented 27th February, 1911. *Mr. Maddin.* *Not printed.*

156. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd February, 1911, for a return showing the amount of money paid for provisions, supplies, repairs, work or any other service for the year ending 31st March, 1910, to the following firms in the city of Kingston, respectively: Eliott Brothers, McKelvey & Birch, C. Livingstone & Bros., R. Crawford, James Redden & Co., R. Carson, and James Crawford. Presented 27th February, 1911.—*Mr. Edwards*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

157. Orders in council, correspondence, &c., touching any proposal or Bill to erect dams, or other similar works across the River St. Lawrence, or part of the said river, at or near the Long Sault, or in the vicinity thereof. Presented 27th February, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

157*a*. Partial return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 8th February, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, memoranda, reports, memorials, plans, orders in council treaties, conventions, agreements, documents and papers of every kind, touching any proposal or Bill to erect dams or other similar works across the River St. Lawrence, or part of the said river, at or near the Long Sault, or in the vicinity thereof; including all statutes of the state of New York and the United States of America relating thereto, and all Bills now before the Congress of the United States of America touching the same, and all the procedings upon all such Statutes and Bills. Presented 9th March, 1911.—*Mr. Borden*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

158. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1911, for a return giving the names of all persons receiving fishery bounties, and the amount received by each, at each of the following ports:—Bauline, Little Lorraine, Main-á-Dieu and Scaterie, in the county of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. Presented 28th February, 1911. —*Mr. Maddin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

158a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1911, for a return showing the names of all persons in the province of New Brunswick who have received fishing bounties during the year ending 31st March, 1911, with the amount received by each. Presented 2nd May, 1911. *Mr. Daniel*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

159. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th January, 1911, for a copy of all reports, correspondence, and documents, not already brought down, including report of survey made in 1909 of the harbour of Cape John and Tatamagouche Bay, in the counties of Pictou and Colchester, in the province of Nova Scotia, relating to the route of the winter steamers between Prince Edward Island and the mainland of Canada, and suggesting or recommending a change or changes on such route, and an increase in the number of trips daily of such winter steamers; also a copy of all similar papers, not already brought down, relating to the route of the summer mail steamers between Charlottetown and the mainland of Canada, and suggesting a change in that route and an increase in the number of trips daily; and also with regard to connecting such suggested route with a point on the Intercolonial railway. Also for a copy of all similar papers, if any, relating to or suggesting the route between Cape Traverse in Prince Edward Island and Cape Tormentine in the mainland, as a route for the winter and summer steamers. Also for a copy of all reports, papers and correspondence relating to additional or improved aids to navigation of the harbour of Charlottetown and entrance thereto and in Tatamagouche bay and harbour. Presented 6th March, 1911 *Mr Warburton*. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

160. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, recommendations, orders in council, or other document relating to the case of R. E. Curran, a railway mail clerk, who was fatally injured in an accident at Owen Sound, on the 29th May, 1908, and with regard to which application was made for a compassionate grant or allowance to his heirs or family Presented 7th March, 1911.– *Mr. Macdonell*.. .. .. *Not printed.*

161. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a copy of all orders in council, reports, correspondence, documents and papers touching the dismissal of the sub-collector of customs at Mahone bay, Nova Scotia. Presented 13th March, 1911. *Mr. Taylor (Leeds)*. .. .. *Not printed.*

162. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1911, for a return showing:—1. The nature of the subsidy which has been granted to the Vancouver Dry Dock Company.

2. The nature of payment of interest or of a guarantee of such subsidy Presented 13th March, 1911. *Mr. Barnard*.. .. ..*Not printed*

163. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th March, 1911, for a copy of all papers, reports of appraiser, letters and correspondence relating to the appraising and passing the customs of the vessel *Warda*, owned by one William R. Travers, Toronto, on the 20th October, 1909. Presented 9th March, 1911. *Mr. Sharpe (Ontario)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

164. Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company (Limited) for the year ended 31st December, 1910.

Also, a list of the shareholders on 31st December, 1910, in accordance with chapter 57 of 39 Victoria. Presented (Senate) 14th March, 1911, by the Hon. the Speaker. *Not printed*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

165. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a return showing:—

1. How many fisheries officers have been appointed in connection with the Ontario fisheries service within the last year?

2. What are their names, their rank, and the limits territorially of the jurisdiction of each?

3. What is the salary of each, and what is the length of time or duration of such appointments?

4. Do the duties of these officers in any, and in what cases duplicate the services if similar officers appointed by the Ontario legislature?

5. Has anything been done, and what, to prevent the duplication of this service?

6. What is the total revenue derived during the years 1909 and 1910 from fisheries for the province of Ontario, and what was the total expenditure?

7. What will be the total expenditure for the year 1911?

8. Is any, and what, system followed in making appointments to this service as to efficiency. Presented 17th March, 1911.—*Mr. Porter*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

165a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th February, 1911, for a return showing how many wardens for the protection of fisheries were appointed in Victoria county, N.S., between July and December in the years 1906, 1907, 1909 and 1910.

2. Their names, length of service and amount paid to each. Presented 24th March, 1911.—*Mr. Maddin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

166. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence between the Post Office Department and any of the officials or other persons, relative to making an allowance for the transportation of letter carriers on the tramway system in New Westminster. Presented 17th March, 1911.—*Mr. Taylor (New Westminster)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

167. Return to an address of the Senate dated 23rd February, 1911, for a copy of all the decuments relating to the case of chelera reported in November last as to the Russian Said Godlieb, to the quarantining of this person, and to his detention until this date on Grosse Isle, with a history of the case, day by day, up to this date. Presented 16th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. .. *Not printed.*

168. Return to an address of the Senate dated 17th January, 1911, for a statement of the number of divorces granted by the parliament of Canada since 1894 to 1910 inclusive, together with the number of divorces granted by each of the courts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia; also the population of each of these provinces according to census of 1901; and the aggregate population of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territories according to census in 1901. Presented 16th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Power*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

169. Return to an order of the Senate dated 17th February, 1911, for a return showing the correspondence exchanged, the report made by the captain and the log kept by him relating to the trip just made by the steamer *Montcalm* in the lower St. Lawrence, the island of Anticosti and to the Baie des Sept Isles, &c. Presented 16th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed*

170. Return to an address of the Senate dated 10th March, 1911, calling for a statement showing:—

1. Who are among the judges of the Superior Court of the province of Quebec, those whose place of residence is fixed by the commission appointing them, and what is, for each of these judges, the place so fixed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

2. Who are the judges whose place of residence has been fixed or changed by order in council, and what is for each of these judges, the place of residence now fixed.

3. Who are the judges whose place of residence has never been fixed, neither in the commission nor by any subsequent order in council, and what is the judiciary district to which they were appointed. Presented 21st March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

171. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th January, 1911, for a copy of all advertisements, letters, contracts, complaints, reports of inspectors and other correspondence regarding mail routes Trout creek to Loring and Powassan to Nipissing or Restoule. Presented 24th March, 1911.—*Mr. Arthurs*.. .. ..*Not printed*

173. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a return showing what ministers of the Crown were abroad in 1908, 1909 and 1910, on public business and on what business; what expenses were incurred by each while engaged on public business; what persons, if any, accompanied each minister on public business whose expenses were paid by the government, and the amount of such persons expenses. Presented 24th March, 1911.—*Mr. Sharpe (Ontario)*.. .. ..*Not printed*

173. Return to a order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a return showing the value, respectively, of the following products of the country, by provinces, during the years 1909 and 1910, agricultural products of all kinds, including field products of every kind, fruit, vegetables, live stock, &c., dairy products, &c.; timber of all kinds, minerals of all kinds, fish of all kinds; and manufactured goods of all kinds. Presented 24th March, 1911.—*Mr. Macdonell*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

174. Report of the Manitoba Fisheries Commission, 1910-11. Presented 24th March, 1911, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur... .. ..*Not printed.*

175. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a return showing what amount has been paid by the government during the last fiscal year for cab hire and street railway fares in the city of Ottawa for the following persons, with the names and the amounts in each case: ministers of the Crown; speaker of the Senate and House of Commons; civil servants of all grades from deputy ministers down; all other persons employed in any government work or other service. Presented 27th March, 1911.—*Mr. Taylor (Leeds)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

175*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a return showing what amount has been paid by the government during the last fiscal year for travelling expenses with the names and the expenditure in each case, under the following heads, viz.: railway, steamship, and other lines of transportation; private cars; Pullman cars; tips to waiters; meals and hotel expenses; for the following persons: Ministers of the Crown; civil servants of all grades; immigration agents; and other persons employed by the government on any special or other work. Presented 20th April, 1911.—*Mr. Taylor (Leeds)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

175*b*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a return showing what amount has been paid by the government during the last fiscal year for travelling expenses with the names and the expenditure in each case, under the following heads, viz.: railway, steamship, and other lines of transportation; private cars; Pullman cars; tips to waiters; meals and hotel expenses, for the following persons: Ministers of the Crown; civil servants of all grades; immigration agents; and other persons employed by the government on any special or other work. Presented 20th July, 1911.—*Mr. Taylor (Leeds)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

176. Papers referring to the organization of a Secretariat, as follows:—1. Despatch to the governors of the self-governing colonies relative to the reorganization of the Colonial Office.

2. Note on a visit to Australia, New Zealand and Fiji in 1909, by Sir Charles Lucas, K.C.M.G., C.B., assistant under secretary of state for the Colonies.

3. Report of the Dominions Department of the Colonial Office for the year 1909-1910.

4. Imperial Copyright Conference, 1910, memorandum of the proceedings.

5. Further correspondence relating to the Imperial Conference.

6. Correspondence relating to th Imprial Confrence, 1911. Presented, 28th March, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

177. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1911, for a copy of the application by or on behalf of the Glace Bay Bait Association, Glace Bay, N.S., for moneys in connection with the cold storage building for the storage of bait, at Glace Bay, N.S.; also a copy of all correspondence between the said association or anyone on its behalf and the government, any department of the government, or anyone on behalf of the government or any of its departments. Presented 28th March, 1911. *Mr. Maddin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

177*a*. Return to on order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd April, 1911, for a copy of all the correspondence in connection with the building of bait freezers at Louisburg and Lingan in the riding of South Cape Breton. Presented 20th April, 1911.—*Mr. Mackenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

178. Return to an address of the Senate dated 8th March, 1911, that an order of the Senate do issue for the production of a copy of the complaint made by the commandant of the 61st Regiment against the commandant of the 7th Military District, of the reply of the latter and of all correspondence on the subject between the authorities at Ottawa and those at Quebec and Montreal, together with a copy of the report of the Inspector General respecting the case. Presented 28th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

179. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1911, for a return showing the average prices of butter and of eggs in London, England, for the past five years in comparison with the prices, respectively, in eastern provinces, in Montreal, in Toronto, in Minneapolis, in Chicago, in Detroit, in Buffalo, in Boston and in New York. Presented 30th March, 1911.—*Mr. Sharpe (Ontario)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

179*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1911, for a return showing the quantity and value of butter, eggs, poultry, chilled or frozen meat, bacon, lard, apples, vegetables, wheat, barley, cattle, horses and potatoes imported into Canada during the six months ending 1st March, 1911, the countries from which the same were imported and the duty collected thereon. Presented 6th April, 1911.—*Mr. Middlebro*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

179*b*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1911, for a return showing the quantity and value of butter, eggs, poultry, chilled or frozen meat, bacon, lard, apples, vegetables, wheat, barley, cattle, horses and potatoes imported into Canada during the six months ending 1st March, 1911, the countries from which the same were imported and the duty collected thereon. Presented 8th May, 1911.—*Mr. Middlebro*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

180. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a return showing the total payments made by the government to the Eclipse Manufacturing

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

Company, Limited, for year 1909-10, and how these contracts were let; the total payments made by the government to the Office Specialty Manufacturing Company, Limited, for year 1909-10, and how these contracts were let; the total payments made by the government to Messrs. Ahearn & Soper for year 1909-10, and how these contracts were let. Presented 3rd April, 1911.—*Mr. Sharpe (Lisgar)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

181. Return to an order of the Senate dated 22nd February, 1911, for a copy of all orders in council and of all orders issued by the Minister of the Interior giving, from time to time, to the commissioner for the Northwest Territories, since his appointment as such, the instructions which he is to follow in the exercise of his executive in so far as concerns the government of the Northwest Territories. Presented 4th April, 1911. *Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

182. Return to an order of the Senate dated 16th March, 1911, calling for a copy of all correspondence relating to the stranding in August, 1910, of the ship *Manchester Engineer* near the Strait of Belle Isle, and of the investigation held with reference thereto at Quebec during the month of September or October last. Presented 4th April, 1911. —*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

183. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th February, 1911, for a return showing all communications, telegrams, letters, petitions or plans relating to the rifle range at Bear River, N.S., received since January, 1909.

2. From whom received and upon what dates respectively? Presented 5th April, 1911. —*Mr. Jameson*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

184. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a return showing what total amount has been annually expended in each province since 1880 by the Department of Public Works for harbours and rivers, together with the annual totals of said expenditure for the whole of Canada; also that the Department of Public Works prepare and lay upon the Table of this House with this Return a map for each province, showing the location of all wharves, piers, breakwaters, &c., constructed or purchased by the federal government, and presently owned by the Dominion of Canada. Presented 6th April, 1911.—*Mr. Imes*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

185. Return to an order of the Senate dated 22nd February, 1911, for:

1. Copies of all papers relating to the appointment of Martin Dickie to the command of the 76th Regiment of the counties of Colchester and Hants.

2. Copies of all papers relating to the recommendation of Major J. L. Barnhill by Lieut. General Drury and others to the command of the said regiment.

3. Copies of all documents relating in any way to the reasons or causes why the said Major Barnhill as the senior officer of said regiment should not have been appointed to the command of the same.

4. Copies of all correspondence and other papers and documents relating to the recent reorganization of the 78th Colchester, Hants and Pictou Regiment of "Highlanders." Presented 4th April, 1911. *Hon. Mr. Lougheed*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

186. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th March, 1911, for a return showing the mileage of railways owned, controlled or operated in the United States by the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific and other Canadian railway companies.

2. Also the mileage of railways owned, controlled or operated by the United States railway corporations in Canada. Presented 10th April, 1911. *Mr. Rutan.*

Not printed.

187. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd April, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, declarations, telegrams, mailing lists, and other documents relating

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

to an application asking for the granting of statutory postal privileges to a newspaper published at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, called the Guysborough *Times*. Presented 10th April, 1911.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

188. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all memorials, reports, correspondence and documents in the possession of the government, not already brought down, relating to a survey of a route for a tunnel under the Straits of Northumberland between the province of Prince Edward Island and the mainland of Canada, and also relating to the construction of such tunnel. Presented 12th April, 1911.—*Mr. Richards*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

189. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a copy of all enactments, regulations, documents, papers and information of every kind setting forth or showing the systems or method by which the census is taken in the United Kingdom, the British Dominions and foreign countries, respectively; and showing in what respect, if any, the principle, system or method adopted in the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, and foreign countries differs from that proposed for the approaching census in Canada. Presented 12th April, 1911.—*Mr. Borden*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

189*a*. Forms of schedules, &c., in connection with the census to be taken during the year 1911. Presented 21st April, 1911, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.. .. ..*Not printed.*

189*b*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a copy of all enactments, regulations, documents, papers and information of every kind setting forth or showing the systems or method by which the census is taken in the United Kingdom, the British Dominions and foreign countries, respectively; and showing in what respect, if any, the principle, system or method adopted in the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, and foreign countries differs from that proposed for the approaching census in Canada. Presented 10th May, 1911.—*Mr. Borden*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

190. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1911, for a return showing:—1. How many employees were connected with the Printing Bureau in 1896?

2. The names of those employees connected with the Printing Bureau who were dismissed between 1896 and 1911, and the date of dismissal and the cause in each case?

3. The names of those employees, who resigned or died between the years 1896 and 1911, and the date of resignation or death in each case.

4. The names of those who have been appointed to positions in connection with the Printing Bureau between 1896 and 1911, and the date of appointment in each case. Presented 12th April, 1911.—*Mr. Edwards*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

191. Return to an address of the Senate dated 17th January, 1911, for the production of a copy of the agreements concluded between the government and the former proprietor of the Stadacona farm at St. Félix du Cap Rouge, with reference to the purchase of the said farm, and of operating the same in the future as an experimental farm, and of all correspondence on these two matters. Presented 19th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry* .. .. *Not printed.*

192. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th March, 1911, for a copy of all the correspondence, contracts, assignments and other documents with regard to what is called the Percy Aylwin irrigation grant, granted to him under order in council dated 1st September, 1908. Presented 8th May, 1911.—*Mr. Campbell*..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

193. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a copy of all letters, papers, telegrams, documents, vouchers and pay sheets, showing the names of all persons who supplied materials or worked, and the prices and rates of wages, and sums paid to each, in connection with the construction of a wharf at Deep Brook, N.S. Presented 28th April, 1911.—*Mr. Jameson*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

194. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 10th April, 1911, for a copy of all papers, documents, memoranda and correspondence relating to the parliament site in the city of Winnipeg for the province of Manitoba, including the reservations made in the Crown grants to the Hudson's Bay Company, and the purpose for which the same were made, and also a copy of the Dominion order in council, dated the 23rd January, 1872, and all subsequent orders in council and correspondence dealing with the site for both provincial and Dominion purposes. Presented 1st May, 1911. —*Mr. Haggart (Winnipeg)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

194*a*. Supplementary return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 10th April, 1911, for a copy of all papers, documents, memoranda and correspondence relating to the parliament site in the city of Winnipeg for the province of Manitoba, including the reservations made in the Crown grants to the Hudson's Bay Company, and the purpose for which the same were made, and also a copy of the Dominion order in council, dated the 23rd January, 1872, and all subsequent orders in council and correspondence dealing with the site for both provincial and Dominion purposes. Presented 20th July, 1911.—*Mr. Haggart (Winnipeg)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

195. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all orders in council, regulations and rules of the several departments of the government respecting the participation by employees of the government in civic or municipal affairs, and especially with regard to their disability from serving in civic or municipal councils; and all correspondence, documents and papers since the first day of January, 1900, touching the operation of the said orders in council, rules and regulations. Also a list of all employees of the government who have been elected to or have served in city or municipal councils during the said period from the first day of January, 1900, up to the present time, including all those now so serving and those who have been prevented by the government from serving. Presented 1st May, 1911.—*Mr. Borden*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

195*a*. Supplementary return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all orders in council, regulations and rules of the several departments of the government respecting the participation by employees of the government in civic or municipal affairs, and especially with regard to their disability from serving in civic or municipal councils; and all correspondence, documents and papers since the first day of January, 1900, touching the operation of the said orders in council, rules and regulations. Also a list of all employees of the government who have been elected to or have served in city or municipal councils during the said period from the first day of January, 1900, up to the present time, including all those now so serving and those who have been prevented by the government from serving. Presented 3rd May, 1911.—*Mr. Borden*.. .. ..*Not printed*

196. Return to an address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 3rd April, 1911 for a copy of all orders in council, memoranda, papers and documents, relating to the transfer, or any negotiations concerning the transfer, of a charter known as the Manitoba and South Eastern Railway Company. Presented 2nd May, 1911.—*Mr McCarthy*.. .. ..*Not printed*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

197. General rule and order of the Exchequer Court of Canada in regard to seals. Presented 2nd May, 1911, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. .. ..*Not printed.*

198. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th January, 1911, for a return showing how many aliens there are in the service of the government of Canada who are residing out of Canada, their names, nationality, the nature of the service, term of service, residence, and salary.

2. The same information as to aliens now residing in Canada who have been in the service of the government of Canada for a period of three years or more, and the date and length of service.

3. The same information in regard to aliens in the service of the government of any province or provinces of Canada. Presented 9th May, 1911.—*Mr. Lennox.*

Not printed.

199. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1911, for a return giving the names of the gentlemen appointed as judges by the present government of Canada since they came into power in 1896, the residences of these gentlemen at the time of appointments, the positions to which they were respectively appointed, and in each case where the appointee had a predecessor in the position, the time which the position was vacant. Presented 11th May, 1911.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

200. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports, contracts, papers and memorials in the possession of the government relating to the establishment of a fast Atlantic service between Canada and any other country; also with reference to an all red route, cable, or telegraph service, betyeen Canada and any other country, within the past fifteen years. Presented 16th May, 1911.—*Mr. Armstrong*.. .. ..*Not printed*

201. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1911, for copies of any correspondence between the government of New Brunswick, or any member or members thereof, and the government of Canada, or any member thereof, with reference to changing the Subsidy Act, 1910, with respect to a subsidy for a line of railway from Grand Falls in the province of New Brunswick to the city of St. John in the same province. Presented 19th May, 1911.—*Mr. Carvell*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

202. Copy of report of Board of Conciliation and Investigation in the matter of the Western Coal Operators' Association and its employees. Presented 19th July, 1911, by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.. .. ..*Not printed.*

203. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a return—

1. Showing in tons the east-bound and the west-bound traffic on the Intercolonial railway for the five years ending 30th June, 1910.

2. The miles of main trunk line and branches of the Intercolonial railway in each province through which it passes, distinguishing the trunk line from the branches.

3. Showing in tons the west-bound traffic originating in each of the maritime provinces during the period of five years ending 30th June, 1910. Presented 18th July, 1911.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

204. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, &c., during the past twelve months between Mr. E. J. Walsh, C.E., and the Minister of Department of Railways and Canals in regard to the Newmarket Canal. Presented 18th July, 1911.—*Mr. Wallace* .. .. ..*Not printed*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Concluded.*

205. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1911, for a return showing:—1. The quantity of bituminous coal imported into Ontario transhipped into other provinces in 1910.

2. The quantity of bituminous coal imported into Ontario in 1910 imported by the different railway companies.

3. The quantity and value of slack coal imported into Ontario in 1910, what portion of this slack coal was transhipped to other provinces, and what imported by railway companies. Presented 18th July, 1911.—*Mr. Macdonell*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

206. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1911, for a return showing in detail the expenses incurred and paid for the Paris exposition in 1900, as payments of the Colonial committee on account of space, &c., $87,000, as shown in the report of the Auditor General for 1899-1900, page D—15. Presented 21st July, 1911.—*Mr. Paquet*.. .. ..*Not printed*

207. Report of Mr. Justice Murphy, Royal Commissioner appointed to investigate alleged Chinese frauds and opium smuggling on the Pacific coast, 1910-11, together with copies of the evidence taken and exhibits produced before the said commissioner. Presented 21st July, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

208. Minutes of Proceedings of the Imperial Conference, 1911. Presented 27th July, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

208*a*. Despatches, &c., relative to the simultaneous publication of memorandum of conference on the subject of the status of Dominion navies. Presented 27th July, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

208*b* and **208*c*.** Memorandum of conferences between the British admiralty and representatives of the Dominions of Canada and Australia; and also, copy of a cable despatch from Mr. Harcourt to Lord Grey. Presented 28th July, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers*

208*d*. Report of a Committee of the Imperial Conference convened to discuss defence (military), of the War Office, 14th June and 17th June, 1911. Presented 28th July, 1911 by Hon. S. A. Fisher.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

209. Memorandum respecting the printing of voters' lists. Presented 27th July, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

210. Text of Pelagic Sealing Treaty signed at Washington, 7th July, 1911. Presented 27th July, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. .. ..Printed for sessional papers.

211. Interim report, Alberta and Saskatchewan Fisheries Commission, 1910. Presented 28th July, 1911, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.. .. ..*Not printed.*

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1910

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1910

[No. 27—1911]

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, &c., &c., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

May it Please Your Excellency:—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK OLIVER,

Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, August 31, 1910.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, August 11, 1910.

The Honourable FRANK OLIVER,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1910, embodying reports from various officials and agents, together with statistical statements which furnish full information concerning Indian matters.

It is the rule and not the exception for the department to be able to record a prosperous condition of Indian matters, but it seldom happens that all essentials to the well-being of the aboriginal race prove so uniformly favourable as has been the case during the year now ended.

As will appear in the course of this review, a mild winter has had a distinctly ameliorating effect upon the class of ailments to which the native race is peculiarly subject.

The propitious nature of the seasons has contributed towards generous agricultural returns, and an abundant supply of hay, together with a short and clement winter, has greatly facilitated the caring for live stock.

High prices obtained for pelts have fully offset any scarcity of fur; while game, fish and other natural resources have, if anything, rather surpassed their average plenty.

Industrial conditions have afforded profitable openings for work, and by no means of least importance are the signs of an improving morality, noticed among the bands with few exceptions.

The Indians of British Columbia and the younger provinces are being to a marked extent affected by influences arising from fast increasing and closer contact with settlement, the first effects of which, it may be superfluous to point out, are by no means universally beneficial. In British Columbia, more markedly than elsewhere, has this primarily detrimental influence shown its effects.

The entrance by the railway, with its accompanying influx of settlement, into what the tribes have from time immemorial regarded as their hunting grounds and fishing stations, has created, more especially in the northwest coast, and the Nass and Skeena Rivers districts, a feeling of unrest, which has been fanned into strength by outside agitators, actuated by motives somewhat difficult of comprehension. The Indians claim that under old proclamation and in other ways their rights to the country, until surrendered by them, are recognized and assured, which reduces the issue to one between them and the provincial government. The whole matter is being gone into by the Department of Justice, and this department is watching the interests of the Indians in expectation of an early and peaceful solution of the difficulty.

Other directions in which the effects of increasing contact are making themselves apparent are industrial, social and moral, and the generally excellent class of settlement together with the stage already attained by the majority of the natives ensure their proving ultimately beneficial.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The general prosperous conditions referred to, with the consequent proportionate relation of the struggle for existence, are, as was to be expected, to be found reflected in the vital statistics of the natives.

If in the following table, which shows the number of births and deaths throughout the various provinces, together with the comparative gains and losses from such source, any effort is made at comparison with like figures given in the review of the preceding year, it must be noted that the distribution of the population has been changed to harmonize with the alterations made in the provincial boundaries. It will be observed that there has been an almost universal improvement in the birth as compared with the death rate and that in British Columbia the unfortunate excess of mortality of late years has been reduced.

Province.	Births.	Deaths.	Gain.	Loss.
Alberta	293	315		22
British Columbia	133	171		38
Manitoba	365	187	178	
New Brunswick	56	31	25	
Northwest Territories	194	239		45
Nova Scotia	64	73		9
Ontario	730	559	171	
Prince Edward Island	13	5	8	
Quebec	313	230	83	
Saskatchewan	338	292	46	
Total	2,499	2,102	511	114
			114	
Net increase			397	

Province.	March 1909.	March 1910.	Increase.	Decrease.
Indians.				
Alberta	5,541	9,155	3,614	
British Columbia	24,871	25,149	278	
Manitoba	8,327	5,996		2,331
New Brunswick	1,871	1,609		262
Northwest Territories	21,362	16,273		5,089
Nova Scotia	2,103	2,009		94
Ontario	23,898	22,565		1,333
Prince Edward Island	274	292	18	
Quebec	11,523	11,874	351	
Saskatchewan	7,971	8,990	1,019	
Yukon	3,302	3,002		300
Eskimos.				
Northwest Territories		3,383	3,383	
Yukon		300	300	
Total	111,043	110,597	8,963	9,409
				8,963
Net decrease				446

The significant fact outstanding is that the net natural increase has been greater than for some years past, and more fully substantiates the department's contention that no justification exists for regarding the Indian race as moribund in the Dominion, although the making of recent treaties involving fresh contact within their limits with civilization, which is invariably inimical, necessarily retards the showing of any considerable natural augmentation of the race. It must be remembered too that any reduction shown in the population described as outside treaty limits in no way militates against that contention, but is attributable to improving facilities for correcting information which as repeatedly stated has necessarily been very vague.

HEALTH.

It may occasion surprise that the existing widely improved hygeian conditions of to-day do not more rapidly manifest their effect upon the vital statistics of the race,

and close observation tends to the conclusion that to no small extent this is attributable to carelessness with regard to availing of better advantages.

That indifference to human life and suffering which characterized even highly civilized nations, until Christian doctrine took possession of them, still to no small extent pervades the Indian population, who manifest a certain apathy as to the prolongation of a life which affords comparatively few interests and enjoyments and is lived mainly for the supply of the arising necessities of the day.

It is to be hoped that dissemination of Christianity and expansion of the somewhat curtailed limits of their knowledge and interests may gradually work a change in this regard.

The two main causes of early deaths among the race have as usual been at work during the past year, viz., infantile mortality and tuberculosis, with which latter may be coupled scrofula, pneumonia, bronchial affections and influenza or grippe, together with various other more or less kindred maladies.

Probably much of this infantile mortality may be traced to premature marriages, which result in weakly offspring, and to ignorance of inexperienced mothers as to what constitutes suitable nourishment for their children, and as to their care when sick.

Matters are of course much improving in consequence of the instruction of young mothers by the wives of missionaries and of farmers, and by school teachers, many of whom display a laudable assiduity in imparting it.

As to tuberculosis, it is only of recent years that a proper apprehension of its deadly nature and highly infectious character has been awakened; but the reflection of that awakening is beginning to show its signs among the Indians.

Of course better food and clothing, more sanitary dwellings and surroundings, together with the acquisition of more cleanly habits, added to increase of medical attendance and more liberal supply of scientific remedies, are the main factors in producing progress, and although somewhat limited in its operation the removal of young people from the less favourable environment of their homes to industrial and boarding schools, where the utmost care is taken of them, can not fail of some effect.

In addition to all these gradually operating beneficial influences, the element character of last year's weather has proved very helpful.

A marked feature of the year's health record has been the absence of any epidemics from the reserves, with the exception of two or three where outbreaks of whooping cough and measles occurred.

DWELLINGS, &C.

The nature of a man's home forms a fairly good index to his inward condition as well as his outward circumstances, showing his appreciation of the benefits of fixity of residence fundamental to civilization, and the progress made in the acquisition of tastes for higher things than serve to satisfy the mere craving of animal appetites.

The effect of the dwellings on the health and morality of a community is obvious, and while many changes result from a fuller recognition of what these demand, they in turn tend to elevate the standard of what is desirable.

In the older provinces the primitive conditions of early days survive to an extent hardly consistent with the advance in other directions; but the Indians seem to have become accustomed to surroundings in which they have grown up for generations and find sufficiently well answer their limited requirements. It may be observed that many, if not all, the houses have much superior interiors to what outside appearances would indicate.

In the younger provinces, or at any rate where facilities exist, marked changes can be observed, numbers of fairly commodious dwellings being gradually erected, and much improved with regard to light and ventilation.

At any rate among the Indians of British Columbia no small amount of taste is displayed, not alone with regard to the exterior appearance of the dwelling, but also the ornamentation of their surroundings.

Of course these improvements are coming gradually, and as a rule no marked changes occur within the limits of any single year, but there is a great difference noticeable within the past few years.

Stables and barns are also becoming better fitted to meet the requirements of live stock, as its value and the profit resulting from careful handling have become apparent to the owners.

AGRICULTURE.

This most important of all the Indian industries has undergone no perceptible change during the past year in the older provinces, where, at any rate in Ontario, the Indians have satisfactorily held their own with oth r nationalities with whom they have come into competition at agricultural exhibitions, or in other ways.

Many possess well stocked farms and have a quite sufficient equipment of live stock, machinery, granaries and barns; while they keep their roads, ditches and fences in a creditable state of efficiency.

In the younger provinces influx of settlement is in a marked manner affecting agricultural operations.

The Indians are beginning to more fully realize the value of land for agricultural purposes, and the advantage of improved methods of conducting their operations.

When there was apparently an unlimited area of very easily broken up farming land, no great care was taken about the manner of cultivation, such as by rotation of crops, the fallowing of dirty fields and the enriching with fertilizers of impoverished soil.

In these respects no little change is taking place, and the Indians are not slow to profit by better example.

The market afforded by settlers, who are necessarily purchasers while in process of becoming producers, may be only temporary; but other advantages which accompany them, such as for threshing and milling, and improved facilities for carrying produce to market, will be permanent.

A strong impetus which settlement in the vicinity of Indian communities gives to agriculture is by causing game and fur animals to retire, thus compelling the Indians to turn to the soil for their maintenance.

Although of course uniformity of weather could not have been expected at reserves scattered over the Dominion in which climatic conditions greatly vary, making allowances for necessary fluctuations, there has been much uniformity of propitious conditions.

In Ontario and the western provinces the spring was very favourable for sowing and planting, and even in places where it was somewhat wet or late subsequent conditions for growth and maturing were such that with a few exceptions, where a tendency to drought prevented grain from swelling to its capacity, good crops of both cereals and roots were obtained; and the prevalence of fine harvesting weather enabled them to be secured in excellent condition.

In Quebec, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia, conditions were not quite so good, although very fair crops were secured; but this was of less consequence because of the comparatively limited extent of agricultural operations in these provinces.

Province.	Population.	Land cropped.	Grain and roots.	Hay.	Value.
		Acres.	Bush.	Tons.	$
Alberta	9,155	3,873	83,672	18,581	110,407
British Columbia	22,471	9,138	392,237	14,339	359,000
Manitoba	5,996	5,632	109,963	17,417	111,477
New Brunswick	1,609	468	10,856	243	6,500
Northwest Territories (part of)	3,061	126	4,895	2,593	15,131
Nova Scotia	2,069	234	9,271	741	12,748
Ontario	22,565	17,579	522,100	25,059	427,979
Prince Edward Island	292	52	2,208	30	1,023
Quebec	10,621	4,753	106,718	5,890	133,796
Saskatchewan	8,990	12,451	341,659	37,153	196,754
Total, 1910	86,769	54,366	1,583,579	122,046	1,374,815
Total, 1909	86,379	52,899	1,409,959	139,525	1,477,997
Increase	390	1,467	173,620		
Decrease				17,479	103,182

LIVE STOCK.

This branch of agricultural industry is in the older provinces, or at any rate in Ontario, carried on among Indians very much on the same scale and manner as among other small mixed farmers, and there has been nothing in connection therewith to attract particular attention.

In the younger provinces, where agriculture proper and a market for produce have been more precarious, the Indians have been encouraged by all available means to devote their attention to the raising of cattle.

If the Indians winter their live stock as successfully as their neighbours, they may be said to be doing fairly well, and this is almost invariably the case.

It is of course natural that a people among whom improvidence is still a too common characteristic should seize upon the means nearest at hand to supply pressing necessities, and this results in the too frequent killing of cattle without authority and sale of animals which have not reached an age at which they can be profitably disposed of.

These causes considerably interfere with expansion of the herds when such is desirable, but this is by no means universally the case, since many have reached the limit of the owners' capacity to care for, and as pasture and hay lands in the vicinity of the reserves are being taken up, the Indians are becoming more and more dependent upon their own confines for such supplies.

During the past year, excepting in so far as the causes just indicated have operated disadvantageously, the industry has been a thriving one, for pretty well all over there was so abundant a crop of hay that after having secured ample for the wants of their own animals, there was commonly some left over to dispose of.

The mildness of the winter contributed to this prosperity, for even in places where the season had not the common characteristic of brevity it was marked by absence of any extreme severity.

TABLE OF BEEF CONSUMED AND SOLD.

Alberta	$ 77,221 00
British Columbia	33,813 00
Manitoba	17,561 00
New Brunswick	3,800 00
Northwest Territories	1,345 00
Nova Scotia	1,660 00
Ontario	144,739 00
Prince Edward Island	45 00
Quebec	26,870 00
Saskatchewan	66,414 00
Total, 1910	$373,468 00
Total, 1909	256,939 00
Increase	$116,529 00

WAGES AND VARIOUS EARNINGS.

While every effort is made to induce Indians to engage in agriculture and the kindred industry of raising live stock, there are parts of the Dominion where there is

comparatively little natural scope for these, as, for example, in some districts of British Columbia, and, of course, even where facilities exist, there is always a considerable number of all the native communities who prefer the greater variety and quicker returns afforded by other pursuits.

The main point is to insist upon all engaging in some useful avocations, and, although there are comparatively few skilled labourers among the Indians, they prove themselves, as a rule, to be hard-working and reliable labourers, and give satisfaction at any employment within the range of their intelligence.

During the year the general prosperity of the Dominion has increased the opportunities afforded in various directions, and mainly in connection with the construction of railways afforded the Indians an opportunity for getting profitable employment as labourers, but in no province has there been more general industry displayed than in that of British Columbia, and the Indians have fully availed themselves of all openings to contribute to their own benefit and that of the commonwealth.

Agriculture	$1,374,815
Beef	373,468
Wages	1,344,599
Various industries	727,905
Fishing	602,460
Hunting and trapping	828,221

Province.	Wages	Various Industries.
	$	$
Alberta	70,056	84,879
British Columbia	444,539	190,584
Manitoba	41,740	16,318
New Brunswick	51,100	20,650
Northwest Territories	20,050	4,750
Nova Scotia	27,325	49,196
Ontario	285,489	170,175
Prince Edward Island	58	14,480
Quebec	352,348	100,154
Saskatchewan	51,894	76,719
Total, 1910	1,344,599	727,905
Total, 1909	1,626,546	644,388
Decrease	281,947	
Increase		83,517

HUNTING AND TRAPPING.

There is no natural resource of more universal value to the Indians in their natural condition than game and fur animals, for, although to some fishing may be of still more importance, with the exception of salmon throughout the province of British Columbia, it is mainly confined to Indians settled along the lakes.

Small game, such as ducks and rabbits, forms no insignificant contribution to the larder; but in the older provinces the Indians do not shoot much more than ordinary settlers.

Big game and fur have pretty well disappeared from the neighbourhood of the reserves in the farming districts of the older provinces; but along the Lower St. Lawrence in Quebec, in western Ontario, the Cumberland district in Manitoba, along the foot-hills in Alberta and British Columbia, they continue to be fairly plentiful.

There are still to be found occasional Indians in the farming districts of the older provinces who make hunting and trapping their principal avocation; but they are now but very few and have to go a long way from their homes.

In the districts where but little diminution has yet occurred whole bands still devote themselves to the chase as the main means of support, and many of the bands give a considerable proportion of their time to such pursuits, although by no means entirely dependent upon them.

There is a good deal of fluctuation between seasons in the prevalence of game and fur which are migratory in their habits, deserting districts for some time and then returning in force.

On the whole, however, the game and fur are necessarily retiring before settlement, and the bands which can depend on them to provide a maintenance are becoming fewer.

During the past year there has been a comparative scarcity, excepting, perhaps, in parts of Quebec, Manitoba and New Brunswick.

Muskrats, however, may be excepted, for they have been universally plentiful, and the value of these to the Indians can be appreciated when it is remembered that a good trapper can catch from ten to fifteen a day and could this year get as high as from fifty to sixty cents for each.

Fortunately, if fur was not very plentiful, this was fully offset by the fact that the advanced prices paid for pelts during the last few years so far from suffering any reduction have rather increased, and consequently the industry has turned out a very profitable one.

This increased demand is said by dealers to be in a great measure attributable to change in the fashion of garments, which are made now-a-days much more roomy and consume considerably more material.

Indians along the lakes attach considerable value to their fisheries, and rightly so, because they not only obtain from these a considerable portion of their direct food supply, but find in them a marketable commodity from which they gain a fair amount of revenue.

During the year experience has been somewhat varied, but with the exception of Prince Edward Island, where the fishing is reported as having been very poor, Nova Scotia, where it did not prove much better, and the winter fishing in New Brunswick, which was very much a failure, fish seem to have been fairly plentiful and in every case were amply abundant to satisfy domestic requirements.

Throughout the whole of the province of British Columbia, the salmon form the main food supply of a majority of the native population, while the Indians from far and near assemble at the canneries, where the men find employment in catching and the women in cleaning the fish.

The annual excursion to the canneries is often by no means an unmixed benefit, and it would be better if the Indians would find some useful occupation at home.

They seem, however, to be taking more care of their money and to be expending it more judiciously than they used to do.

On the whole, the salmon run was excellent, as was to be expected, since last year was the fourth year, during which salmon are always peculiarly prolific; but, in so far as wage-earning at the canneries is concerned, the Indians do not benefit so greatly as might at first sight appear, since naturally the increased run of fish means a reduced rate for taking them, and sometimes a limit has to be set on the number received from individual fishermen.

The run of such salmon as the Indians chiefly consume was good, and all over the province, excepting in the Nass River district, the supply for domestic requirements was ample.

At the Nass river, however, any shortage of salmon was fully compensated for by the abundance of halibut, oulachon, &c.

Province.	Fishing.	Hunting and Trapping.
	$	$
Alberta	3,612	30,443
British Columbia	350,514	180,190
Manitoba	19,699	44,559
New Brunswick	13,410	4,890
Northwest Territories	23,850	93,250
Nova Scotia	4,720	8,860
Ontario	107,567	151,160
Prince Edward Island	1,520	50
Quebec	4,010	121,477
Saskatchewan	73,558	192,942
Total, 1910	602,460	828,221
Total, 1909	510,419	616,834
Increase	92,041	211,387

MORALITY.

It is somewhat difficult to gauge the morality of the Indians, that is apart from tendencies which culminate in such crimes as leave their traces on record. One great difficulty is that of agreeing upon and adopting some common standard. There are not a few excellent, if somewhat narrow-minded people who regard temperance in or total abstinence from the use of alcohol as the exclusive index to moral or Christian character, and a vastly larger number who apply this standard to the Indians.

But slight consideration of existing circumstances might demonstrate the impossibility of compelling abstinence by legal measures among individuals and communities surrounded by others in which intoxicants are freely manufactured and sold.

Upon the growth of temperance sentiment alone can reliance be placed for the inculcation of sobriety. Advanced sentiment enhances reluctance to treat drinking as a crime among people possessed of a constitutional craving, aggravated by comparative lack of interests and recreations and often by the endurance of hardships, and punishment by fine or incarceration merely tends to impoverish the connections of the offender who contribute towards liquidation of the penalty, or deprives his innocent family of its provider.

It has been often suggested that increased severity towards the miscreants who supply Indians with intoxicants might have a good effect, and perhaps this might be tried; but it has to be borne in mind that over-severity tends to create sympathy, and might, if possible, still further reduce the scant inclination manifested by the public to go beyond exclamation and protestation when drunkenness attracts attention.

All possible protection should be and is given, while temperance sentiment is being formed and habits of self-denial and self-control develop, and, all considered, it is surprising to observe the success attending this policy.

It can not be without happy significance to find that with few exceptions where as a first effect of extending civilization an impetus to the traffic in intoxicants is given (and where such is the case agents do not hesitate to say so) our agents, to an extent never witnessed before, report marked improvement among the various bands with regard to refraining from the use of strong drink.

In many districts where temptation and opportunity are never wanting it is the very rarest thing to see any sign of intoxication, and alcoholic poisoning is practically absent from the causes to which illness is attributed in the various communities.

To turn to the other most important field of morality, viz., marital or other sexual relationships, it may be asserted that in no other direction has there been greater assimilation with the views of civilization where its contact with native tribes has permitted.

There certainly exists even among the most advanced a regrettable amount of laxity which is the survival of their tribal marriage customs, but it is noticed that as time goes on, any overt acts of conjugal infidelity excite notice and reprehension among communities in which not many years ago they would have escaped censure, if not indeed observation.

The province in which nuptial unions are still in the most unsatisfactory conditions is that of British Columbia.

Sensational headings appear at intervals in the newspapers in large type referring to sales of Indian girls into slavery, and attract the attention of philanthropic bodies and others.

Several of these societies have recently urged upon the department the necessity for remedial legislation, but such requests generally result from lack of a proper understanding of existing conditions.

In the first place, it may be noticed that these alleged sales are by no means as common as supposed, and the principle of the financial aspect does not seem to widely differ from that which not uncommonly governs the arrangement of marriages in advanced civilization, and the Indian girls apparently acquiesce as cheerfully as do their white sisters under analogous circumstances.

None the less it would be idle to deny that there is much which is very objectionable connected with or emanating from the prevalent marriage customs, but the difficulty is in interfering without incurring the risk of making matters worse.

The fundamental objection to these unions is that they virtually constitute contracts terminable at the will of either or both of the contracting parties, upon fulfilment of certain conditions, a class of marriage which does not lend itself to the successful prosecution of charges of bigamy.

To give any sweeping denial to the validity of such contracts and attempt to frown them down by law would as a first effect deprive of their status and self-respect a multitude of women who now regard themselves as wives, and to attach the stigma of illegitimacy to their children would have very serious and far-reaching effect with regard to the tenure and descent of property.

Another strong consideration is the fact that as a rule these Indians among whom tribal marriage customs prevail attach much greater sanctity to them than to any other religious or civil ceremony which might be imposed upon them, and any attempt to exert force in this direction might readily result in introducing the practice of cohabitation without any pretense at contract or ceremony at all.

Probably, all considered, it will be well to trust to the progress of settlement to bring about desirable reforms, and if it continue at its present rate, it does not seem that the hope of amelioration need be long deferred.

EDUCATION.

In view of the extended report furnished this year by the Superintendent of Education, it would be superfluous to make more than a few brief observations here.

It may be stated that the aggregate number of Indian young people subjected to educational influences has been 10,625, of whom 5,301 were males and 5,324 females.

Of day schools in operation there were 241, and the proportion of enrolment connected with them was 6,784; of boarding schools there were fifty-four with an enrolment of pupils amounting to 2,229, while industrial schools to the number of twenty had an aggregate enrolment of 1,612.

Certain changes with regard to the handling of day schools, with a view to increasing their potentiality for usefulness, foreshadowed in last year's review, have been carried into effect with gratifying results.

The fundamental effort put forth has been in the direction of making the day schools more attractive and easier of access to the children, and so far the two main measures employed have been the provision of a mid-day meal, and where distances are far, and weather at times severe, of conveyance between the home and the school.

LANDS.

During the past year 81,602·66 acres of surrendered surveyed land were sold, realizing the sum of $952,042.53. In the course of the year 281 Crown grants were issued and recorded. Returns of patents to the number of sixty-five were prepared and transmitted to the different registrars of counties and districts in which the lands patented were situate, and four returns were made to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario, covering lands patented within the province.

The lands on the Swan Lake Indian reserve, No. 7, in the province of Manitoba, which were surrendered last year, were subdivided and offered for sale by public auction at the town of Swan Lake, on June 9, 1909. The total number of acres sold was 2,712·56, realizing the sum of $47,786.51.

The lands on the Muscowpetung reserve, which were surrendered by the Indians to be sold for their benefit, were offered for sale at the town of Balgonie in the province of Saskatchewan, on October 27, 1909, and 16,341 acres were sold, realizing $152,319.30.

The surrendered lands in the Bobtail and Samson reserves, Nos. 139 and 137, were put up for sale, on November 10, 1909, at Ponoka. The total number of acres sold was 6,837·50, realizing the sum of $92,430.72.

The surrendered lands in the Louis Bull reserve, No. 138B, were offered for sale at the town of Wetaskiwin, on November 17, 1909, and 2,683 acres were disposed of, realizing the sum of $31,379.

The surrendered lands in the Moosomin and Thunderchild reserves were put up for sale at Old Battleford, on November 3, 1909. The total number of acres sold was 28,496, and the amount realized $218,205.95.

The surrendered lands in the Peigan reserve, No. 147, were offered for sale at the town of Pincher Creek, on November 24, 1909, and 11,196 acres were disposed of, realizing the sum of $205,681.20.

The lands on the Little Bone reserve, No. 73A, which were surrendered by the Indians to be disposed of for their benefit, were offered for sale on June 16, 1909, at Yorkton, and 1,661·87 acres were sold, realizing $14,636.11.

The surrendered portion of the Fishing Lake reserve, No. 89, was offered for sale at Wadena, on June 23, 1909, and 1,228·26 acres were sold, realizing the sum of $16,115.30.

MINERALS.

During the past year very few applications have been received for minerals, in view of the fact that the lands on which mining permits have heretofore been granted

in the Garden River and Batchawana Bay districts have been withdrawn from the market.

LOCATION TICKETS.

Location tickets, granting title under the provisions of the Indian Act to individual Indians for land on their reserves, were issued during the past year to the number of thirty-one, and on March 31, last, there were current 1,527 location tickets.

LEASES.

Under the provisions of section 11 of the regulations for the disposal of Indian lands, leases were issued, in triplicate, to white men at the request of Indian locatees to the number of 118, and on March 31, last, there were 1,121 leases current.

TIMBER.

The number of timber licenses in force on March 31, 1910, was thirty-five; berths vacant, six.

Berth No. 2 on the Dokis reserve was sold by public auction on June 23, 1909, and realized the sum of $64,700.

SURVEYS.

The following surveys were made during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

New Brunswick.

Some timber having been cut in trespass on the Big Hole tract reserve, the lines bounding the reserve, where the timber was cut, were surveyed.

Ontario.

The boundaries of the Sturgeon Falls reserve, No. 23, and Seine River No. 23A, were retraced.

The surrendered portion of the Tyendinaga reserve, near Shannonville, and the limits of the 999 year lease at the same place were surveyed.

A portion of the boundaries of the Wild Lands reserve, Rainy river, were retraced to ascertain the facts relating to a supposed timber trespass.

The new reserve at Fort Hope under the provisions of Treaty No. 9 was partially surveyed; the height of the water in the muskegs prevented the finishing of the work.

The survey of the new reserve under Treaty No. 9 at Osnaburg was commenced, but, owing to the objection of the Indians to the localities defined in the treaty, the surveyor suspended the work.

Certain concession, side and lot lines in the townships of Carnarvon and Tehkumah, Manitoulin Island, were retraced in order to ascertain the amount of timber which had been cut in trespass.

Saskatchewan.

The surrendered reserves of Moosomin and Thunderchild bands, Nos. 112, 112A, 115, 115A, were surrendered and subdivided into sections for sale.

A new reserve was defined for the Moosomin band at Jackfish lake, and adjacent to it a new reserve for the Saulteaux Indians residing in that locality. Two new reserves were surveyed for the Thunderchild band, one south of Bright Sand lake, and the other west of Turtle lake. Half the hay-lands held by the Moosomin and Thunderchild bands, consisting of one section of land, was surveyed for sale.

Alberta.

A boundary was run in the Ermineskin reserve dividing the reserve between the bands of Ermineskin and Louis Bull.

The surrendered portions of the Louis Bull and Samson reserves were surveyed and subdivided for sale.

The whole of the Bobtail reserve, including the portion surrendered for sale, was subdivided into sections.

A portion of the Peigan reserve, in South Alberta, was subdivided into sections and quarter-sections for Indian location.

A portion of the Peigan reserve situated in the northwest part of it was surrendered and subdivided for sale.

A resurvey of the town plot of Wabamun on Lake Wabamun in reserve No. 133B, about forty miles west of Edmonton, was also made.

British Columbia.

Owing to disputes between adjacent proprietors and the Indians, the boundaries of the Seshart reserves, Nos. 1 and 2, were retraced.

The reservations made in 1899 and 1904 for the Nemaiah Valley, Nazco and Alexis Creek Indians were surveyed.

The sources of water-supply at Ashcroft and Cook's Ferry were examined with a view to obtain an additional supply of water for irrigation, for the Indians.

A resurvey of the banks of the Cowichan river in the Cowichan reserve, Vancouver Island, was made to ascertain the damage done by logging operations.

FINANCIAL.

At the close of the twelve months ended March 31, 1910, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to $6,022,187.08, had

increased to $6,283,441.26. The balance sheet of this fund will be found at page 154 of Part II.

The amount expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund voted by parliament for the purposes of the department was $1,287,398.37.

On March 31, last, the balance to the credit of the Indian Savings Account for the funding of the annuities and earnings of pupils at industrial schools, together with collections from Indians for purchase of cattle and for ranching expenses, was $62,602.18. Deposits and interest during the twelve months aggregated $30,982.10, and withdrawals $21,719.52.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK PEDLEY,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

REPORTS

OF

INDIAN AGENTS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.
DISTRICT OF ALGOMA, CHAPLEAU AGENCY,
CHAPLEAU, April 29, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended March 31, 1910, embracing Ojibeways, Robinson Treaty Indians, at Chapleau reserve; Ojibeways, Robinson Treaty Indians, at Missinaibi reserve; Crees, Treaty 9, at Chapleau reserve; Ojibeways, Treaty 9, Chapleau reserve; Mattagami Indians, Treaty 9, Ojibeways, Mattagami reserve; Ojibeways, Treaty 9, Flying Post reserve; New Brunswick House Indians, Treaty 9, Ojibeways.

OJIBEWAYS, ROBINSON TREATY INDIANS, AT CHAPLEAU RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of the Nebsquashing river, south of the village of Chapleau, and contains 220 acres. In many parts it is rocky, and only spots are fit for cultivation.

Population.—The population of this band (including absentees) is 81.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been fairly good, and very little sickness, apart from some consumptive cases, has been reported among them. Sanitation, in many cases, is not too favourable.

Occupations.—These Indians rely chiefly on hunting, trapping and fishing for a living. The younger men work as guides and at labouring work, but do not care for the latter employment very much. They seem to be a roaming set, and are not contented to stay in one place very long.

Religion.—This band belongs entirely to the Anglican denomination.

Buildings and Stock.—A few of them have their own houses, which are mostly in the village. The majority of them live in tents and teepees. They stay on their reserve but very little, and own no stock of any kind.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule, they are very temperate. Their morality is of a fair average.

OJIBEWAYS, ROBINSON TREATY INDIANS, MISSANAIBIE RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises 216 acres, as well as two small islets, one containing 4 acres and the other half an acre, adjoining the reserve; it is situated near the village of Missanaibie on Dog lake.

Population.—The population of this band (including absentees) is 85.

Health and Sanitation.—There is some sickness, mostly lung trouble and consumption, but on the whole the health average is fairly good.

Occupations.—These Indians are exactly on a par with the Robinson Treaty Indians on Chapleau reserve, and live by hunting, fishing, trapping, and acting as guides. They are all expert canoemen. Some of them are employed by the Hudson's Bay Company at Missanaibie; others with the French Company, portaging, &c.

Buildings and Stock.—Some live in their own houses and are very comfortable; the others live in tents and teepees. Two cows comprise their entire stock.

Religion.—They are all Anglicans and attend the church at Missinaibi.

Temperance and Morality.—Missanaibie has always been the worst place in the district for intemperance among the Indians, but during the past year there has been a vast improvement owing to the fact that several whisky peddlers were sent down for long terms of imprisonment. Mr. Ferris, the Anglican clergyman stationed there, has done much to lessen this evil. Morality has considerably improved during the past year, but still has room for improvement.

CREES, TREATY 9, CHAPLEAU RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve contains 160 acres, fronting on the Kerebesquashesing river.

Population.—The population of this band (including absentees) is 75.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band during the past year has been extremely good. They live mostly in the village of Chapleau, and consequently there is a tendency towards improvement in sanitation.

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians, as a rule, are well-to-do, most of them owning their homes, which, though not very costly, are clean and comfortable. They own no stock.

Occupations.—The majority work out around the village and for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; others rely on the hunting season, and are usually very successful. The women and girls work out as servants, and practically do the laundry work of the village.

Religion.—They are all Anglicans, and attend the English church at Chapleau.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, with few exceptions, are temperate. Some of the younger men, as well as the women, will drink to excess when they can obtain liquor. They are closely watched, however, and it is seldom that they get the opportunity to do so. Morality is never good, as is always the case where strong drink is procurable, but during the past year a marked improvement is noticeable. With the exception of a few cases, I have had no complaints.

OJIBEWAYS, TREATY 9, CHAPLEAU RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated directly south of the reserve owned by the Robinson Indians, and contains 160 acres.

Population.—The population of this band (including absentees) is 64.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year the health of these Indians has shown a vast improvement over former years. Very little sickness among them has been reported, and sanitary conditions are slowly improving. The houses and teepees denote a marked degree of cleanliness and comfort.

Occupations.—They live solely by hunting, fishing and trapping. Some of the men hire out as guides and canoemen, being experts at this work. The women earn considerable by making mitts and moccasins as well as canoes. They are industrious, very quiet and do not mix very much with other Indians. Nearly all leave the reserve in the winter months for the hunting grounds, but return early in the spring, generally bringing considerable furs, the price of which, as a rule, goes to defray the debts of the foregoing summer months.

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians have some good houses on their reserve, and keep them very clean and comfortable. Some of them still prefer the tents and teepees. They have no stock of any kind.

Religion.—They are all Anglicans, with the exception of two families, which are Roman Catholics, and attend the church at Chapleau.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are very temperate, and I have never heard of a case where liquor was on the reserve. Morality is very good.

MATTAGAMI INDIANS, TREATY 9, OJIBEWAYS, MATTAGAMI RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of Mattagami lake, three-quarters of a mile north of a point opposite the Hudson's Bay Company's post, and has an area of 20 square miles.

Population.—The population of this band, including absentees, is 89.

Health and Sanitation.—There is a number of aged Indians in this band, and among those a good deal of ill health has been prevalent during the year, colds and consumption being the principal ailments. All the rest of the band have been very healthy. On the average, sanitation and cleanliness is fair, though in some cases of large families very little precaution is taken. The space usually occupied by one of the latter is much too small, and consequently when one member contracts a fatal illness, very often one or more of the family are carried away also.

Occupations.—These Indians are an intelligent class and many of them speak good English. A few of them are on their reserve and seem highly pleased with it, but the majority are on the Hudson's Bay Company's grounds, as this company employs them to do any work it has. Others of the band hire out as canoemen, guides, or to the Transcontinental Railway, and also in the silver country. The women earn considerable by making canoes, moccasins and mitts, and selling them to the foreigners and prospectors, as generally a large number of these are camped at this point.

Buildings and Stock.—They live almost altogether in tents and teepees. Only a few who are directly employed by the Hudson's Bay Company live in houses, and these belong to the company. They have only one house on the reserve as yet, but are expecting to erect more this summer. They have no stock of any kind except dogs, and of these they have plenty.

Religion.—These Indians are Anglicans and have a small church at the post, which they keep very clean and neat. A preacher visits them only twice a year; but the Anglican Church is endeavouring to send one this summer who will settle near there permanently. This would be a great help in many respects.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are very temperate and have no opportunities of obtaining liquor, except at Bisco and very seldom there. Morality on the whole is very good. I have had a few complaints, but they were only trifling cases.

OJIBEWAYS, TREATY 9, FLYING POST RESERVE.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Six Mile Rapids, on the east side of Ground Hog river, and has an area of 23 square miles.

Population.—The population of this band, including absentees, is 103.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band, with the exception of a few cases among the aged, has been very good. Some of these cases we have been obliged to assist. Sanitary conditions, though better than they were, are not very encouraging and need a lot of improvement. These Indians seem more stupid and harder to teach anything than any others in my district.

Occupations.—They live altogether by hunting, trapping and fishing. The men are expert hunters and canoemen and get a great deal of this work to do from the Hudson's Bay Company, especially canoeing, in bringing freight from Biscotasing to the post. The women earn a little money by making and selling fancy articles.

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians do not live on the reserve, but they all make their home at the post or near it, living in tents and teepees. These are very comfortable and warm and the majority are kept fairly clean. They own no stock, but there are some cows at the post, which they take care of and which belong to the Hudson's Bay Company.

Religion.—These Indians are all Anglicans, and have a small church, but do not have a preacher probably more than once a year—generally when the treaty is paid.

Temperance and Morality.—They are all temperate, as they have no chance of procuring liquor, but their morality is bad and always has been. I look for trouble along that line when I go there, and according to reports, this year will be no exception.

NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSE INDIANS, TREATY 9, OJIBEWAYS.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west shore of the Missinaibi river, about one-half mile southwest of the Hudson's Bay Company's post; and covers an area of 27 square miles.

Population.—The population of this band, including absentees, is 126.

Health and Sanitation.—The health average of these Indians has been very fair. Sanitation is rather poor on account of the fact that they are only in their first year on the reserve.

Occupations.—They live chiefly by hunting, fishing and trapping, and by hiring their services to the Hudson's Bay Company.

Buildings and Stock.—These Indians are all on the reserve now and have cleared considerable land. The majority have built homes for themselves and keep them very clean and comfortable. They own no stock.

Religion.—They are all Anglicans, and have a small church of their own. A preacher visits them but seldom, although much oftener than most of the others, on account of their nearness to the Canadian Pacific railway.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are all temperate and their morality is very good.

Besides the above bands, I have also paid along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway—mostly at Biscotasing—53 Indians belonging to the Spanish River band No. 2, 46 belonging to the Mississagi band, and 8 belonging to the Serpent River band. These, on the whole, are a superior class and are very strong and healthy.

I have, &c.,

H. A. WEST,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES,
DELAWARE, April 28, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the three bands in this agency, for the year ended March 31, 1910.

ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—The Oneida reserve is situated in the township of Delaware, Middlesex county, on the east side of the Thames river. It contains 5,271 acres of choice clay farming land.

Population.—The population of this band is 775.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary precautions have been well observed, consumption being the most prevalent disease; otherwise the health of the band has been good during the year.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of the men of this band is day labour, wood-cutting among the whites and flax-pulling. The women make baskets and mats during the fall and winter. In the summer quite a number of them work at berry-picking, and in the canning factories. Some of the Indians of this band are fairly good farmers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The dwelling-houses are mostly frame buildings, and are in fairly good repair. There are several brick and cement block-houses on this reserve. Those who farm are well supplied with implements and farm buildings. Their land is mostly inclosed by wire fences. These Indians do not raise much stock, but what they have is of average breeding.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, the Oneidas are industrious and hard-working. A few members of the band are progressing very well, but as a whole their progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—It is to be regretted that some of the members of this band use intoxicating liquors, and that the marriage law is not observed as well as it might be.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies a part of the Caradoc reserve, county of Middlesex, comprising 8,702 acres, which, for the most part, is a beautiful, undulating tract of country.

Population.—The population of this band is 478.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary precautions have been well observed, no epidemic having broken out during the past year.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are principally farming and day labour. A good deal of money is earned by these Indians from employment in connection with the canning factories, from flax-pulling and wood-cutting among the whites.

Buildings and Stock.—The dwelling-houses are mostly small frame and log buildings, although there are several frame and brick buildings of fair size. The barns

and stables, though generally small, are in very good repair. Most of the Indians do not keep much stock, but what they have is of good quality.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are usually law-abiding and fairly industrious. They do not make much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are very temperate, though there are a few who sometimes use intoxicating liquors. The marriage law is not observed as well as it ought to be.

MUNSEES OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies a tract of 2,098 acres, it being a part of the Caradoc reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 113.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary measures have been well observed. The health of these Indians has been very good during the past year.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are principally day labour and farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are mostly log and frame. There is one good brick house on this reserve. Those who farm are well supplied with implements. Not much stock is raised, but what they have is of good quality.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be considered as fairly industrious. Their progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly moral.

I have, &c.,

S. SUTHERLAND,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF CHRISTIAN ISLAND,
PENETANGUISHENE, May 1, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians under my supervision during the year ended March 31, 1910.

Band.—This band or tribe is called the Chippewas of Beausoleil, the band having formerly lived on an island of that name.

Reserve.—The reserve is located on Christian island at the southern end of Georgian bay, on the steamboat route from Collingwood to Parry Sound, and from Collingwood to Penetanguishene and Midland.

Population.—The population is 231, an increase of 3 over last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good. No contagious diseases have been prevalent, and sanitary requirements have been observed and premises kept clean.

Occupations.—The Indians work on their farms during the summer months, fish in the fall, and take out logs and wood from their locations during the winter. During the months of July and August the young men act as guides to tourists.

Buildings.—Several new houses have been erected during the past year on modern plans, which adds much to the progressive appearance of the reserve.

Stock.—The Indians have excellent stock, making use of thoroughbred sires. They are in advance of the white farmers in this respect.

Farm Implements.—The Indians are well provided with modern farm machinery of all kinds, and have become expert in the operation of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are sober and law-abiding and are becoming more comfortable. Both they and their children are well dressed, always displaying a tidy and neat appearance.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are mostly temperate and are improving. The law is rigidly enforced. The young Indians are growing up good and useful citizens. All the members of the council are strictly sober men.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. McGIBBON
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLAND.
SUTTON WEST, April 1, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians under my supervision during the twelve months ended March 31, 1910.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Chippewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is located in the southern waters of Lake Simcoe, Georgina island, being two miles from the main shore, three miles east of Jackson's Point, a summer resort, where large numbers spend the summer months, it being the terminus of the Stouffville branch of the Grand Trunk railway; the Metropolitan Electric railway passes the point and terminates at Sutton West. Snake island is a part of the reserve and is twelve miles to the west of Georgina island, one mile from Morton Park, another summer resort. The reserve contains 3,497 acres and is a good clay soil and well adapted for raising grain and roots of all kinds, and also well adapted for raising stock. There is plenty of pasture for summer use and large quantities of wild grass might be cut for winter use. There is a number of swales running through the tilled land; which makes the fields irregular in shape, and harder to till.

Population.—The population of this band is 101. There are about 25 non-treaty and illegitimate Indians living on the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band has been pretty good during the past year. One death was caused by consumption, one by old age. Typhoid fever caused two deaths early in the year. The Indians guard against contagious diseases as well as they can. When a death takes place, the house is cleansed, the clothes and bedding burnt; most of the premises are kept pretty clean. Isolation of persons suffering from contagious diseases is usually carried out, and after the death the house abandoned or destroyed. Vaccination is always attended to when the band doctor, Dr. H. H. Pringle, thinks there is the slightest need.

Occupations.—A few of the Indians are engaged in farming, most of the rest raise some vegetables; most of the young men work out part of the time, and run

around the rest of the time. Many of the Indians get employment in the summer from the campers, taking them out to fish; the old men make axe-handles and provide the splints for baskets and other light work. The women make baskets and fancy-work, with birch bark and porcupine quills and scented grass, and find sale among the cottagers at the lake. Burning lime is an industry that the Indians might take up with profit. There is plenty of old timber for fuel and an abundance of limestone

Sheep-raising might also be taken up with profit by the Indians.

Buildings.—The buildings are all composed of wood; some of the dwellings are very good, and there are also some very fair barns and stables.

Stock.—The stock on this reserve is fair in quality, but there is not enough in quantity; some of the families have no cows; working teams are also scarce. Most of the stock is well housed and cared for in the winter.

Farm Implements.—There are sufficient farm implements of all kinds for the use of the Indians, and most of them are housed in winter and properly cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—A few of the Indians may be said to be industrious and are making fair progress; the rest are indolent, and are satisfied with good clothes and a good time, and seem to be inclined to let the future take care of itself, and will not heed advice.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the Indians do not drink liquor at all, but a few will drink when they get a chance, but they do not get much near home. Some are immoral in other ways.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this band do not farm as much as they did some years ago. There seem to be two causes for the change, in some cases they dispose of the young horses, and, when the old ones are past work, they find themselves without a team and cannot farm much; and in several cases the men that did the principal part of the farm work some years ago are now too old to work, and the young men cannot be persuaded to stay on the farm and work, but will go and hire out where they can get big wages and give up work as soon as they have enough money to clothe themselves well and enable them to travel around and see all the games and sports that take place in the towns around the lake.

I have, &c.,

JOHN YATES,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH,

McIVER, March 31, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in the agency. It is situated on the extreme northeast portion of the township of Albemarle, in the county of Bruce, and contains nearly 16,000 acres, about 60 per cent of which is good for cultivation and pasture.

Tribe.—These Indians are nearly all Chippewas.

Population.—The population of the Chippewas of Nawash is about 382 and about 30 non-treaty Indians, who reside on the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good, the death-rate being two less than the birth-rate. All precautions are being taken to enforce sanitary regulations, and consumption, which is the most prevalent disease, is on the decrease.

Occupations.—Referring to agriculture, the past three seasons have been very dry, particularly 1909. Grasshoppers were abundant, and crops of all kinds, except potatoes, were from 50 to 60 per cent below the average, and the Indians have to depend on timbering in the winter, fishing in the fall, which was fairly good, working in saw-mills, helping farmers in harvest-time, and rafting and loading vessels, when there is any to be done. The women seem to be even more industrious than the men. They make baskets, pick berries, attend to their poultry and gardens, and generally stay at home.

Buildings.—There has been very little new building done owing to poor crops. They did not have the means, but they have repaired and improved some of their old buildings.

Stock.—Live stock in the shape of cattle has been reduced to a very low number, on account of the long winter and scarcity of hay and feed. They have a fair number of horses, sheep and pigs, and take fairly good care of them. In summer the animals can feed themselves, as there are all kinds of good grass and pasture going to waste. I believe there is enough pasture going to waste to feed a thousand head or more live stock.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band, as a whole, are rather indolent, and seem to be getting poorer; but, being in the dry belt, their farming operations have brought them practically nothing, though it has made them a little more industrious in other pursuits in order to get a living.

Temperance and Morality.—Quite a number of the band are total abstainers, and did belong to temperance societies, but during the past year they have failed to keep up these societies. They have two large stone churches, but do not seem to be taking as much interest in religious matters as formerly; apparently there is little improvement in either temperance or morality. We have had a bad year, and at present there are some half dozen under suspended sentence.

Religion.—There are two large stone churches on this reserve, the Methodist and and Roman Catholic. The Anglicans are few in number, and hold monthly meetings in private houses. The spiritual welfare of this band is looked after by Rev. Mr. Neil, Rev. Father Cadot and Rev. Mr. Gandiere. The Indians usually take a deep interest in religion, and have over $100,000 invested in churches.

I have, &c.,

JOHN McIVER,
Acting Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA,
GAMEBRIDGE, April 15, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this reserve are Chippewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the township of Rama, in the county of Ontario, along the eastern shore of Lake Couchiching, and contains an area of 2,000 acres. The part lying along the lake is nearly all cleared and is good clay soil, suitable for raising all kinds of grain and roots; the part lying farther to the east and north is not so good, being lighter soil with some rock. Parts of this land are well timbered.

Population.—The population is 236, being an increase of 3.

Health and Sanitation.—The past year has been very free from sickness of any kind, and the sanitary regulations have been well observed and enforced.

Occupations.—A few of these Indians do some farming; a quantity of their cleared land is rented for pasture. In the summer months the young men work at the mills near by; some act as guides to tourists or work with the farmers in the vicinity; in the winter these same men find work in the lumber woods. Some trapping and fishing is done, the fish being for home use.

Buildings.—Most of the dwellings are fairly good and comfortable. Quite a number of them are frame. The outbuildings are not nearly so good.

Stock.—These Indians do not own much live stock. They have a few very good milch cows and some horses of medium grade.

Implements.—They have not many farm implements, but what they have are ample for their requirements. Not having proper outbuildings, they are unable to take proper care of the implements they have.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are, generally speaking, peaceable and law-abiding. Their progress is slow. They are industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule these Indians are temperate and improving; a few will drink if they get an opportunity.

I have, &c.,

D. GRAHAM,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA,

SARNIA, April 1, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on matters connected with the Indians belonging to this agency.

Tribe.—The Indians residing on the reserve in this agency are all of Algonquin stock, and form one band. They speak the Ojibbewa language and are mostly of Ojibbewa and Ottawa descent, although on the Kettle Point reserve a considerable number are the descendants of Shawanoo Indians from Ohio and Pottawatamie Indians from Wisconsin, both of which tribes belonged to the Algonquin race.

Population.—There are, in all, 438 belonging to the band, of whom 278 live on the Sarnia reserve, and 150 at Kettle Point and Stony Point reserves.

Reserves.—Although there is in this agency only one band, it occupies three reserves; which are known as the Sarnia reserve, the Au Sable or Stony Point reserve, and the Kettle Point reserve. The Sarnia reserve lies along the St. Clair river, south of the town of Sarnia, about half of which is built on land which was formerly part of this reserve. It contains 6,259 acres, which is all fenced in and,

although more than half of it has never been ploughed, it is all partially or wholly cleared, and is used for pasturage. All of this reserve is first-class agricultural land, and has been surveyed into lots, all of which are occupied by different members of the band. The Grand Trunk railway runs along the northern boundary of this reserve, and its yards and the round-house, and the entrance to the St. Clair tunnel are on land directly contiguous to the reserve, while the Pere Marquette passes through from north to south. The Kettle Point and Stony Point or Au Sable reserves are situated on the southern shores of Lake Huron just west of the mouth of Au Sable river. Although more than a mile apart, they form practically one reserve and the united area is 4,677 acres, which is surveyed into lots containing approximately 80 acres each, about half of which are occupied. The upper or higher part of each of these reserves (which is principally the portion occupied) is good agricultural land; while the lower part, which is more nearly on the same level as Lake Huron, is of inferior quality. I might here note a tendency on the part of the younger men on Sarnia reserve, who find it difficult to obtain locations on their own reserve, to go to the Stony Point reserve, where there are still vacant lots to be located. Several instances in which this has been done have occurred during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been less sickness this last year, and the number of deaths has been smaller than usual, and of that number all but two were infants. Infantile diseases have been much the most fatal. Both of the two adults to whom reference has been made, died of consumption, and both belonged to Sarnia reserve. At Kettle Point and Stony Point reserves there have been no cases of consumption or tuberculosis for more than three years, and it is interesting to note that during that same period there have been no deaths on these reserves from any cause. There have been no epidemic diseases on any of the reserves if we might except a few cases of mumps on the Sarnia reserve, and a light form of grippe, which was quite prevalent for some time. Every care has been taken to see that all premises are kept in a sanitary condition and that all dead animals are properly buried. In case of the two who died of consumption, who were inmates of the same house, the survivors were notified to cleanse and disinfect the building in which the deaths occurred, and it is hoped that the precautions taken will be effective. Personal inspection of all premises in this agency by the reserve constables was also made in order to secure enforcement of the order that all dogs should be muzzled. Public meetings have been held, especially this last spring during the mad dog excitement, and the regulations and suggestions on sanitary matters carefully explained.

Occupations.—While most of the Indians do a little farming and gardening, it cannot be said that they are very extensive cultivators of the soil; although some of them are quite progressive and are deserving of great praise for the effort they are making. A considerable portion of the Sarnia reserve is pastured, which, however, is to be preferred to the exhausting and unscientific system of ploughing and cropping the same land year after year, which prevails too extensively throughout the whole province. Although last season was unfavourable and crops were very light, improvement is noticeable, and an effort is now being made to undertake poultry-raising in an organized and systematic way with modern appliances and thoroughbred stock, which it is to be hoped will be carried out successfully. Most of the Indians on the Sarnia reserve prefer to work for wages, and some are engaged in working for the Grand Trunk and Pere Marquette Railway Companies; others are working for the Oil Refinery Company at Sarnia, and have secured regular employment the year round at good wages. Others are working at the dry dock and shipyard on the Michigan side; others are working at the saw-mills and lumber-yards, and a great many are employed in the navigation season in loading and unloading vessels, while a few hire out as sailors for the season. Some of the younger women work out as domestic servants, but as a rule they get married while young and engage in housekeeping for themselves. The women are nearly all expert basket-makers and earn

considerable money, making and selling baskets, principally fancy baskets, at the summer resorts, both on the Canadian and American sides of the international boundary. Fishing is still carried on, but not by as many people as formerly. At all these various employments, with the exception of the sailors, they are able to board at home on the reserve with their families. The main disadvantage in time past has been the lack of employment in the winter season; but at present this is not as much the case as it used to be.

At Kettle Point the population is less and the reserve not nearly as well cleared up. The principal industries there are acting as guides and boatmen for sportsmen, who are attracted to Kettle Point bay by the black bass fishing, and in the harvest season pulling flax for the Thedford and Forest flax-mills; and gathering and packing fruit for the large fruit-growers in the neighbourhood, and also cutting wood and working in the stave-mills in the winter.

Buildings.—Most of the Indians on these reserves have comfortable frame houses. A majority of these might be reported as somewhat too small, but they seem to meet the requirements of the Indians fairly well. There are not many barns for hay and grain on these reserves, but all the farmers keeping horses and stock seem to have sufficient stabling, and there appear to be plenty of granaries and other outbuildings unless farming is more engaged in than it has been in the past. There are three good brick houses, two at Sarnia reserve and one at Stony Point.

Stock.—A good many of the Indians keep one or more horses, perhaps more for driving in buggies than for farm work, but I have still to report that there are not enough of cattle kept, although there are some good cattle raised and kept on all the reserves, and I think the number is slowly increasing. What there are appear to be fairly thrifty and well kept.

At Kettle Point the women have taken to raising turkeys, and have had good success, and, as prices have been very high, the venture must have been profitable. Poultry of some kind are kept by most householders on all the reserves.

Farm Implements.—There is a fairly good equipment of implements and machinery for the amount of farming that is done.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians belonging to this agency are sufficiently active and intelligent, but do not seem to grasp the fact that labour may be profitable in the long run, even when it does not immediately give a large remuneration, and, therefore, they appear to have come to the conclusion that clearing and cultivating their lands and acquiring and raising stock was too slow a method for them, and they, therefore, have preferred to pasture cattle for other people, and to work out for wages, to engaging in business on their own account. They are industrious enough when they have work that they can get to do, but as yet have not mastered the arts of saving and accumulation. Still there is no doubt that there has been some advancement. Some new houses have been erected, and others have been so improved and repaired as to be practically new, and as times have been better generally through the country during the past year, and as wages have been higher and work more plentiful, it has had its effect on the Indians, and it is no exaggeration to say they have had one of the most prosperous years they have ever had.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a great many people on these reserves who are strictly temperate and sober, and there is a flourishing temperance society in existence on the Sarnia reserve, and the law has been brought to bear unsparingly both in Sarnia and Port Huron; but still there has been too much liquor drunk by Indians in this agency, though mostly by a few well-known characters. Unfortunately no less than three Indians of this band were sentenced to terms in Kingston—one for perjury, one for shooting at his father-in-law, though no harm resulted, and one for larceny. All these cases are directly traceable to drink; still these Indians as a whole are honest and law-abiding people, and although there is much that could be improved, the majority are moral in every respect.

General Remarks.—As the means of obtaining a good serviceable education is now within the reach of every child on these reserves, and as the opportunities offered are largely improved, we may reasonably hope that, as time progresses, the uplifting influence that will surely be the result will, combined with that produced by the Christian instruction so faithfully given by the missionaries of the different churches, be felt more and more strongly, and that both materially and morally advancement and progress will be rapid and continuous.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM NISBET,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
KILLALOE STATION, April 4, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southern end of Golden lake, Renfrew county.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Algonquin tribe.

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there was an increase of 7, but there were 3 deaths, leaving a population of 116.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is very good. There was no disease since last report. Although there was small-pox around all winter, they escaped it safely. Fourteen of the pupils going to school have been vaccinated. Two children died of summer complaint; an aged woman also died; I do not know what was the cause of her death. They keep their houses pretty clean—in just as good order as those of other people.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are working in the lumber camps in winter, and on the drive in summer. They get good pay driving, as they are all good drivers on the river. I think they will have to commence to farm now, since they will not be allowed to hunt. But I think the law is a little too hard on them. There are just as many white people killing deer in this country out of season as Indians.

Religion.—The Indians of this reserve are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance.—The Indians of this reserve are just about the same as at any other place. If they can get liquor some of them will take it; but the majority of them are very good and temperate; there were a few fined, which had a good effect.

I have, &c.,

MARTIN MULLIN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GORE BAY AGENCY,
GORE BAY, April 1, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1910.

COCKBURN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northwest side of Cockburn island, which lies immediately west of the Manitoulin island. It has an area of about 1,250 acres.

Nation.—These Indians are Chippewas.

Population.—The population of this band is 55.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is generally good; and the past year has been free of epidemics. The sanitary regulations are observed and appreciated.

Occupations.—Forest, farm and stream are the resources of these Indians. They farm on a small scale, and have very good garden and root crops. Their principal occupations are working in the lumber woods, making ties and posts in winter, and loading boats, and peeling ties and posts in summer.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are neat, clean and comfortable, and fairly well furnished. Their construction shows considerable skill and adaptability to requirements. They have some cattle and horses and other stock. The implements and vehicles they buy are modern and of good quality.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are sober, industrious, law-abiding, and make a good living by their thrift.

Temperance and Morality.—The absence of liquor on the island has a good effect, and the isolation of the Indians has kept them in their primitive state of morality, above the average.

General Remarks.—These Indians are industrious, sober, and moral, adapting themselves more and more to the ways of the white man, and inclining more and more to agricultural pursuits and the manufacture of timber.

WEST BAY BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojiblewas and Ottawas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the township of Billings, at the head of Honora bay, Manitoulin island, and comprises in all 13 square miles. The land is sandy clay and clay loam and clay, producing good crops; it is timbered with hardwoods, patches of cedar and other soft woods.

Population.—This band has a population of 350.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary measures are fairly well carried out. The houses are neat, clean and whitewashed outside and in. The deaths that have occurred were due to tuberculosis. No fevers or other contagious diseases made an appearance.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is farming, in which they make good progress. Some thirty families reside permanently on their farms and are doing well. They also work in the lumber camps in winter, and load vessels and peel ties and posts in summer. A quantity of timber was cut off the reserve during the winter by resident members of the band. Sugar-making, basket-work, berry-picking and fancy wares are also sources of revenue.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are mostly of hewn logs, and are neat and clean. There is a marked improvement in the furnishings of the houses; nearly every house has a sewing-machine, and organs and other musical instruments are in many homes. Their horses and cattle and other stock are improving. The implements purchased are modern and are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding as a rule. They are copying the white settlers in many respects, improving the roads, and spend a good deal of money in addition to the regular statute labour on repairs, and are doing away with their old ways of living.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects there are few complaints, excepting for intemperance.

General Remarks.—This band is progressive. A store and post office is kept by a member of the band, and following the lead of the white settlers and agriculturists, they are improving their lands and repairing the roads. The past season was not so favourable for fodder crops, but the garden and root crops were good. The Indians were able to dispose of quite a quantity of surplus feed.

The winter has been long and steady, but all kinds of stock wintered well. The Indians are well dressed and drive good horses and vehicles.

OBIDJEWONG BAND.

This band consists of 9 persons. Their reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Wolsley, Manitoulin island. The area is about 400 acres; some of it is exceptionally well timbered with hardwood. The members of the band depend largely on the soil for maintenance. They are good bushmen, and in winter make ties and posts and in summer make quite a sum by peeling ties and posts and loading vessels.

SHESHEGWANING BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the township of Robinson, Manitoulin island. Its area is about 5,000 acres. It is fairly well timbered with hardwood, cedar, spruce and other soft woods.

Population.—This band has a population of 171.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been poor, but it is improving; the sanitary regulations are well carried out, and the houses are neat and clean. Their clothing is well made and adapted to their work.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and gardening are their chief occupations. Some sixteen families reside permanently on their farms, cultivating the soil and raising stock. Others are employed in timbering, working in mills, loading vessels and fishing.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, hewed outside and in. They are kept clean and neat, some of them being furnished with sewing-machines, musical instruments, and other luxuries. Their stock is well cared for. Horses, cattle and pigs are numerous. The implements used are modern covered buggies, democrats and wagons are numerous, and a threshing-machine is owned by members of the band.

Characteristics and Progress.—Those of the band who are farmers are doing well, but need more cleared land. The insufficiency of water has always been a drawback heretofore to those living on the farms, but the department having drilled four wells, a good supply has been obtained.

The farmers' children are the best educated and appear to have more inclination to steady pursuits, and are improving in their system of cultivating the land. The band as a whole is fairly industrious, sober, and increasing in prosperity.

Temperance and Morality.—As a whole the band is fairly temperate; some families are rather unsettled; but appear to be improving.

General Remarks.—Some of the members of this band are good farmers. The Sampsons, Negonnewondes and Bennessewahbais have erected good houses, where they reside permanently.

The past year was not as good for fodder crops as usual, and the department advanced a sufficient amount to assist in feeding the stock, all of which has been repaid by the Indians out of their timber money. The root and garden crops were good. All kinds of stock wintered well. By thrift and industry these Indians keep themselves well supplied with money and are improving the reserve by building good roads. They drive good horses and vehicles.

I have, &c.,

R. THORBURN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
DISTRICT OF MANITOULIN,
MANITOWANING AGENCY.
MANITOWANING, March 31, 1910

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1910.

WHITEFISH RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated not far from the mouth of the Whitefish river, on the north shore of the Georgian bay. It contains an area of about 10,600 acres. A large portion of this reserve is good arable land; the remainder is woodland.

Population.—These Indians number 86.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic disease during the year, and the general health is good. Sanitary measures are very well observed and the majority of these Indians have been successfully vaccinated.

Occupations.—The following occupations are engaged in by these Indians: farming, lumbering, hunting, berry-picking, fishing, making mats and baskets and sugar making.

Buildings.—They occupy neatly built houses, which are principally of log construction and are kept in a good state of repair.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses, cattle, hogs and poultry, and receives the average attention.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this band, who depend principally on farming for a living, are well supplied with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band who devote their time to farming are progressing very favourably and are increasing their stock very materially from year to year, while those who follow a nomadic life appear to spend their earnings as they go along. They are a law-abiding people, and the majority of them are very industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct in both these respects during the past year has been all that could be desired.

POINT GROSDIN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is located east of Collin's inlet, on the north shore of the Georgian bay. It contains an area of 10,100 acres. Quite a large portion of this reserve is good land, suitable for agriculture; the remainder is woodland.

Population.—The population of this band is 48.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good, and sanitary arrangements quite satisfactory.

Occupations.—These Indians do very little farming; they plant potatoes and corn, raise hay for their stock, fish, hunt, pick berries, work at the lumber mills in the summer season and in the shanties in winter.

Buildings.—They have very comfortable log dwellings, which are kept neat and clean.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses and pigs.

Farm Implements.—They have very few of these.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are sober and fairly industrious. They are progressing slowly, but do not give the desired attention to tilling the soil.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of this band in these respects is of a high order and leaves nothing to be desired.

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated about 12 miles from Sudbury on the Canadian Pacific railway, where there is a station called Naughton. It has an area of 43,755 acres. A large portion of the reserve is good agricultural land; the remainder is woodland.

Population.—These Indians number 168.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the residents of the reserve during the past year was very good; no epidemic has appeared. There were several deaths from typhoid fever among those who were working in the Gowganda district last summer. All the resident members of the band have been successfully vaccinated.

Occupations.—They engage in gardening and hunting. They plant small gardens of potatoes and corn, fish, act as guides to prospectors and surveyors, and work in the lumber camps and mines.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are constructed mostly of logs, and are generally whitewashed. Stables are of the same construction.

Stock.—Their stock consists principally of horses, cattle and pigs, which receive the average attention.

Farm Implements.—As these Indians do not devote much of their time to farming in a general way, they have very few farm implements. They have an ample supply of hand tools, such as hoes, spades and rakes.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the members of this band appear to be up to the average in intelligence, and are fairly industrious, and were they to give more of their attention to the tilling of the soil, marked results would follow.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole they are up to the standard in both temperance and morality.

TAHGAIWININI BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—They have a reserve at Wahnipitae, on the north shore of Georgian bay, but nearly all reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island. The reserve at Wahnipitae has an area of 2,560 acres, which is all wild land.

Population.—There are 206 persons in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed very good health during the past year. There has been no epidemic among them, and they keep themselves and their premises neat and clean, observing the sanitary precautions prescribed by the department.

Occupations.—Their chief avocation is general farming and raising of stock, to which they take readily. Some of them work at the lumber mills in the summer season and others pick berries and make baskets and bark-work.

Buildings.—Their buildings are for the greater part of log construction. The dwelling-houses, barns, stables, &c., are clean and kept in a good state of repair.

Stock.—Their stock is of the average quality, very well cared for and improving from year to year.

Farm Implements.—They are fully equipped with all kinds of modern farm implements, which they take as good care of as the average farmer.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule, these Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are exemplary in these respects.

MAGANATAWAN BAND.

The members of this band who reside on the Manitoulin island number 41. They reside at West Bay and on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island. This reserve, together with the affairs of its Indians, is under the control of the Parry Sound agency. The general measure of advancement of these 41 Indians is identical with those of the West Bay and Manitoulin island unceded bands.

SPANISH RIVER BAND, DIVISION NO. 3.

The members of this band number 379. They nearly all reside on the unceded portion of the Manitoulin island, where they successfully farm and garden. They belong to the Ojibbewa tribe, and their general measure of advancement is identical with that of the Indians of Manitoulin island unceded, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

SUCKER LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated in the fourth concession of the township of Assiginack, on the Manitoulin island. It has an area of 599 acres A goodly portion consists of good farming land; the remainder is woodland.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 14.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been very good, and sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations.—Farming is the only occupation engaged in by these Indians.

Buildings.—They occupy comfortable log dwellings; their outbuildings are quite commodious and a credit to the community.

Stock.—Their live stock is fairly numerous, considering the population of the band, and is well cared for.

Farm Implements.—They have an ample supply of all kinds of farm implements, which are well looked after.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and well-behaved people, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly moral and temperate in their habits.

SUCKER CREEK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the northern part of the township of Howland, Manitoulin island. It contains 1,665 acres. A goodly portion of this reserve is composed of splendid land for farming.

Population.—According to the last census, these Indians number 100

Health and Sanitation.—To my knowledge, there have been no epidemic diseases during the year. Their general health is good, and the sanitary condition of their dwellings quite satisfactory.

Occupations.—Their chief avocation is general farming. Some of them find steady employment during the summer season loading vessels and working in the large lumber mills at Little Current, which town is situated within 4 miles of the reserve.

Buildings.—Most of these Indians have large comfortable dwellings on their farms, which are a credit to the community. In this respect, they bear good comparison with the white settlers throughout the township.

Stock.—They have a very fair assortment of horses, cattle and swine. These are well cared for by their respective owners.

Farm Implements.—They are fully equipped with a full supply of up-to-date agricultural implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule, these Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Their chief is an intelligent and energetic man, who seems honestly and satisfactorily to discharge the duties devolving upon him and is for improving and encouraging progress both by precept and example.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year there has been very little inebriety, for which the Indians deserve praise, as their ready access to the largest town on the island, where there is no lack of unscrupulous men, ready by covert means to supply them with liquor, is a constant menace to their morals.

SHEGUIANDAH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are of the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Reserve.—The reserve lies in the northwestern part of the township of Sheguiandah, Manitoulin island. It contains an area of 5,106 acres. A fair portion of the reserve is suitable for agriculture, the remainder is principally grazing land.

Population.—This band has a population of 109.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been exceptionally good, and sanitary precautions have been very well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians farm to a certain extent. Sugar-making, basket-making, berry-picking are also engaged in at different seasons of the year, and they also find remunerative employment in loading lumber barges and working in the lumber mills during the summer season.

Buildings.—The buildings of these Indians are as a rule well constructed, and furnished as well, in many cases, as those of the average settler.

Stock.—They do not go in very much for stock-raising, but keep quite a number of horses, which they take the average care of.

Farm Implements.—They have an ample supply of farm implements, which they take very good care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly intelligent and thrifty. They are progressing very favourably and are well behaved.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of this band are both temperate and moral in their habits.

SOUTH BAY BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians occupy a portion of the unceded part of Manitoulin island. They number 61. Their general measure of advancement is identical with the Indians of Manitoulin island unceded band, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

INDIANS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND, UNCEDED.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises the eastern end of the Manitoulin island, east of the township of Assiginack. It contains an area of about 105,000 acres. A large portion of this reserve is splendid land for agriculture; the remainder is woodland and grazing land.

Population.—This band has a population of 666.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians, generally, for the past year has been up to the average, there have been no epidemics, and all necessary precautions have been taken in respect to cleaning up their premises.

Occupations.—In agricultural pursuits the members of this band are making marked improvement from year to year. A great many of them are located on their farms and have given up the old habit of living in the villages and going to their farms and gardens. This is a move in the right direction and a good sign of advancement in agricultural pursuits. Some of them follow fishing for a livelihood, while others work as common labourers at the different saw-mills on the Manitoulin island, at points near the shore. During this winter the Indians took out a large quantity of railway ties and saw-logs, which were disposed of by the department for them at the highest market prices. They also engage in the making of fancy bark and grass-work, for which they find a ready sale at the shops in Manitowaning and Killarney, Ont.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of both log and frame construction, are kept up to the average in so far as a state of repair is concerned, and a few of them have valuable dwellings on their farms that would be a credit to any community.

Stock.—Their stock is improving from year to year and receives the average care and attention.

Farm Implements.—All kinds of farm implements can be found on this reserve, and the Indians take about the same care of their implements as the average white farmer, some careful and some more or less careless.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may, on the whole, be characterized as industrious, law-abiding and steadily advancing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are up to the standard in both temperance and morality.

I have, &c.,

C. L. D. SIMS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK,
March 31, 1910

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report and statistical statement in connection with the Indians named above for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve.—This reserve is in the township of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, and province of Ontario, and contains 3,536·58 acres, including Sugar island in Rice lake. There are over 1,800 acres of this reserve rented to white men, and the sum of $1,849.49 was collected for rents during last year; the remaining cleared parts are worked and pastured by the locatees. This reserve is well adapted for farming purposes, as little of it is swampy or too wet to work.

Vital Statistics.—The population is now 259, being an increase of 5 over last year. We had 14 births and 3 women were married into the band from outside, we had 9 deaths, 2 became enfranchised, and 1 man lost membership owing to residence in the United States for more than five years.

Health.—The health of the members of the band is at present good: I do not know of one case of sickness.

Occupations.—Nine families are farming and on the whole are doing fairly well, selling cattle, fat hogs, milk to cheese factories, eggs, butter and grain; and a number of the members earn good wages working for farmers and on the rivers driving sawlogs and working in the lumber camps in the winter season. The amount earned in wages during the year was $8,864. Little is made from fishing, hunting or trapping.

Buildings.—The buildings are nearly all frame and in general very well kept. Most of the Indian women are clean and keep their houses clean and tidy and will compare very well with the white women in their neighbourhood.

Farm Implements.—The machinery used by those farming is in every way up-to-date.

Progress.—The Indians are improving their holdings every year by building good fences, and the reserve on the whole is very well fenced.

Temperance.—Some of the younger men will take liquor whenever they can get it; yet some of the young men will not taste it nor will very few of the older men.

I have, &c.,
J. THACKERAY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT,
ILAGERSVILLE, April 1, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the Mississaguas of the Credit, for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve.—This reserve contains about 6,000 acres: 4,800 in the township of Tuscarora, county of Brant, and 1,200 in the township of Oneida, county of Haldimand. The reserve is adjacent to and lies to the south of the Six Nation reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 269.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of this band has been fairly good. There was a slight outbreak of scarlet fever, four cases in all, among white tenants. None of the Indians contracted the disease. The council acts as a health committee, enforcing sanitary measures and seeing that public and private buildings are kept clean and tidy.

Occupations.—The principal occupation is farming, and they are making some progress. Quite a number of the farms are well cultivated and would compare favourably with those of the whites in the surrounding country. A number of the Indians seek employment off the reserve.

Buildings.—There is a steady improvement in the buildnigs, also the fencing, which is now almost entirely built of wire. Many of the buildigs and some of the fences have been erected by the assistance of loans from band funds.

Stock.—The horses on this reserve are chiefly of mixed breeds and of a very good quality. There are no sheep.

Farm Implements.—Nearly all kinds of modern machinery for farming purposes are used on this reserve, and are very well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—A majority of these Indians are sober and industrious and making some progress. They are law-abiding and steadily improving. Several buildings were erected or rebuilt during the year.

Temperance and Morality.—A large majority of the members of this band are temperate in their habits. Some use intoxicants whenever they can obtain them. Several convictions of Indians and those supplying them with liquor have been made during the year; two men (one white) are serving terms in the county. Others paid fines. The liquor traffic is about suppresed in this locality.

The morality of the band is reasonably good. Undesirables who come among them are promptly removed.

I have, &c.,
W. C. VAN LOON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES.
KEENE, April 30, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of my agency for the year ended March 31, 1910.

MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE LAKE.

Reserve.—Rice Lake reserve is located on the north shore of Rice lake, in the township of Otonabee, county of Peterborough. It contains about 1,860 acres, of which about 855 is cleared; 130 acres of this is under lease to white tenants, while the locatees cultivate the remainder of said cleared land.

Population.—The total population shown by the present census is 95.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very good. During the past year there have been no epidemics of any kind.

Occupations.—In the spring of the year a few of the Indians spend all their time trapping, and during the summer months act as guides for the tourists. A few of the young men hire with the farmers for the summer months, while other members of the band remain at home and cultivate their land.

Buildings.—The buildings here are all frame, with the exception of one brick dwelling. With a few exceptions, the Indian women are clean and very good housekeepers.

Stock.—These Indians have considerable stock; some very good horses, cattle and hogs.

Farm Implements.—All implements necessary for farming are used on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are making some progress improving their buildings and farms each year. Plenty of hay and grain was retained by them to bring their stock through the winter fairly well. On the whole, year by year, they are getting more industrious, law-abiding and better off.

Temperance and Morality.—There are some who will take liquor at every opportunity, but some of them are strictly temperate.

MISSISSAGUAS OF MUD LAKE.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the shore of Mud lake, in the township of Smith, county of Peterborough. It contains about 2,000 acres, of which over 300 is cleared.

Population.—The total population shown by the present census is 193.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been very little sickness during the year, and as a result very few deaths. A good many of the homes are very clean and tidy.

Occupations.—There are some who attend to their farms and are making very steady improvement in agriculture. Others spend some time in the spring in trapping, and then the summer months with tourists.

Buildings.—All the dwellings here are of frame and log, with the exception of one. These Indians have also a very pretty hall and church, which are of brick.

Stock.—These Indians have considerable stock, some very good horses, cattle and hogs.

Farm Implements.—Those working their land are well supplied with modern farm implements, and take very good care of what they have.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are a few making some progress, improving their buildings and farms each year. On the whole, year by year, they are getting more industrious, law-abiding and better off.

Temperance and Morality.—A large majority of the band are temperate; some, however, are inclined to drink, very much so, I am sorry to say.

I have, &c.,

WM. McFARLANE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG,
PORT PERRY, May 1, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Mississagua tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the northern portion of Scugog, island, in Lake Scugog, about 8 miles from Port Perry, Ontario county.

Population.—The total population is 34. There was one marriage during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians is generally good, and their homes and premises are kept clean and tidy.

Occupation.—Hunting and fishing are the chief occupations of the older members; the young men hire out as farm-hands, and the women engage in making baskets. If they could be induced to pay more attention to agriculture, better results would follow, as their lands are of the best and good prices prevail for all kinds of farm produce.

Buildings.—The buildings are all good and new or lately remodelled.

Stock and Farm Implements.—The quality and quantity of stock do not improve much, as very little farming is carried on. The implements are good, but not properly cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—The young men are industrious, law-abiding and willing to work; still, not good managers for themselves.

Temperance.—Occasionally an older member of the band will indulge in intemperance, but the young men are quite temperate in their habits.

I have, &c.,

A. W. WILLIAMS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE.
DESERONTO, May 20, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ott wa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for the Tyendinaga band of Mohawk Indians for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve.—The Mohawk reserve, in the township of Tyendinaga, county of Hastings, reaches from the town of Deseronto on the east to the township of Thurlow on the west, and borders on the north the shore of the bay of Quinte, sloping southerly to the bay, containing in round numbers about 17,000 acres, the greater part of which is good tillable land and in a good state of cultivation, the remaining part being pasture-lands and in some parts particularly covered with second-growth trees and bushes, shallow plains, flat rock and marshes, which make good grazing lands, lying as they do along the shores of the bay of Quinte, where stock has access to good pure water, which will become a source of revenue to the band, as steps have been taken to utilize these lands by taking in stock from the tenants and white people who are living near these lands, charging them a fee for pasture.

Population.—The population of this band is 1,323, being an increase over last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the past year has been good, there having been only a few cases of scarlet fever, measles and other minor diseases, which were quickly checked by the doctors who are engaged by the band, one of whom has charge of the east part of the reserve, and the other attends to the health of those living in the western part, and who have done their work remarkably well, so much so that, as far as is known, only two cases of tuberculosis exist on the reserve. I attribute this good condition partly to the desire of the Indians to keep their houses clean and yards, outhouses and surroundings in a sanitary condition. They appear to have a desire for cleanliness, being warmly and nicely clad; and when building new houses or additions they build them larger and more roomy, having greater ventilation, thereby helping largely in combating this dread disease; in sanitation they will compare favourably with any community of white people. In most cases those who are engaged in farming have a nice lawn in front of their dwellings, cultivate flowers and have gardens for vegetables, which they pride themselves in keeping very clean and tidy.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians are farming, gardening, raising small fruits such as strawberries, raspberries and other fruits, which they market in Deseronto and other towns. Some of the young men work in the iron smelter, and I am informed by the manager of the works that they are the best men they have, to whom they pay the highest wages, as they are reliable and very punctual at their work. The land, when properly tilled, is very productive, yielding an abundance of hay and grain. Some farms are kept in a good state of cultivation; others are badly worked, thereby having a tendency to grow up with foul weeds. Some of the land, being flat and level, requires draining. In some instances fences are in bad repair and should be replaced with new fences, as some are wholly gone. Each year, however, a portion of new fence is built, chiefly with cedar posts and frost wire. Those who are working their own farms see the benefit of having their land well fenced, and are building a portion of fence each year;

others who have their farms leased insist on having fences built by the tenants each year, taking a pride in having their land and fences in good condition, as also providing houses for their stock and implements.

There are some sixty or seventy farms on this reserve under lease to white people, the rents from which are applied partly on fences and buildings, the remainder going to the living expenses of the locatee. The crops were better this year than in two former years, owing partly to the land being in better condition and not having been so wet, so that the seeding was done earlier. The land not having baked, the grain seemed to germinate, thereby producing an abundance of straw and hay providing fodder for their stock, which came through the winter in fine condition.

The Indians have an agricultural society, whose membership is steadily increasing; it was established some seven years ago and has held seven very successful fairs on its grounds at the council-house, the interest in the enterprise being well maintained, in fact a larger show of stock and other produce was exhibited than in former years, a very noticeable improvement in the stock, which compares favourably with that of the whites in the surrounding townships, which the Indians appear to be proud of, they vieing with each other to produce better stock as also better grain and produce.

Buildings.—During the year considerable repairs have been made to old buildings; these were badly needed. Also several new buildings have been erected, which goes to show that the Indians are gradually progressing and becoming prosperous and comfortable.

Stock.—The horses and cattle are mostly a mixed breed, some of which have been sold at good prices, more especially horses. There is, however, a tendency still further to improve the cattle, as some Indians have bought well bred Jerseys and Holsteins, priding themselves on these improvements.

Dairying.—Dairying is carried on to a large extent, as the Indians have gone largely in for cows, they sending the milk to the cheese factories, two of which are near the reserve; this pays them well. The cows are well cared for and in good condition. As the factories commenced operations earlier this spring, the Indians are looking forward to a good return from their cows this season.

Farm Implements.—All kinds of the latest improved farm implements are used by the Indians, as also the white tenants; but in some cases they are poorly housed. However, the Indians see the necessity of buildings to protect these implements, and are carefully erecting some to protect them when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—A large percentage of the band are sober and industrious, constantly bettering their circumstances and properties, taking a pride in looking after their stock and keeping their buildings, fences and outhouses in good repair; also they are good farmers, and so are in a prosperous condition. The younger members, seeing the prosperity of those who are engaged in farming, appear to have a desire for farming, some of whom have made a start and appear to be doing well. Those who are indolent and dissipated are gradually getting more destitute and miserable as they advance in years; but I am happy to say that there are very few who are in this condition.

Temperance and Morality.—There are members of this band who use liquor to excess, thereby wasting means not only for liquor but in paying fines and costs in cases where they do not go to prison. A large majority are temperate and look with contempt upon those who are addicted to liquor; others are teetotallers. I beg, however, to report a noticeable improvement in the matter of temperance, more especially among the younger members of this band. Intemperance is a curse, it being almost impossible to convict those who supply the Indians with liquor.

Most of the adult members attend church regularly, having two fine stone churches, very comfortably provided with seats and heated during the cold weather by furnaces, as also organs, one of which is a pipe organ, the organist being a female

member of the band. The children attend Sunday school regularly. Morally the band is very good, comparing favourably with any community of white people, law-abiding, courteous, kind to each other, the only trouble being drunkenness and in a few instances a distaste for payment of debts, and, when called on to testify in regard to drunkenness, a desire to evade the truth.

I have, &c.,

JOS. R. STAINTON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES,
DUART, April 20, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Moravians of the Thames for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve.—The Moravian reserve is situated in the northern part of the township of Orford, in the county of Kent, on the southern bank of the Thames river, and comprises 3,010 acres.

Population.—The present population is 327.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic whatever visited this band during the year. The health has been fairly good. They observe the sanitary laws very well and benefit greatly by so doing. During the year 434 cases were treated at the doctor's office, and 106 visits were made to the reserve, covering 848 miles.

Occupations.—General farming is the chief means of making a living. The crops last year were fairly good. Many of the younger Indians work for neighbouring white people and earn good wages. A few still trap and make mats and baskets.

Buildings.—There is not much improvement as far as new ones are concerned, but the old ones are being made more comfortable. One new barn has been erected this year.

Stock.—These Indians are manifesting more interest in their stock by giving more care in the winter, and are improving the quality very much.

Farm Implements.—All modern implements are used by those who make a success of farming, but they are not always cared for afterwards.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians work because they have to make a living. Those who do not work land of their own, seek employment off the reserve at good wages, but do not always spend them judiciously. Their progress in improving the reserve is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been no disorder on account of the use of intoxicants on the reserve, and their morals otherwise are fairly good as a rule. Their attendance at church could not be better.

I have, &c.,

A. R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, EASTERN DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, April 14, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended March 31, 1910, of this agency, embracing Garden River, Batchawana and Michipicoten bands of Indians.

GARDEN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve extends 10 miles along the north shore of the St. Mary's river, and contains about 29,000 acres of land. The western boundary is about 6 miles east of the town of Sault Ste. Marie. Garden Station, on the Soo branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, is situated in the reserve. Root river, Garden river and Echo river pass through the reserve from north to south.

Population.—This band numbered in October last 438 souls.

Health and Sanitation.— A serious outbreak of pneumonia visited this reserve during the past winter season. Many cases of tubereulosis are also found among the members of the band.

Occupations.—During the winter many of the band are engaged in taking out timber, and in the summer occupied in cultivating small plots of land on the reserve.

Buildings.—These consist of frame and log houses, some of them well kept and clean.

Stock and Implements.—Horses and cattle and a few swine, but no sheep, are kept by the members of this band. The usual farm implements are found here.

Character and Progress.—Some of the Indians of this band are fairly industrious and make good progress. Others continue the same from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—During the past year there has been very little intemperance, and the people are generally moral.

BATCHAWANA BAND.

Reserve.—This band owns a small reserve on the west shore of Goulais bay in the township of Kars, embracing about 1,600 acres, occupied by about seventy members of the band. Between fifty and sixty live on the shore of Batchawana bay, where they have squatted on private lands. There is also a small number residing at Gros Cap about 17 miles west of Sault Ste. Marie. The greater number of the band reside on the Garden River reserve.

Population.—At the census taken in October, 1909, this band numbered 398 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of pneumonia and tubereulosis, the band has been free from any epidemics during the past year. There was, however, a serious outbreak of the former during the winter just ended.

Occupations.—Members of this band engage in fishing, lumbering and cultivating small plots of land.

Buildings.—Houses are generally of log with a few frame ones.

Stock and Implements.—A few cattle and horses are kept by members of the band at Garden River. Little stock is owned by any of the others. Just the ordinary farm implements are to be found.

Character and Progress.—These Indians are generally quiet, well conducted and law-abiding, but their progress is not marked.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are generally moral and temperate. Some of them indulge in intoxicating liquors.

MICHIPICOTEN BAND.

Reserve.—A reserve of about 9,000 acres situated to the west of the mouth of the Michipicoten river, on the shore of Lake Superior, is owned by this band.

Population.—The portion of this band visited by me number 134 persons. A few of these reside on the reserve; others reside at Michipicoten River and Batchawana; while several families are found at Sault Ste. Marie and on the Garden River reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—No serious epidemics have visited the members of this band during the past year.

Occupations.—These Indians are employed in hunting and trapping during the winter season, and in fishing and canoeing in the summer.

Buildings.—At the reserve at Little Gros Cap there are only five dwelling-houses and a Roman Catholic church.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are generally moderately temperate and moral.

I have, &c.,
WM. L. NICHOLS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,
PARRY SOUND, March 31, 1910

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the various bands in this superintendency for the year ended March 31, 1910.

PARRY ISLAND BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the eastern shore of the Georgian bay, near to the county seat, the town of Parry Sound. The Canada Atlantic branch of the Grand Trunk Railway system has its lake port terminus at Depot Harbour on this reserve. Many of the Indians find steady employment here during the season of navigation. The reserve contains an area of 27 square miles. The soil is a light sandy loam; 60 per cent of the area is suitable for agriculture and grazing.

The residue is rock, swamp and marsh. The pine timber has been stripped and the hemlock will be gone in a few seasons.

Population.—The population is 108, exclusive of the non-members residing on the reserve, comprising Indians, half-breeds and nondescripts, who number 110 persons, making a total population on the reserve of 219 persons.

Health.—The health of this band has been indifferent during the year. There have been no epidemics or contagion among them; but, like the rest of the Indians in

the superintendency, they suffer mostly from rheumatism, indigestion and bronchial troubles of a lingering and a chronic nature.

Occupations.—The band has a few members that pay closer attention to their farms and crops than others of the band, and the result is that they are better off in every manner than their neighbours. They have no progressive or ambitious leader. If they had such, doubtless it would be encouraging for them to cultivate the land and raise stock. Many of the young men find employment during the summer months in loading and unloading vessels. Others, of more indolent type, find transient employment in rowing or paddling tourists and health-seekers among the many islands in the neighbourhood.

Crops.—The crops were above the average; the roots and vegetables were excellent. The display at the annual agricultural fair, held in the council-hall, was a success in every sense. The exhibits in butter, cheese, bread, buns, pies, tarts and cake, pickles and preserved fruits, was creditable; maple sugar, syrup and needlework, including fancy Indian work in silk, porcupine quills and bead-work, were admired and found ready purchasers at the close of the exhibition. I have no hesitation in stating that if a small grant of money could be provided for small cash prizes for cows, calves, brood mares and foals, pigs and poultry, it would create a taste and rivalry for better care of their stock.

Characteristics.—The old people are a sober, law-abiding lot, retaining a certain sense of honour in paying their debts, which cannot be said of many of the younger members. The chief seems to be a poor guide to his followers to lead them into the estimation of business men as being worthy of trust; they are ever ready to borrow or beg and equally as forgetful of redeeming their pledge or promises. Among the young men many are addicted to intoxicants. They invariably refuse to tell from whom they get the liquor. The morals of the band, on the whole, are fairly good.

HENVEY INLET BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on one of the arms or inlets of the Georgian bay, about midway between the Byng inlet and the French river. The Indian village is known as the Kahbekahmong, beautifully situated on the sloping hillside overlooking the deep dark waters of the inlet, where they have two churches, Roman Catholic and Methodist, supplied by itinerant missionaries. The school-house erected last season is the finest in the agency. The teacher's residence has been made into a home of comfort and neatness. The snug whitewashed houses of the Indians give the village an air of neatness and picturesque beauty.

The reserve contains an area of 30 square miles; 45 per cent of the reserve is rock and marsh. The Sudbury-Toronto branch of the Canadian Pacific railway crosses the northeast portion of the reserve. The Canadian Northern Ontario railway has a branch line running through the reserve to Key Harbour, where they have constructed docks and iron ore chutes for loading vessels with iron ore from the neighbourhood of Sellwood.

Population.—The population is 168; residing away from the reserve are 58 members who are scattered along the north shore, from Henvey Inlet to Sault Ste. Marie, where they are engaged as fishermen, or among the many saw-mills along the coast, and in the lumber camps during the winter.

Health.—The health of the band has been very indifferent during the year. There has been no epidemic or contagious disease. Bronchial troubles and rheumatism, with more or less chronic indigestion, seem to be the prevailing health troubles and ailments of this band, with a few cases of decrepit old age.

Buildings.—The buildings owned by the members of the band are neat and comfortable, principally hewed pine logs, whitewashed and clean. The outbuildings,

horse and cattle stables are rough, cold, and wretched pretenses for shelter from the rain and biting frost and wind.

Stock.—The stock, consisting of horses, cattle and a few sheep, look fine and fat in the autumn, but the careless treatment and the starvation of the winter leaves many of them in a miserable condition in the spring.

Farm Implements.—The few implements used by these people are principally mattocks and grub hoes, scythes, axes, and iron rakes and garden hoes, which they look after with a degree of care.

Characteristics.—The elderly members of this band residing on the reserve are temperate and exemplary, and are thrifty and more painstaking in cultivating their corn and potato plots. The same cannot be said of the younger members. They spend the summer months with the tourists as canoemen and guides where they get stimulants, good wages, and often a stock of cast-off clothing, and the result is they become lazy and unreliable, and are frequently brought before the police magistrate as drunken brawlers.

MAGANATAWAN BAND.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 5 miles from the mouth of the Maganatawan river. Its area is 11,370 acres. The greater portion of this reserve is barren, fire-swept rocks, excepting small patches of arable land in places along the river. The Sudbury-Toronto branch of the Canadian Pacific railway runs through this reserve with a spur line running to the village of Byng Inlet. There is also a government wagon road to Graves & Bigwood's saw-mills.

Population.—There are residing on the reserve 29 members, actual residents. The remainder reside on the Great Manitoulin island. I have no knowledge how the absentees are conducting themselves.

Health.—The health of the resident members has been fairly good during the year.

Occupations.—The members of this band cultivate gardens, raising potatoes, corn, beans, &c., and find a ready market for their products at the various boarding houses at the mills. Berry-picking in season is carried on by the women and children. The men are engaged by the tourists and health-seekers. Hunting and fishing are not practised as sources of subsistence.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings are small, neat and comfortable. Their horses and cattle are well cared for during the winter months, and their live stock will compare favourably with that of their French Canadian neighbours.

Characteristics and Temperance.—The Indians of this band are industrious and fairly well behaved when beyond the reach of intoxicants, which they secure at intervals from unscrupulous persons. Notwithstanding that convictions and heavy penalties have been inflicted on the culprits during the year, there are always some venturesome and unscrupulous persons ready to take chances of selling or procuring intoxicants for the Indians at extortionate prices, and the Indians will secure the liquor every time.

SHAWANAGA BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated 3 miles inland from the Georgian bay, on the Shawanaga river, about 23 miles from the town of Parry Sound via the stage route. The Sudbury-Toronto branch of the Canadian Pacific railway runs through the reserve, and has a passenger station close to the Indian village. The reserve contains an area of 14 square miles. The soil is light, sandy loam; about 65 per cent of this reserve is rock, swamps and marsh. The residue is well adapted for agricul-

ture and grazing. The unburned portion of the reserve is well timbered with hemlock and hardwood, which will be a valuable asset for the band if protected from forest fire.

Population.—The population of this band is 110, exclusive of 20 resident non-members, making a total population of 130.

Health.—The health of this band has been very poorly during the year. There has been no epidemic or contagion among them. Rheumatism, chronic bronchial and stomach troubles seem to be the prevailing ailments. The healthiest among both sexes are those that have reached the half century years.

Houses.—The houses and buildings have been much advanced in improvement in all forms since the people have had access to the saw-mills, where they can get lumber. Their houses are up to date with the surrounding settlers, where they have rebuilt and improved their dwellings for light and comfort.

Stock.—The stock is a very fair grade of cattle, and is well cared for. The Indians on this reserve have been very unfortunate in having many of their cattle killed by the trains, owing to the railway company not building fences around and along their property.

Farm Implements.—The implements are ploughs and harrows, hoes, &c.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the band are abstainers from stimulants and are industrious and progressive; while a few are, I am sorry to say, addicted to intoxicants, and are untruthful, and will lend themselves to any despicable act to get liquor, and shield the unscrupulous person that supplies them. Until imprisonment shall be made the penalty on conviction, the unfortunate Indian will get intoxicants and suffer.

WATHA BAND (GIBSON RESERVE.)

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Iroquois, having formerly resided at Oka, Lake of Two Mountains, in the province of Quebec.

Reserve.—The Watha reserve is situated in the township of Gibson, between the southern end of Muskoka lake and the Georgian bay. It contains an area of 25,582 acres. About 50 per cent is arable land; the residue rocks, swamps and marshes. The prevailing timber is black birch, maple and hemlock.

Population.—The population of this band is 137.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good during the year, except cases of rheumatism, coughs and colds. There have been no contagious or epidemic diseases on the reserve this year.

Occupations.—The members of this band depend chiefly on farming and do considerable lumbering in the winter season. In the spring many of the young men find employment at river-driving, at which many are experts; others earn good wages peeling hemlock during the peeling season. Many are engaged as guides and canoemen for tourists and others on the Muskoka waters. The women during the winter months work at bead-work and other Indian curios, for which they find a ready sale during the tourist season at the many summer resorts around the lakes.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are substantial and comfortable, built in the Quebec habitant style. Their stables are good and warm, and in many instances better than many of those of their white neighbours in the adjoining settlements. Their church and school-house are fine modern structures.

Characteristics.—This band is the most progressive in the superintendency. There are two saw-mills and a shingle-machine on the reserve, which is a valuable asset to the band. Many have well tilled fields, wire-fenced, as an evidence of their thrift, while others prefer the roving and exciting life of river-driving and canoeing, which cultivates the taste for high wages for a short spell, and an idle, indolent time

for the rest of the season. Quite a number of the younger men are addicted to intoxicants, though their parents are total abstainers. Their morals are fairly good.

I have, &c.,

D. F. MACDONALD,

Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SAUGEEN AGENCY,
CHIPPAWA HILL, April 1, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of the Saugeen agency for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve.—The Saugeen reserve is located in the township of Amabel, county of Bruce, on the east shore of Lake Huron. It comprises an area of 9,020 acres. The soil is principally of a light sandy character. About one-half of the total area is still under timber.

Population.—The Chippewas of Saugeen number 423 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary conditions are well observed; vaccination has been attended to by the physician for the reserve. A few suffer from hereditary diseases; otherwise the health of the Indians has been good during the year.

Occupations.—All the able-bodied male Indians, with few exceptions, are engaged in clearing and cultivating their holdings. Many of both sexes engage as hired help with white people of the surrounding towns and country for part of the year. Other occupations are basket-making, rustic work, berry-picking, gathering medicinal roots, and taking out dead and fallen timber during the winter.

Buildings.—The public buildings are of a good quality. The private buildings are fair, and kept in good repair.

Stock.—The stock consists of horses, cattle and hogs. The number does not vary much. There are more than are properly fed during winter.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have all the implements necessary for successfully cultivating and harvesting the crops.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band, on the whole, are indolent, and, with few exceptions, they lack thrift and energy. The progress is slow, but each year sees them adding to their home comforts.

Temperance and Morality.—Few of the Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but many of them are immoral in other ways.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SCOFFIELD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SIX NATION INDIANS,
BRANTFORD, April 25, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Six Nations of the Grand River for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve.—The reserve comprises the township of Tuscarora and part of the township of Onondaga, in the county of Brant, and a portion of the township of Oneida, in the county of Haldimand. It contains 43,696 acres.

Population.—The Six Nations consist of:—

Mohawks	1,827
Oneidas	367
Onondagas	364
Tuscaroras	416
Cayugas	1,041
Senecas	217
Delawares	170
	4,402

The number of tribes comprising the Six Nations confederation was not always the same. Prior to 1714 it was the Five Nations, when the Tuscaroras were admitted, since which time it has been called the Six Nations.

Health and Sanitation.—The reserve was remarkably free from contagious diseases during the year, there being only a few cases of scarlet fever of a mild type, and some measles. Several cases of goitre developed, a new disease on this reserve. During the year 93 patients were treated at the tent hospital, of whom 27 were tubercular; 5,438 were treated at the medical office, 884 calls were made, and 4,128 miles travelled by the physicians.

An efficient board of health assists the medical officer in enforcing sanitary measures. The council-house, where large gatherings are held, is regularly and thoroughly cleaned after each meeting, carbolic acid being freely used. The general health has been fairly good. The physician and others have publicly addressed large audiences, urging improved dwellings, cleaner surroundings, and prevention of disease by more careful observance of the laws of health. The log house, always a menace to health, is gradually but slowly giving way to frame, cement or brick buildings.

Occupations.—General farming is the chief means of making a living. The crops for the past year were fairly good. Many of the younger members frequently seek employment off the reserve. Cement and concrete work being now largely used on the reserve for foundations and bridgework, an Indian firm of contractors has gone into the business with such success that they have been getting contracts off the reserve as well as on it.

Buildings.—There is a steady improvement in the buildings on the reserve, and also in the fencing, which is now almost entirely of wire. Many new dwelling-houses, barns and fences have been erected by the assistance of loans from the council, which loans are, in most cases, repaid on maturity.

Stock.—Great interest is taken in the raising of stock. Many of the Indians supply milk to factories off the reserve, and are not depending as much on the raising of crops as formerly.

Farm Implements.—All implements required on a farm are used by many members of the band, while those who depend entirely upon farming for a livelihood are well supplied with the most modern implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are generally industrious. Those who are unable to work land for want of stock and implements seek and obtain employment off the reserve. The Six Nations are most law-abiding and steadily improving. During the year there were built 14 barns, 11 frame and 2 cement houses, besides a large quantity of fencing, and repairs and additions to dwelling-houses.

The farmers' institute of the south riding of Brant held an afternoon and evening meeting in the council-house in February, both of which were well attended. A women's institute also held meetings at the same time, in which much interest was manifested. The Six Nation Agricultural Society, wholly under the management of Indians, held its annual three days' annual fair, which was as successful in attendance and exhibits as any of its predecessors. None but Indians are permitted to compete. The new main building of metallic shingle was formally opened by Lieut.-Col. Baxter, of the 37th Haldimand Rifles. Daily and weekly newspapers and agricultural papers have a large circulation on the reserve.

The public roads are kept in good condition under the direction of 45 pathmasters, who are appointed by the chiefs in council at their January meeting. The Indians have built two new steel bridges with cement abutments and one concrete bridge at a cost of over $5,000.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are generally temperate in their habits, and assist any effort to prevent the use of intoxicants on the reserve. Several temperance societies exist and hold regular meetings. The Indian Moral Association has held its annual meetings throughout the reserve, addressed by local speakers as well as by men from outside. The work of this association is steadily advancing and good results are manifest in various ways.

I have, &c.,
GORDON J. SMITH,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
STURGEON FALLS AGENCY,
STURGEON FALLS, March 31, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1910.

NIPISSING BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the north shore of Lake Nipissing two miles west of the town of North Bay. It now contains an area of 24,200 acres. This band surrendered all its land north of the Canadian Pacific railway, this portion having

been surveyed and subdivided into three townships, namely: Pedley, Beaucage and Commanda, the last of which has not yet been sold.

The reserve is remarkably well situated for navigation as well as railway accommodation, as the Canadian Pacific railway crosses the reserve. These, with the big and little Sturgeon rivers, the Deuchane and their tributaries, all combine to make Nipissing an exceptionally picturesque and convenient reservation. This tract is the most valuable agricultural land in the district.

Population.—This band has now a population of 279.

Health.—The health of the members of this band for the past year has been good.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting and fishing for their own use and acting as guides to tourists and survey parties; a number cultivate small farms along the lake shore, but the majority follow the Indian mode of life, as they do not take to farming. During the winter a number work in the adjacent lumber camps, and others cut railway ties and pulp-wood, which they can readily dispose of. The women gather berries and make moccasins and fancy beadwork, which sell readily in the adjoining towns and villages.

Buildings and Stock.—The members of this band are continually improving their buildings; this is noticed especially in regard to their houses; while a few years ago they lived in small, unventilated cabins, they now erect houses more adapted for health, having more height, light and proper ventilation. During the past year they have erected a few comfortable houses of a fair size. Their dwellings are kept fairly clean and fairly well furnished. They have few barns and stables, as they do not farm to any extent. They have considerable live stock, such as horses, cattle, pigs and poultry.

Farm Implements.—They have a few ploughs and harrows and are well supplied with garden tools, such as spades, shovels, hoes and rakes; all the cultivation is done with these implements.

Characteristics.—A number of the Indians of this band are industrious and are always showing improvements in regard to their homes and surroundings; while others appear to be satisfied with their present state of living.

Temperance and Morality.—There are always a few of this band who will get liquor whenever an opportunity occurs; during the past year several fines have been imposed on parties supplying the liquor as well as on the Indians for taking it. This, while it does not altogether prohibit the traffic, has a good effect on the majority of the Indians. The morality of these Indians is good.

DOKIS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band is situated at the head of French river where it leaves Lake Nipissing. It contains an area of 39,030 acres, consisting of the large Okickindowt island and peninsula. These Indians surrendered the pine timber on their reserve, and during the past year have received a large amount of money accruing from the sale thereof. This money, with a few exceptions, has been wisely invested in savings bank accounts, while a number have erected comfortable dwellings. During the past summer a number of houses have been erected by members of this band.

Population.—The population of this band is 84.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been good.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are hunting, fishing and acting as guides to tourists who frequent French river each season; while a few work in the lumber camps and on drives. Those who live on the reserve cultivate small gardens, but do not farm.

Buildings and Stock.—This band has built ten new houses during the past year, some of which are of good size and well finished. The stock comprises cattle and horses; a number of each has been purchased by the band recently.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are not industrious, but appear to be contented. They do not take to farming.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of this band in these respects is good.

TEMAGAMI BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—No reserve has yet been given to this band. The members live around the shores of Lake Temagami, while quite a number live on Bear island, near the Hudson's Bay Company's post. Lake Temagami is situated 72 miles from North Bay, and is reached by the Timiskaming and New Ontario railway, operated by the Ontario government. This lake is noted for its clear water and numerous islands, and is a prominent tourist resort.

Population.—This band has a population of 95.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has not been good, a number having typhoid, which has been prevalent in that part of the country for the past year. Several of them have been furnished hospital and other assistance, and are recovering from the illness.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of these Indians is acting as guides to tourists and prospectors who frequent this section in large numbers each season. A few follow hunting and fishing. They do not farm, as they have not any land selected for their use. Some cultivate small gardens along the lake shore.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings of this band are very limited; a few have houses on Bear island, while others live in cabins around the lake.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are a bright, intelligent body, and take very readily to the mode of living of the whites. They are noted canoemen, a number being employed by the Hudson's Bay Company for the purpose. They are industrious and make good wages while at work.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band have been addicted to liquor, and, when an opportunity offers, they will get it, but are improving in this respect. They are very reticent as to furnishing information against the parties supplying liquor. During the past year fines have been imposed, which have proved beneficial. With a few exceptions they are moral.

MATATCHAWAN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated north of Fort Matachawan, on the Montreal river, and contains an area of 16 square miles. This was given to the band under the new treaty, No. 9.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—This band has a population of 93.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has not been as good as formerly.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are chiefly hunting and fishing for their own use. The hunting for the past year has not been as good as in former seasons, owing to a large influx of prospectors upon their hunting grounds.

Buildings.—A few members have small cabins on the reserve, but the majority live in wigwams the year round. I have been informed that a number will erect houses on the reserve during the coming summer.

Stock.—These Indians have no stock.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are a happy, contented body, and appear to be satisfied with their surroundings; they devote their time entirely to hunting, and dispose of their furs to the Hudson's Bay Company at Matatchawan Post.

I have, &c.,
GEO. P. COCKBURN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
THESSALON AGENCY,
THESSALON, March 31, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report relating to the affairs of the several bands of Indians in my agency for the year ending March 31, 1910.

THESSALON RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north shore of the North channel of Lake Huron, about 6 miles east of the town of Thessalon, and has an area of 2,307 acres.

Population.—The population is 120.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good; there were no epidemics of any kind during the past year.

Occupations.—They make railway ties, work in lumber woods in winter, in saw-mills, and load vessels in summer.

Buildings.—Their buildings are clean and warm.

Stock.—They have very little stock, and what they have is poor.

Farm Implements.—They do most of their work with hoes and rakes; when they want a piece of ground ploughed, they hire a farmer.

Characteristics and Progress.—They compare favourably with the white people who live near them. They are gaining in property and intelligence.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of them are addicted to drinking, but they are still getting better.

MISSISSAGI RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of the Mississagi river and w st of the Penewabekong river, and comprises an area of about 3,000 acres.

Population.—There are 108 on the reserve and a few at Biscotasing.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good; there were no epidemics of any kind during the past year.

Occupations.—These Indians work in the lumber woods in winter, and load vessels and work in saw-mills in summer.

Buildings.—Their buildings are clean and warm.

Stock.—They have very little stock, and what they have is of very poor kind.

Farm Implements.—They have very few farm implements, as they do no farming.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are not improving as well as I should like, but still are fairly progressive, especially the younger people.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a little addicted to drinking, on account of living so near the town of Blind River.

SERPENT RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve lies east of the Serpent river, and is bounded on the south and west by Lake Huron and on the north by the Serpent river, and has an area of 27,282 acres.

Population.—The population is 111.

Health and Sanitation.—They have very good health; there were no epidemics during the past year.

Occupations.—They have plenty of work, loading vessels and working in the mills at Cutler.

Buildings.—They have fairly good buildings and keep them clean.

Stock.—They have very little stock—a few horses and pigs and a little poultry.

Farm Implements.—They do very little farming, and therefore have very few implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are progressive, and are quite industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly moral and not much addicted to drinking intoxicants.

SPANISH RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north shore of the North channel of Lake Huron along the south bank of the Spanish river. It is bounded on the south and west by the waters of Lake Huron and on the north by the Spanish river, and contains about 28,000 acres. This band is divided into three divisions, the first and second divisions are living on the reserve and are in my charge; the third division is on the Manitoulin island, and is in charge of Indian Agent C. L. D. Sims.

Population.—Under my jurisdiction there are 509; some are at Biscotasing under Agent West.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are healthy; there were no epidemics of any kind during the year.

Occupations.—They work at saw-mills and loading vessels in summer, and the young men work in the lumber woods in winter.

Buildings.—They have good buildings on the point, which they occupy in summer, and seem to keep clean and nice. They have log houses, which they occupy in winter, built on low land, which I do not think is healthy. I am trying to get them to stay in their good houses all the year.

Stock.—They have good horses and good cows. Pigs and poultry are the common sort.

Farm Implements.—They have some ploughs and harrows and plenty of small implements, such as hoes, spades and shovels, of which they take good care.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are getting richer. As their families grow up they have more help, and consequently have better food and clothing.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of them are fairly temperate, some are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but it is getting hard for them to procure liquor. They are a fairly moral people.

I have, &c.,

SAMUEL HAGAN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
WALPOLE ISLAND, April 25, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report on the Chippewa and Pottawattamie bands of Walpole island.

Reserve.—The reserve is bounded on the west by the River St. Clair, on the north and east by the Chenail Ecarté, and on the south by Lake St. Clair. It has an area of 40,480 acres, most of which is first-class farming and grazing land.

Population.—The population of the Chippewa band is 564, and of the Pottawattamie band, 174.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good. There were two cases of diphtheria on the reserve; but prompt measures were taken and the persons quarantined, which stopped the spread of the disease.

The sanitary conditions of the reserve are improving each year. The Indians are beginning to see the benefits derived from draining.

Occupations.—The majority of the younger people work away from the reserve for farmers, and in factories the whole year round. There are a few that farm, and they are doing fairly well. Some are getting into comfortable circumstances.

Buildings.—There has been quite an improvement in some of the houses this last year. There are several now under way which will make an improvement to their farms. Quite a number have built wire fences and in other ways improved their farms.

Stock.—The stock on the reserve is of a good grade and brings good prices. There is a ready sale for all stock at their own door.

Farm Implements.—The Indians keep all the implements that they require on their farms.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are law-abiding and fairly industrious; but, instead of working for themselves, they go out to work for the farmers, and in the factories, where they get good wages, and live up to them. They are earning more money every year, but do not save any. Those that stay on the reserve and work their land are better off at the end of the year.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a steady improvement as to temperance. It is a rare thing to see an old person intoxicated, but there is still room for improvement. The Indians as a whole are temperate and moral and will compare favourably with the people they associate with.

I have, &c.,
J. B. McDOUGALL,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR,
BECANCOUR, April 10, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of Becancour lies on the west side of the Becancour river, in the county of Nicolet; its area is exactly 135⅜ acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are known as the Abenakis of Becancour.

Population.—They number 26 including absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—The health is good and sanitary laws are observed to the letter.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians consist in farming, working in the shanties and river-driving.

Buildings.—Their houses are small, but fairly good. There has been no new building.

Stock.—They own some horses, several cows, some poultry and some pigs.

Farm Implements.—They have some machines.

Characteristics.—They are hard-working and economical, and seldom drink.

Religion.—All are Roman Catholics.

General Remarks.—They are quite civilized. Very few are pure Indians; they marry with white people.

I have, &c.,
V. P. LANDRY, M.D.,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS,
ST. FRANÇOIS DU LAC, April 18, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the hhonour to transmit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of St. François de Sales is composed of several pieces of land, situated in the seigniories of St. François du Lac and Pierreville.

The total area is 1,819 acres and 52 perches.

The portion of the reserve occupied by the Abenakis is designated as No. 1,217 on the official plan of the parish of St. Thomas de Pierreville, and contains 1,228 acres.

The village is situated on the east bank of the St. Francis river, about 6 miles from its discharge into Lake St. Peter, and it has a very picturesque site.

Population.—The population of the band at present is 288, residing in the village, but apart from this there is quite a number of families residing temporarily in the United States and in other parts of the province.

Health.—There have been no epidemic diseases during the course of the year, but there are always some cases of tuberculosis.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the Abenakis is the making of baskets and fancy-work. They make baskets all winter, and about the month of June most of the families go to the White mountains and to the seaside resorts of the United States and Canada, where they sell their wares. They return in the fall. This industry is their chief source of revenue.

There are also some families that hunt in addition to making baskets, but what they realize from this source is decreasing each year in proportion as game becomes more rare.

Agriculture is only a secondary occupation among the Abenakis of St. Francis. Some do no cultivation at all; others raise some vegetables. Some families cultivate a little more, but the sale of their baskets, which necessitates their being away the greater part of the summer, prevents their giving the necessary attention.

Buildings.—The Abenakis build good houses, and several of these are very pretty and very comfortable.

Stock.—The Abenakis have several horses, a fair number of good cows, some pigs and hens.

Farm Implements.—The Abenakis have only a few farm implements, and what they have are of little value.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Abenakis in general are industrious. They make baskets, and the sale of these brings them in sufficient revenue to enable them to live comfortably, and some of them are rich. Each family that returns in the fall is in possession of a fairly good sum of money, and, if they were economical, they would be able to put something aside for a rainy day. However, several of them build themselves good, comfortable houses, and the village presents a very pretty appearance.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been only little disorder caused by the abuse of intoxicating liquor, and the moral conduct of the Abenakis is good as a rule.

General Remarks.—The Abenakis of St. Francis are as civilized as the white people surrounding them, and they live in harmony with them. I believe that there are only a few left who are full-blooded Indians; all have more or less of the blood of the white man in their veins. A large number have lost the characteristics of the race, and it is very difficult for one who sees them for the first time to recognize them as Indians. They all speak English and French, and use one or other of these languages in their relations with white people, but in the family and in their meetings of council they speak the Abenakis language, which they preserve with religious care.

I have, &c.,

A. O. COMIRE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT,
MANIWAKI, April 26, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve.—The Maniwaki reserve is situated in the county of Wright, on the banks of the River Desert at its confluence with the Gatineau river. The Maniwaki branch of the Canadian Pacific railway runs through the reserve from south to north terminating now at Maniwaki; but it is expected to connect with the Montreal Western at Nomininguc. The line has already been surveyed.

Population.—The population of this band is 414.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of this band has been good during the past year, with the exception of a few lingering consumptives whose tenure of life is not very certain. A few families have been afflicted with whooping-cough, but no fatalities have occurred from the latter. The sanitary precautions have been strictly observed in general and premises kept clean. The Indians are following the health regulations better than in the past. No Indians have been vaccinated on the reserve during the past seven years. As there has been no contagious disease on the reserve during the past year, with the exception of whooping cough and consumption, no provision has been made for the isolation of persons afflicted with those diseases.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band are not inclined to agriculture, with the exception of a few. They are in close proximity to a vast hunting country, and from this source they earn a considerable amount each year. This and working in the lumber woods and river-driving form their chief occupations.

The principal and most remunerative occupation of which the Indians do not take advantage is that of agriculture, considering the splendid opportunities they have. They have a good market in Maniwaki for every kind of agricultural product.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are chiefly log. Many of the Indians still live in shanties, but nearly every year there is a new house erected.

Stock.—There is very little change in stock. During the year three horses died and were replaced. A considerable number of the Indians keep no stock, as they are absent during the winter months. The Indians who reside permanently on the reserve are fairly well supplied with horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—The Indians who are engaged in farming are well supplied with farm implements, and vehicles for winter and summer use.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians on this reserve who work their farms are sober and industrious, and have made good progress in farming during the year. The greater number of those who are employed in other industries are making no progress and are getting more destitute as they advance in years.

Temperance and Morality.—The greater number of the members of this band are addicted to drink, and will go to any extremes to obtain liquor, thereby wasting their means of support and keeping themselves and their families in poverty. Some of the Indians are really temperate. Intemperance is a curse in this band and it is almost impossible to obtain convictions against those who supply liquor to the Indians.

I expect better results in the future, as Maniwaki, Egan and Bouchette have passed laws prohibiting the sale of liquor in those townships, which will be a great benefit to the Indians. The morality of this band is good, and no case of immorality has come to my notice during the year.

I have, &c.,

W. J. McCAFFREY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
AMALECITES OF VIGER,
CACOUNA, March 31, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement in regard to the Amalecites of Viger for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve.—The present reserve of the Amalecites of Viger is situated on the St. Lawrence river near the village of Cacouna. Most of the Indians are scattered over various counties; those who reside on the reserve suffer much from cold for want of wood. From time to time the government assists the poorest, especially the widows who have no resources. Some are old and ill and unable to work.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band, including absentees, is 106. There was one birth and one death during the year.

Health.—The health is good. One old man has been paralyzed for several years.

Resources and Occupations.—In summer the chief occupation of these Indians is the making of baskets and fancy-work, which they sell to strangers spending the summer at Cacouna. The men guide sportsmen to fishing grounds; they also make snow-shoes and moccasins during the winter.

Religion.—They are Roman Catholics as far as I can judge.

Temperance and Morality.—With a few exceptions, these Indians are temperate; their morals are good.

General Remarks.—These Indians do not do any farming. The young men cut wood in winter and return with a little money, which they spend very soon. That is why most of them are poor or in misery, especially the widows.

I have, &c.,

EDOUARD BEAULIEU,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
HURONS OF LORETTE.
JEUNE LORETTE, June 11, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report on the subject of the Hurons of Lorette and other Indians settled in my agency, with a statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Hurons of Lorette is the only one that the band owns now. It contains 26.75 acres. Most of the Indians of Lorette always reside near their ancient chapel, which always attracts the attention of strangers. There are also three Huron families owning lots who reside on the old Quarante Arpents reserve, which was sold in October, 1904.

Population.—Since my last report the population has increased only by 2 persons. It now consists of 486, instead of 484, which it was last year. I may say that in this number are included Indians who reside outside of the Lorette reserve. Thus in the parish of Laval, county of Quebec, there is an Amalecite Indian family composed of 4 persons. One of the two families that were residing at Laval last year has removed to the parish of Charlesbourg, also in the county of Quebec. Nine Abenakis Indians, like last year, are also residing at Jeune Lorette. At St. Urbain, county of Charlevoix, there are two Abenakis families and four Montagnais families. The combined population of these groups, including the Huron population of Lorette, is 525.

Resources and Occupations.—I mentioned in my last report that the industry of making snow-shoes and moccasins was not flourishing. I have the pleasure of announcing this year that this industry has improved a little. The heads of families who last year were obliged to go off at a distance to earn the money necessary for the support of their families are now all residing on the reserve. Fishing is always nil; but hunting is always remunerative to the same five or six Indians who engage in it annually.

Health.—The health of the Huron band of Lorette is always excellent. As I said in my report last year, that proves that sanitation is well observed and that all means of cleanliness are used in order to prevent disease.

Religion.—All the Indians of my agency are Roman Catholics with the exception of one who is an Anglican and six who are Presbyterians.

Temperance and Morality.—All the Indians residing on the Lorette reserve conduct themselves very well. In the matter of morality there has been no exception. I regret not being able to say as much in regard to temperance, in respect to which there have been some rare exceptions; but there has not been any disorder as a result.

I have, &c.,
A. O. BASTIEN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA,
MONTREAL, April 30, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement in regard to the Caughnawaga agency for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve.—The Caughnawaga reserve is on the south shore of the St. Lawrence river, distant about 9 miles from Montreal, and contains an area of a little more than 12,000 acres.

Vital Statistics.—The native population is 2,194. There was a marked increase in the band.

Health.—The Indians are in fairly good health. Those who were sick were looked after at the Sacred Heart hospital here.

Occupations.—The past year was a prosperous one for the Indians; the majority of the band were employed at Montreal River helping to harness the water-power at a very remunerative wage; others were employed during last summer in the quarries, in the shops at Lachine and Montreal, and a number at structural iron buildings. The Indians who make lacrosses and snow-shoes were kept busy; the female portion made bead-work.

During the summer of 1909, many of the men of Caughnawaga participated in the celebration given on Lake Champlain, in honour of the tercentenary of its finding by Champlain, and enacted in Indian the drama of 'Master of Life' by Mr. Lighthall, K.C., of Montreal. They earned the encomium of the public for their merit and behaviour

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are prosperous and becoming more and more self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been no marked sign of intemperance in the band. The Indians are as temperate and moral as any white population.

I have, &c.,

J. BLAIN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS,
ST. REGIS, April 8, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence river, in the province of Quebec, and including islands a little below Prescott, Ont., thence down

stream opposite the village of Lancaster, Ont. On the opposite shore is the village of Anicet, in the province of Quebec. It contains an area of about 6,983 acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 1,515.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no epidemic on the reserve during the year, and the sanitary condition of the Indian houses has been good. The health of the Indians has also been good, with the exception of a few affected with lung disease and grippe.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are farming, hunting, fishing, trapping, running rafts of timber; also driving of logs in the spring-time, doing monthly and daily labour with farmers and on railways, also manufacturing lacrosse sticks, snow-shoes and baskets to a large extent.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are still on the gain in cultivating their land and making improvements on buildings, and are supplied with farm implements, in all making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—A good many of these Indians are men who do not drink; those that are most given to drink are the young men. Most of the Indians observe the laws of morality.

I have, &c.,

GEO. LONG,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY,
OKA, June 23, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve.—These Indians occupy a piece of land on the Lake of Two Mountains, Ottawa river, province of Quebec; but the title is not vested in the Crown.

Population.—The population is 498.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians in general has been fairly good this year. The disease that carries off most of them is tuberculosis.

Occupations.—Some of them cultivate the soil; others are coopers; while some cut timber at the shanties.

Religion.—The Methodists have their own church. The Roman Catholics go to the parish church.

Characteristics.—They are not making much progress. Several neglect cultivation and allow their lands to run into weeds. Most of the Indians are inclined to be lazy and depend on assistance from the department.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that several of them are becoming immoral and more and more drunken and debauched, especially among the young people, in spite of all our efforts to suppress the use of alcohol. They can no longer get it at Oka; but they go as far as Montreal to procure it, and several of them get drunk and lose their money.

I have, &c.,

JOS. PERILLARD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF MARIA,
GRAND CASCAPEDIA, March 31, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, with statistical statement, for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the shores of the Grand Cascapedia river and of Chaleur bay. It has a splendid aspect, and contains 416 acres, 136 of which are cultivable.

Population.—The population of Maria reserve is 104 and has been about the same for many years.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians have enjoyed fairly good health during the year.

Occupations.—These Indians devote themselves to farming, lumbering, river driving, ship-loading, acting as guides to tourists, some make baskets, axe and peevie handles. They also tan green skins and make shoe-packs for winter wear; a few are hunters and trappers.

Buildings.—Their houses are small with the exception of four or five, which are large and well furnished.

Characteristics.—The Micmacs are skilful and industrious, but they are always poor owing to their lack of economy and their improvidence.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are generally addicted to the use of intoxicants. Their morality is good and they observe the laws of Christian morality.

I have, &c.,
J. D. MORIN, *Priest,*
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE,
POINTE LA GARDE, April 29, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the northern side of the Restigouche river, in the township of Mann, county of Bonaventure, in the province of Quebec, opposite the town of Campbellton, N.B.

Tribe.—All these Indians are Micmacs.

Population.—The population at present is 506, an increase of 8 since last year. During the year there were 20 births and 12 deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—There were no contagious diseases during the past year. Sanitary precautions have been observed. The houses as well as the surroundings are well kept.

Occupations.—The resources of the Indians are numerous. Several of them cultivate land, others work in the woods, load vessels, river-drive and act as guides to tourists. There is a good mill on the reserve, which gives employment as well as affording a convenience for their fire-wood.

Buildings.—The buildings are in general fairly good. The Indians have good houses, well furnished and well kept. They also have good barns and stables.

Stock.—Their stock is well kept. They have good horses, good cows and other stock.

Farm Implements.—Those who have sufficient land to cultivate are well supplied with farm implements. They know well how to use them and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers and command good wages, but some are still very improvident. However, I am pleased to observe that there is an improvement in this matter.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. The Capuchin Fathers are in charge of them and take great care of their spiritual and temporal welfare.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that these Indians still have a very pronounced taste for liquor, which they procure very easily from neighbouring places in spite of the watchfulness exercised over them. Their morals are very good in general.

I have, &c.,

J. PITRE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN,
POINTE BLEUE, June 11, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Tribe.—The Indians of Lake St. John belong to the Montagnais tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northwest shore of Lake St. John, in the county of Chicoutimi, province of Quebec, about 5 miles from the town of Roberval. It contains an area of 22,423 acres, comprising the whole of the township of Ouiatchouan, of which 19,525 acres has been surrendered by the band and sold for its benefit, which leaves for the use of the Indians an area of 2,900 acres. This part of Ouiatchouan township reserved for the Indians is known as Pointe Bleue, and is certainly, owing to its site, one of the prettiest and most healthful places of Lake St. John. From the top of the hill, a few yards from the shore, the view embraces a superb horizon. The soil is of superior quality, suitable for all kinds of cultivation, and, although this reserve is situated in the northern part of the province, its climate is magnificent.

Population.—The population of the reserve is 583.

Health and Sanitation.—The members of the band have as a rule enjoyed good health. They have not suffered from any epidemic disease during the course of the

year. The laws of health appear to be better understood now by the Indians than formerly. In spring, when the weather gets warm enough, these Indians burn all the rubbish accumulated during the winter, and all make it a duty to ventilate their houses properly. The medical service is performed by Dr. J. Constantin, of Roberval, who discharges his duties religiously, one might say. All the sick Indians have been treated by him with care and diligence. Some of the Indians are extreme in their requirements, but rather than let them be discontented, the doctor, to my personal knowledge, has often complied with their caprices.

Occupations.—Two-thirds of the Indians of this reserve are hunters. Usually they leave the village in the beginning of September and go into the great forests of the north, whence they do not return as a rule until the end of June. Hunting has been good and the price of furs very remunerative. Other Indians live exclusively by the revenue of their lands, which they know how to cultivate with care. The lands, fences and ditches are well maintained. The taste for farming is certainly increasing among the Montagnais; they now take much more interest in agricultural matters than in the past. Finally these Indians are recognized as guides, canoemen, and experienced explorers. They are sought for as such and the revenue derived each year from this source is considerable.

Buildings.—The houses are sufficiently isolated from one another; they are suitable, comfortable, and kept with care by most of the Indians.

Stock.—The stock is well and regularly cared for, and there is a strong tendency towards improved breeding.

Farm Implements.—Those who engage in cultivation among the members of this band are well provided with modern farm implements. They make good use of them and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule the Montagnais are energetic and industrious. The number of the indolent, lazy and improvident is dimishing every year. They are intelligent and are not easily taken advantage of. Several of them have deposits in the banks at Roberval. There is certainly advancement in every respect.

Temperance and Morality.—In the matter of temperance things are going better than ever before, and this is the first time that I have not had to complain of the conduct of the Indians. They are beginning to understand that it is for their own good, for the good of their health and fortune, to abstain from intoxicating liquor. I have not had to deplore any serious abuse of liquor. I do not doubt that there is still much to be done; but a change for the better appears to have taken place, and disgraceful scenes, fights, and disputes among the Indians are things of the past.

Cases of immorality are very rare and in this respect the Indians equal the surrounding whites.

I have, &c.,
ARMAND TESSIER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE, BERSIMIS AGENCY,
BERSIMIS, March 31, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1910, on my agency of the Lower St. Lawrence, which comprises the bands residing at Escoumains and Bersimis.

ESCOUMAINS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the west side of the Escoumains river, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, Saguenay county, and comprises an area of 97 acres. The land is not all suitable for cultivation.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this band are Montagnais.

Population.—The population is 41.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been fairly good with the exception of the existing and usual illnesses.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians vary, but their principal occupation in winter consists in hunting fur-bearing animals and killing some seals in the river. Some work in the shanties, also, in summer, act as guides to sportsmen and explorers, and do a little fishing.

Progress.—I am beginning to notice a little progress in this band.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics. They attend divine service in the parish of Escoumains.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are fairly temperate and very moral.

Buildings.—These Indians have some good buildings and keep them in good order.

BERSIMIS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the east bank of the Bersimis river, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, Saguenay county. Its area is 63,100 acres.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this band are Montagnais.

Population.—The population is 320.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been poor again this year. They suffered from different illnesses, among them chicken-pox. Consumption has made its usual ravages. It is very difficult to make these Indians keep their houses clean according to sanitary rules, except some of them.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are hunting fur-bearing animals in winter, in summer fishing for salmon, and acting as guides to sportsmen.

Progress.—I observe a litle progress in this band, especially in the building of their houses.

Temperance.—All the Indians of this band are very much addicted to liquor.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics.

I have, &c.,

A. GAGNON,
Indian Agent

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE, MINGAN AGENCY,
ESQUIMAUX POINT, May 10, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserves.—There are five reserves in this agency, viz.: Seven Islands, Natashkwan, Muskwaro, Romaine and St. Augustin.

Population.—The population of these reserves is: Seven Islands, 402; Romaine, 239; Natashkwan, 73; and St. Augustin, 183. The Indians go to Muskwaro reserve for the mission only. The mission usually lasts three weeks. The population of the whole ageney is 1,045.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band was fairly good up to the beginning of March, when an epidemic of varioloid visited Seven Islands and Moisie. There were forty cases in all, but no deaths occurred. All the Indians who were out at the time, 65 in all, were vaccinated.

Buildings.—The majority of the Indians at Seven Islands, Moisie and Mingan, live in comfortable houses.

Occupations.—The only occupation, except at Natashkwan and Romaine, where they began to fish for codfish last summer, is fur and game hunting. The catch of fur for the winter of 1909 was very poor. As the Indians are still in the interior, I cannot give any information as to the fur catch last winter.

Morality and Temperance.—The morals are good. The liquor traffic is almost completely stopped since last year.

I have, &c.,

J. E. TREMBLAY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
TIMISKAMING AGENCY,
NORTH TIMISKAMING, April 1, 1910

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve.—The Timiskaming reserve is situated in the county of Pontiac, province of Quebec, at the head of Lake Timiskaming, on the north side of the Ottawa river. It formerly comprised an area of 38,400 acres, but 24,082 acres have been surrendered to the Crown, leaving 14,318 acres for the band. Of the above quantity the Indians have located 3,010 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 245, being an increase of 4 during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good during the past year, and there are but few afflicted with tuberculosis.

Occupations.—The majority of the band are engaged in farming on a small scale, but none rely entirely upon farming for their subsistence. During winter some members take out pulp-wood, others hire out to the lumber camps, and in summer act as guides for tourists and prospectors. A few still do some trapping and hunting, but the majority do not.

Buildings.—One building was erected during the past year.

Stock.—There has been some increase in stock during the past year; a few have bought milch cows, but they have fewer horses than in the previous year.

Progress.—A few members are making a little progress, but the majority are not.

Religion.—All the members of the band are Roman Catholics, and most of them are very attentive to their religious duties.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are temperate in their habits. There has been no case of immorality, although two or three have succeeded in getting liquor.

I have, &c.,

J. A. RENAUD,
Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHERN DIVISION,
ANDOVER, April 11, 1910

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report for the year ended March 31, 1910, of the Indians in my jurisdiction, viz.: the Edmundston band, near the town of Edmundston, in the county of Madawaska, and the Tobique band, in the county of Victoria, one mile and a half north of the village of Andover, the shire town of the county. These two bands constituted the northern division of the territory in charge of Mr. James Farrell, Indian agent, for a number of years, and upon his resignation they were allotted to me. It gives me very much pleasure to say that in my intercourse with the Indians, I have heard nothing but kind and complimentary references to my worthy predecessor.

EDMUNDSTON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises 709 acres, fronting on the St. John river and adjoins the town of Edmundston. About 500 acres of this reserve is forest-land, consisting of a small growth of spruce and fir, with a mixture of hardwood and poplar. On account of its advantageous location, and, if not destroyed by fire, and protected from illegal cutting, these lands should yield a yearly income.

Population.—There are 44 Indians now residing on this reserve domiciled in six houses, with one house in course of erection. These houses are of good average size, with barns near by. One is a log house, but of large size and quite comfortable. A family consisting of 7 persons, recently sold their farm and are now living at Ste. Rose, in the province of Quebec. If this family were included, it would make the population of this reserve 51.

Occupations.—All but two of the Indians on this reserve have made a good beginning at farming, as they reside on the land they cultivate, and would soon be in a position to make their living off the land, if they did not follow the too common custom of making farming a secondary consideration. There are 4 horses, 3 cows and 3 head of young stock on the reserve, also 4 small flocks of hens. Owing to their favourable location they might find it profitable to keep larger flocks of hens, and, if the women and children could be induced to take an interest in this branch of farm work, their conditions would be very much improved. The older Indians do more or less basket-making and other Indian wares. The younger ones work in the woods in winter and during the summer in mills and around the village.

Health.—Their conditions in respect to health are very favourable, as their dwellings are not huddled together. They are enjoying good health. There has been 1 death, a drowning accident, and 2 births during the year.

Temperance.—The Indians on this reserve are industrious and intelligent, but a few have the common weakness of their race, and are too fond of indulging in the use of intoxicating liquors. The young men who go from home to work soon acquire a liking for intoxicants, and they have every temptation to acquire the drinking habit, as there are a great many licensed bars in the village. All things considered, the future for this band looks bright.

TOBIQUE BAND.

Reserve.—This band is situated on the point of land formed by the junction of the St. John and Tobique rivers. It is thus separated by water from the villages of Andover and Perth, and although conveniently located, it is a somewhat inconvenient place to reach. Years ago the government of the province built a bridge over the Tobique river near the Indian village, but when this bridge was worn out it was not rebuilt, but a stone and steel bridge was built 1½ miles above the old site, at the head of the Narrows on the Tobique river. To give the Indian village connection with this bridge a road was built over hills so steep that only necessity compelled the Indians to use it, and of late years the Indian village has been harder to reach, except by canoes, than it was twenty years ago. In 1907 a ferry was established over the St. John river leading to the Indian point. This ferry is controlled by the county council, which regulates the tolls, but the scow and the wire are furnished by the provincial government. During the past season the road leading to the ferry on the Andover side of the river has been greatly improved by the expenditure from the department, which is a great convenience to the Indians living on the reserve as well as to the general public. The further improvement of the ferry landing on the opposite side of the river and the deviation of the road leading to the Narrows bridge, so as to avoid the hills referred to, are much needed improvements that are receiving the favourable attention of the department.

This reserve consists of about 5,800 acres of forest and farming land, 1,490 acres being on the north side of the Tobique river, and 4,310 on the south side. The forest fires which were so prevalent throughout the province last summer, did much damage to these lands, burning over two-thirds of the area on the south side of the Tobique and one-third on the north side.

Population.—The present population of this band is 157, domiciled in 30 houses. A dozen or so of these houses are detached, roomy and under good sanitary conditions. The remainder are too close together. The Indians keep their homes neat and clean, and they are neat and tidy in their personal appearance. The general health of this band has been good, but there are always some cases of tuberculosis among them. The germs of this disease must be in many of their houses, as no system of disinfection has been followed after deaths by this disease, until quite recently. There have been 5 births and 9 deaths during the year, 7 died of consumption, 2 died at birth.

Water Supply.—The village is well supplied with pure drinking water coming from springs having their source in an unoccupied mountain, which is of very great importance from a health point of view. The new system put in by the department two years ago has worked in a very satisfactory manner the past winter, and is highly appreciated, as the old source of supply froze up.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band are all workers, many of them commanding good wages at farming or working with lumber. There are some who get employment as guides. The women find ready work during the summer season in the nearby villages at washing and housecleaning, and as cooks. Last season, owing to various causes, they did not do as much at farming as usual, owing largely to the fact that wages have been so very high that they have not worked their land. They live up to their earnings, and take all the enjoyment out of life they can.

General Remarks.—This band is possessed of much musical talent. Organs are to be found in five of their homes, besides the organ in their hall and church. One home is supplied with a piano and violin.

It would be a source of enjoyment and give a status to the reserve if some of the more enterprising among the young men would form themselves into a club for the study of band music.

I have, &c.,

GEO. E. BAXTER,
Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHEASTERN DIVISION,
BUCTOUCHE, April 11, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Location of Agency.—This agency is in northeastern New Brunswick, and embraces all the reserves in the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmorland.

EEL RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is in Restigouche county, about 4 miles from the town of Dalhousie, and about the same distance from the Intercolonial railway. It contains 220 acres, of which but a small portion is cleared, the remainder being woodland and bog-land.

Population.—The population is 89, an increase of 4. There have been no deaths during the year.

BATHURST BAND.

Reserves.—These Indians have two reserves: Pabineau reserve, about 7 miles from the town of Bathurst, in Gloucester county, and St. Peter's island, about half a mile from Bathurst. The Pabineau reserve contains 1,000 acres, chiefly woodland, and St. Peter's island, 16 acres, nearly all of which is cleared. The island is separated from the mainland by a passage about a mile wide. All the Bathurst Indians were formerly settled at Pabineau, but now most of them have removed to the island.

Population.—The population is 33, a decrease of 2.

BURNT CHURCH BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of the Miramichi bay, about 30 miles from the town of Chatham, in the county of Northumberland. At this point the land is high and dry and the reserve pleasantly located. It contains 2,058 acres, of which about 250 acres is occupied by the Indians; the remainder is woodland with some timber.

Population.—The population is 223, an increase of 4. There have been 8 births and 4 deaths during the year.

EEL GROUND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the northwest branch of the Miramichi river, in the county of Northumberland, about 6 miles above the town of Newcastle. It contains 2,682 acres, of which about 225 is cleared, and occupied by the Indians; the remainder being woodland and timber-land. The soil is fertile.

Population.—The population is 155, an increase of 4. There have been 5 births and 1 death during the year.

RED BANK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on both sides of the Little Southwest Miramichi river, in the county of Northumberland, about 15 miles above Newcastle. It contains about 5,000 acres, of which the Indians occupy about 50 acres. The remainder is woodland and timber-land.

Population.—The population is 59, an increase of 2. There have been 2 births and no deaths during the year.

BIG COVE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the Richibucto river, in Kent county, about 10 miles above the village of Rexton. It contains about 2,000 acres, of which the Indians occupy about 300. The remainder is woodland, with a considerable tract of bog-land. The soil is generally fertile.

Population.—The population is 323, an increase of 9. There have been 12 births and 3 deaths during the year.

INDIAN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated near the mouth of Richibucto river, in Kent county, and contains 100 acres of dry, sandy land. About 25 acres are cultivated by the Indians; the remainder is covered with small spruce and fir trees.

Population.—The population is 32, a decrease of 3, caused by migration.

BUCTOUCHE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the north side of Buctouche river, in Kent county, about 3 miles above Buctouche village. The shore at this point is high, and the reserve is pleasantly located. It contains 350 acres. The Indians occupy about 50 acres, the rest being woodland. The soil is very fertile.

Population.—The population is 22, a decrease of 1.

OTHER RESERVES.

The remaining reserves in this agency are not occupied by Indians, except Fort Folly reserve, in Westmorland county, on which a few Indian families reside. Pockmouche reserve, in Gloucester county, and Tabusintac reserve, in Northumberland county, belong to the Burnt Church band; the former contains 2,477 acres of woodland, chiefly growing small pine and spruce, with some bog-land; the latter reserve contains 8,070 acres of woodland and timber-land, growing spruce, pine, cedar, hemlock and hardwoods. Half of the Big Hole reserve, in Northumberland county, belongs to the Red Bank band and half to the Eel Ground band. It contains 6,303 acres, part of which is covered with wood and timber and part with scrub pine. The soil of the northern part of this reserve is good, but the remainder is sandy and unfit for agriculture. There is a valuable fishing privilege in connection with this reserve, and also one in connection with the Pabineau reserve, in Gloucester county.

Renous reserve, in Northumberland county, contains 100 acres of woodland and belongs to the Eel Ground band. Indian Point reserve, also in Northumberland county, contains 100 acres of woodland and belongs to the Red Bank band. Fort Folly reserve, on the Petitcodiac river, in Westmorland county, contains 62½ acres; only a strip of which, along the river, is fit for agriculture, the remainder consisting of high, stony land covered with spruce bushes.

INDIANS NOT SETTLED ON RESERVES.

There are a number of Indians in this agency, not settled on reserves, who are settled at points near towns and villages. In Westmorland county there is an Indian settlement near Dorchester, another near Painsec Junction, on the Intercolonial railway. They number in all 62, including the families at Fort Folly reserve. They reside in shanties and pay no attention to the education of their children nor to agriculture.

REMARKS APPLYING TO ALL THE INDIANS IN THIS AGENCY.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Population.—The total population of the agency is 998, an increase of 15.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been much sickness among these Indians during the past winter, chiefly grippe, consumption, pneumonia and other pulmonary diseases, and a few deaths have been caused by pneumonia. There have been no epidemics or diseases of an infectious or contagious nature other than those mentioned. In the spring care was taken on all the reserves to remove the filth and garbage that had accumulated near their dwellings during the winter. Many of these Indians limewash and thoroughly cleanse their premises and disinfect their buildings.

Occupations.—The Indians residing on the reserves near the sea engage in fishing; those further inland work in the lumber woods and at stream-driving. In the summer season they work in the lumber mills and in loading vessels, at which work they get good wages. Most of them do a little farming. They all engage in the manufacture and sale of baskets, tubs and other Indian wares. Those living off the reserve live by begging and selling their wares; they are not so industrious. Very few of them do any hunting, but a number of them act as guides for sportsmen during the hunting season.

Buildings.—The Indians living on reserves generally occupy small frame houses; those residing off the reserve live in camps or shanties. Those who keep stock have small frame barns. The Burnt Church band has a school-house, which is not in a very good state of repair, but tenders are now being called for for the erection of a new school-house, which, when completed, will be the nicest and most comfortable school-house in the agency. This band has also a council-house and a lock-up on the reserve. The church that was on this reserve was destroyed by fire last year, but the band has decided to erect a new one, and has already completed the foundation. The Eel Ground band has a church, council-house, lock-up and a new school-house. The church is too small to meet the needs of the Indians, and they are taking steps to have it enlarged. The Red Bank band has a church, which has been kept up by the Indians and the neighbouring whites of the same religion, and it is their intention to have a lock-up built during the coming summer. The Big Cove band has a school-house, council-house, church and other buildings in connection. The Indian Island band has a church, as have also the Fort Folly Indians.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Several of the Red Bank, Eel Ground, Burnt Church, Big Cove and Indian Island Indians, keep some stock and a few farm implements; but the greater number of the Indians of this agency have neither. At Eel

Ground the band has a disc harrow and sulky plough for their own use. As a rule, they do not take very good care of their stock of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians of the different reserves are industrious and progressive, while the greater majority of them are making no progress whatever. They are not a saving people as a rule, and sickness generally finds them without any reserves to draw from; then they expect assistance from the department. They live on friendly terms with their white neighbours, and, as a general rule, are quiet, peaceable and law-abiding.

Religion.—All the Indians in this agency belong to the Roman Catholic religion, and are very much devoted to their church. The churches at which they attend are in the vicinity of the reserves, and their clergymen have much influence over them.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians are temperate, but there are many who get liquor in spite of all efforts to prevent it. Their morals, as a general rule, are good.

I have, &c.,

R. A. IRVING,

Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION,
CENTREVILLE, April 28, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1910.

WOODSTOCK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated 3 miles below Woodstock. It fronts on the St. John river and consists of 160 acres including forest and farming lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 56.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good. There were 2 deaths during the past year.

Occupations.—The occupations of the band are working in the lumber woods, stream-driving, and labouring for well-to-do farmers in the vicinity of the reserve.

Farming is not engaged in to any extent by any of the band.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are small frame structures. In a few cases they are over-crowded and not as neatly kept as they should be.

Temperance and Morality.—Although the members of this band have a hard time to maintain their families, their morals are good, and as a rule they avoid the use of intoxicants.

ST. MARY'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated directly opposite the city of Fredericton, in the parish of St. Mary's. It consists of 2 acres of land and fronts on the St. John river.

Population.—The population of the reserve is 116.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians for the past year has been fairly good. There was no contagious disease. There are quite a number of old people on this reserve.

Occupations.—A few of the band engage in hunting and guiding. Others work in the lumber woods, stream-drive, and in saw-mills; while others follow river work, such as loading scows with lumber and deal. The aged continue to manufacture Indian wares.

Temperance and Morality.—Notwithstanding the temptations that surround this reserve, the morals of the Indians are fairly good; the use of intoxicants is gradually becoming less among them.

KINGSCLEAR BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the parish of Kingsclear, 11 miles above the city of Fredericton, fronting on the St. John river, and consists of 460 acres, including forest and farming lands.

Population.—The population of the band is 68.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good. They have not been visited by any disease of a contagious nature during the past year. Their dwellings are on a sloping side hill and are kept fairly neat in summer.

Occupations.—The occupations of the band are manufacturing Indian wares, working in the woods, stream-driving, rafting logs, and farming, also in the summer season a number of the Indians visit the summer resorts along the St. John river and dispose of fancy wares to the tourists at good prices.

Stock.—These Indians are owners of a few horses, and take good care of them, but have very few cattle.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this reserve avoid the use of intoxicants. Their morals are more satisfactory and good.

OROMOCTO BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Oromocto, 11 miles below Fredericton. It consists of 125 acres of forest and farming lands.

Population.—The population of the band is 46.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good. There have been some cases of grippe. This reserve is well supplied with pure spring water.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of this band is labouring work such as milling, working in the lumber woods, hiring out with farmers and citizens of Oromocto. Owing to the scarcity of ash, very little is done in the manufacturing of Indian wares, so this makes it hard for the older Indians to make a living. Farming, outside the raising of potatoes, is not engaged in to any extent.

Temperance and Morality.—Their habits and morals, with rare exceptions, are good.

GENERAL REMARKS.

All the Indians in this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

I have, &c.,

JAMES WHITE,
Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,
Indian Superintendent's Office,
River Bourgeois, April 25, 1910.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910, on matters affecting the interests of the Indian population of the maritime provinces, but more particularly with reference to the province of Nova Scotia.

Population.—Comparing statistics at hand covering several recent years, the result indicates that the number of Indians in New Brunswick has increased 8 per cent during the three years preceding 1909-10, while in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island the same evidence shows a decrease of 2·14 and 3·7 per cent, respectively.

The Indian population of the three maritime provinces remains at about 4,300; that of Nova Scotia being nearly equal to the combined population of the two other provinces, although in 1906 it was 132, or 6·5 per cent in excess of the latter. The changed situation must not be taken to mean that the number of Indians in Nova Scotia has diminished to that extent in the period referred to above: it is due to the increase already specified in New Brunswick's Indian population.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a good deal of sickness among the Indians of Nova Scotia during the year under review—most of it consumptive in character—and it would seem to me that the number of those affected with tuberculosis in its various forms is much larger than appears on the surface. Otherwise, it is difficult to account for the lassitude so observable among many of the race in this province. Especially is this true of the men, who are lacking in energy and perseverance to a remarkable degree.

That being my estimate of the situation, I regard with lively satisfaction the measures recently taken by the department to grapple with it in a practical way, which will doubtless prove highly beneficial in every case dealt with, and altogether effective in cases where the circumstances give reasonable hope of success. I have in mind now a young Indian who was treated for scrofulous consumption with complete success.

Here I may be permitted to refer to the deep interest manifested at present by the more intelligent classes in all civilized communities the world over with regard to the intelligent treatment of tuberculosis in all its stages, looking to its complete suppression if possible, or, at least, to minimizing its ravages. To that end societies are being organized in every centre of importance, and through these it is hoped that the masses may be educated along lines approved and adopted by professional and scientific men of the highest standing for combating and suppressing the fell disease.

But in this most laudable propaganda for the relief of so many sufferers, and the protection of the public health from the danger of infection by consumption, I should say that, so far as my observations enable me to judge, the poor Micmac seems to be forgotten in the programme. The fact, if fact it be, is very likely due to the popular belief that obtains, in Nova Scotia, at any rate, relative to the status of Indians. People in this province regard them as particular wards of the Dominion government, whose duty they consider it is to minister to their physical infirmities of whatsoever nature and kind, besides relieving them when in difficulties and

distress otherwise, through the accredited officials of the Department of Indian Affairs.

Therefore it is that I have pleasure in noting the vigorous action taken by the department in several instances recently for the suppression of tuberculosis among our Indians.

There can be no doubt that Indians are becoming more alive, as time advances, to the necessity for observing certain sanitary regulations, prescribed for their benefit by official authority, as among the chief safeguards against disease. All are being impressed with the belief that pure fresh air in their houses is essential to the preservation and improvement of health; also that cleanliness in person, and in all other respects is highly important as a hygienic factor.

Small-pox, which has been prevalent in Nova Scotia for some time, broke out among the Indians of King's county last January, the disease was of a mild type, and the people affected having received prompt and careful treatment, no deaths occurred. But it was a source of much trouble and anxiety to the agent and the medical authorities, who, however, did not shirk their responsibilities in the matter, but resolutely confronted the situation and succeeded in suppressing the disorder as speedily as conditions would permit.

Occupations.—The industries congenial to the tastes of our average Indian are what may be termed home manufactures, such as making axe-handles, baskets and wash-tubs for the multitude; pick-handles for use by the miner and the quarryman; butter firkins for the farmer and the trader; sticks for the hockeyist, fancy moccasins, &c. The majority cultivate the land to a greater or less extent, and many of them devote much of their time to fishing and lumbering operations. Some are much in demand every spring as expert stream-drivers.

Their efforts last year as farmers were not conspicuously successful, but rather the reverse, particularly in Nova Scotia. Hay was hardly an average crop. Potatoes were a failure, the yield having been small and the quality poor; besides, after having been cellared, a large percentage of them rotted and had to be thrown away. The shortage in these two crops has caused much destitution during the past winter, and as a consequence it became necessary to assist the Indians, other than the usually unfortunate ones, by providing relief both for themselves and their stock, in order to prevent distress and suffering in quite a number of cases.

Tribe and Religion.—The Indians of the maritime provinces are Micmacs, a branch of the great Algonquin family. They are all strict adherents to the Roman Catholic religion, and those who are able make a pilgrimage yearly to certain central points, where they have churches, and where they celebrate with great sincerity and solemnity the festival of their patron saint, St. Ann.

Morality.—Their moral character compares very favourably with that of any other equal number of citizens. They are peaceful and law-abiding. Serious crime is practically unknown among them. Cases of drunkenness are extremely rare. In my experience among them extending over a period of three years, I have yet to see an Indian under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

For detailed information regarding such matters as I have endeavoured to treat in a general way in this report, I beg to refer to the statistical returns and reports forwarded to the department by the different local officials throughout this superintendency.

I have, &c.,

A. J. BOYD,

Indian Superintendent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,
ANNAPOLIS, March 31, 1910

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of matters in this agency to the close of the fiscal year March 31, 1910.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this agency, one situated on the Liverpool road, 8 miles from the town of Annapolis, containing 572 acres. The land is not valuable for agricultural purposes, but is covered by a fairly good growth of small timber, which, if properly protected, would in time become valuable. The Fairy Lake reserve has been leased for a term of years, which was a very desirable move; there have been valuable improvements made on the reserve, without detracting from its natural advantages. The terms of the lease are being strictly carried out. The land is fairly good and the situation is ideal. In time it ought to yield a revenue that would meet the necessary expenditure of this agency.

Population.—The population of this agency is 67.

Health and Sanitation.—There are four cases of tuberculosis, which are being looked after as well as possible by isolation, &c.; otherwise the health has been good.

Buildings.—The houses are all frame buildings and are kept reasonably neat and clean. These Indians willingly comply with all sanitary regulations.

Resources and Occupations.—They nearly all make an effort to grow some farm products, which, I think, should be encouraged in every way; but their principal occupations are varied: chopping for lumbermen in winter, stream-driving, acting as guides for sportsmen, basket-making, fishing, hunting and trapping.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of these Indians are industrious and willing to work, and make a fairly comfortable living when enjoying good health, but will not save or accumulate; so sickness or accident finds them without any reserve to draw upon; then they need assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—They are improving in these respects. There has been no report against either during the year.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics.

I have, &c.,
JOHN LUCY,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBOROUGH COUNTIES,
HEATHERTON, June 4, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Reserves.—There are three reserves in Antigonish county, one at Summerside, one at Afton and one at Heatherton, there being no reserve in the county of Guysborough. The Indians of Guysborough are located on land taken up by themselves at a place called Cook's Cove.

Population.—The population of this agency is 217, an increase of 3 over last year. There were 7 births and 4 deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are generally in poor health. Rheumatism and colds that turn to tuberculosis seem to be the most prevalent; the majority of them keep their houses neat and clean.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are farming and making tubs, baskets, axe-handles, pick-handles and hiring out as labourers.

Buildings.—The buildings in this agency are of frame, excepting a few shanties, and are kept in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of them are industrious and law-abiding, and their condition seems to be improving from year to year, but the majority of them are poor.

Temperance and Morality.—They are of temperate habits and are a good, moral class of people.

I have, &c.,
JOHN R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY, ESKASONI AGENCY,
CHRISTMAS ISLAND, March 31, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report, with statistical statement, for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Population.—The population is 116, a decrease of 19 as compared with the population of last year. This decrease has been caused principally by migration to the industrial centres.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the shore of the Bras d'Or lake, and comprises about 2,800 acres, about one-half of which is cleared and one-third under cultivation. The remainder is covered with a forest of birch, beech, spruce and hemlock.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians for the past year has been good. There were but four deaths—three adults and one infant. Of the adults, one died of tuberculosis and two of pneumonia. Another boy is recovering from an attack of pneumonia, and a woman who was laid up with spitting of blood is convalescent. The epidemic of itch that spread over the reserve for more than a year is now over. Sanitary regulations are fairly well observed. The Indians appear to be making an effort to comply with the instructions that they have been receiving in regard to the better observance of the laws of health and sanitation. I understand that some were vaccinated a few years ago, and I have been trying to impress them with the necessity of a general vaccination. Unless this is done, their migratory habits may bring disastrous results upon them.

Occupations.—The Indians of this reserve are engaged in farming, lumbering, fishing, coopering and basket-making. But farming appears to be a lost art amongst them. Their planting is confined principally to potatoes and a little oats. No farm work is done until June, and when the fall turns out unfavourable, the result is always a small crop. The soil is exceptionally good, and if the people could be made to pay more attention to farming, in a more scientific manner, they would soon be in comfortable circumstances. The shortage of seed every year and the chronic hard-up-ness of the people are obstacles in the way of better attention to farming, and in these respects this year is worse than the average.

Buildings.—Nearly all the buildings are of frame. The Indians of this reserve are to be commended for the manner in which they have given out of their scanty means towards the building of their new church. This building is now finished on the outside, and, when it is completed, it will be a credit to the place. There was one barn erected last fall.

Stock.—Most of the Indians keep stock of some kind, but they have not as many cattle this year as they used to have. The cattle are well kept during the winter months, and there is good pasturage for them in summer.

Farm Implements.—About two-thirds of the Indians have such farm implements as ploughs, carts, harrows, &c. Two of them have mowers.

Characteristics and Progress.—With few exceptions, the Indians of this reserve are industrious, but, through lack of proper system, their labours are not productive of good results. They are all law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of these Indians are good, and there are but one or two that drink intoxicating liquors.

I have, &c.,

J. J. McKINNON,
Indian Agent

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY,
SYDNEY AGENCY,
SYDNEY, April 11, 1910

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

SYDNEY BAND.

The Indians of this band live on a reserve located in the city of Sydney. It is beautifully situated on King's road, about a mile from the business centre of the city, with a gentle slope towards the upper end of the harbour. It contains 3¾ acres of fine dry land. This band has also 640 acres of reserve on the Caribou Marsh road, about 5 miles from Sydney, all of which is covered with fine timber with the exception of about 15 acres of marsh-land which yields yearly a large crop of coarse grass. None of the Indians live permanently on this reserve, but some of them camp here in summer and occupy themselves in woodcraft, the principal being making baskets, pick and axe handles. They also secure some of their fuel from this reserve.

Tribe.—They are all Micmacs.

Population.—The present population is 100.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians compares favourably with that of the rest of the inhabitants of the city. They are practically free from tuberculosis with the exception of a sporadic case now and then. The sanitary conditions are very good owing to the pleasant location, and the means provided for the betterment of sanitation. Care is taken every spring to burn up all refuse which accumulates during the winter months, and the houses are whitewashed and thoroughly cleansed.

Occupations.—They do not show any signs of laziness, but at times the men find it hard to procure work. The women are industrious and earn a good deal of money by scrubbing and washing.

Buildings.—They all live in houses which although not large are quite comfortable, and they are becoming considerably advanced in the art of housekeeping.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—In this regard perhaps it might be well for more enlightened people to take an example from them. The large majority of the men and women are total abstainers. There may be half a dozen or so among them who drink liquor occasionally, but there is not a drunkard in the band.

NORTH SYDNEY BAND.

This band lives on land owned by the Nova Scotia Coal and Steel Company, about a mile and a half from the town of North Sydney.

Tribe.—They are all Micmacs.

Population.—The present population is 27, but two families moved away shortly before I took the census for this year.

Health and Sanitation.—There is a good deal of sickness among these Indians, owing, no doubt, much to the inferior quality of their habitations, their own carelessness in regard to sanitation, and their poverty.

Occupations.—Coopering and basket-making are the chief occupations.

Buildings.—Their buildings, with the exception of four houses, are of a very inferior character, being shanties or camps that are poorly kept on account of their owners not being permanent residents.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—They are all temperate, and never cause any public scandal.

I have, &c.,

D. K. McINTYRE,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF COLCHESTER COUNTY,

TRURO, April 19, 1910

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with the tabular statement, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve.—Millbrook reserve is situated on the Halifax road 3 miles south of Truro. The reserve consists of 35 acres, with a wood lot of 80 acres.

Population.—The population of this agency is 93. There have been 7 deaths, and 4 births, and 8 have migrated, making a decrease of 11 in population.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been no diseases of an epidemic nature the past year on this reserve, but the losses from tuberculosis have been heavy, all adults. The oldest member of the band, Mrs. Paul, died this year, aged about 100 years.

The dwellings are kept clean, but living in one or two rooms, as they do, it is impossible to avoid infection with members of the family.

Occupations.—The Indians have all small plots of ground, which they cultivate in season; the remainder of the year they hunt, trap, and fish. They also engage in coopering, basket-making, and manufacture about 1,000 dozen hockey-sticks.

Progress.—In a material way the Indians have made little progress during the past year. The tendency to rove about and the absence of any continued effort at their occupations are responsible for this. At the present time all furs bring a high price and those engaged in trapping are getting good returns.

Temperance.—The Indians are mostly temperate, partly owing to inclination and partly to the difficulty in obtaining liquor. They are quite moral.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT H. SMITH,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
PARRSBORO', May 2, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with the accompanying agricultural and industrial statistics for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this county are Micmacs.

Reserve.—The only reserve in this agency, known as the Franklin Manor reserve, is situated near Halfway river, about 14 miles from Parrsboro' and 35 or 40 from the town of Amherst. It consists of 1,000 acres of good land. More than 50 Indians reside on, or near, this reserve. The remainder live either at Springhill Junction, River Hebert, or Southampton.

Population.—The total number of Indians in this agency is 103, consisting of 21 men, 23 women, and 59 children and young people under 21 years of age.

During the year there were 5 births and 2 deaths. Through migration the population was increased by 5, so that at the end of this year there are 8 more Indians in this county than at the end of last year.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a little chapel of their own and are very attentive to their religious duties.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year there has been very little sickness among these Indians. The 2 deaths were both due to tuberculosis. The sanitary precautions recommended by the department were carried out as carefully as possible. Nearly all have been successfully vaccinated.

Occupations.—The Indians living on or near the reserve depend partially on the produce of their farms for a living. Some work in the lumber woods in winter and in the saw-mills in summer. Some make tubs, and baskets and mast-hoops, and all hunt and fish more or less. Several of the young men act as guides for hunting parties, and in this way make quite a lot of money. The women and children pick and sell berries and mayflowers, and many of them beg more or less clothing and food from the white people.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of these Indians are industrious and make a fairly good living. Some are indolent and are always in poverty. All are law-abiding. None seem anxious to put anything by for a rainy day.

Temperance and Morality.—All these Indians are temperate. It is several years since I have known or even heard that one of them was intoxicated.

Morally, too, they are much improved.

I have, &c.,

F. A. RAND,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF DIGBY COUNTY,
BEAR RIVER, March 31, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ending March 31, 1910.

Reserve.—The reserve is located 1½ miles from the village of Bear River, and contains 1,600 acres, of which 8 is cultivated, 200 natural pasture-land, the remainder is forest, mostly second growth, chiefly hardwood.

Population.—The population is 98, of which 18 reside in Weymouth. During the year there have been 4 births and 8 deaths, making a decrease of 4 as compared with last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians for the year has been fairly good, with the exception of a few cases of consumption. Sanitary measures have been observed as far as possible.

Occupations.—The Indians do very little farming. They act as guides, work in the woods, river-drive, make axe-handles, peevie-stalks, canoes and baskets, and fancy-work of different kinds.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly frame, in good repair and comfortable.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are industrious; some are poor and need aid, especially in the winter months.

Temperance and Morality.—With a few exceptions, they are very temperate, moral and law-abiding.

I have, &c.,

JAS. H. PURDY,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HALIFAX COUNTY,
SHEET HARBOUR, April 20, 1910

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Reserves.—There are six reserves in this agency, comprising 2,269 acres. No Indians reside on them, due entirely to the isolated situation of the reserves.

Population.—The population of the Indians in this county is now 211, residing at different points, viz.: Bedford, Dartmouth, Elmsdale, Enfield, Fall River, Sheet Harbour and Wellington.

Health and Sanitation.—A great deal of sickness prevailed during the year, and tuberculosis seems to be on the increase. A mild form of small-pox has been prevalent, but is now, owing to due precaution, confined to one or two dwellings. Sanitation measures have been carried out as far as possible. Some of the Indians are very clean and particular about their premises.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing, hunting and lumbering are the chief sources of revenue. Some are very poor and cannot get along without government assistance.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly frame and fairly comfortable. The rovers adhere to the round camp or shanty.

Stock.—Those who keep horses and cattle take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—As a general rule, the implements are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—With few exceptions, these Indians are law-abiding, and the more active and industrious ones are becoming more independent each year.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the Indians will drink liquor, but the penalty attached to selling or giving liquor to Indians is sufficient in itself, and as a whole they are temperate, and their moral character is good.

I have, &c.,
DANIEL CHISHOLM,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA.
MICMACS OF HANTS COUNTY,
SHUBENACADIE, May 10, 1910

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve.—The reserve occupied by these Indians is situated on the extreme east of the county, 5 miles from the Intercolonial railway.

Population.—The population is now 85.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band in general has been fairly good, although several have died of consumption. One case, a boy of ten years, is now receiving the out-door treatment with good results. Observance of sanitary regulations is strictly enforced.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are farming, basket and cooper-work, making goods for the sporting market, such as hockey-sticks, snow-shoes, oars, &c., also quite a number of young men hire out as lumbermen.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are industrious and law-abiding. The majority are very poor.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not of a temperate nature and would become addicted to strong drink if the opportunity were afforded them, and it is only with the greatest effort they are restrained from intoxicants. They are, however, morally and religiously inclined. All are Roman Catholics, and attend services in their church regularly.

I have, &c.,

ALONZO WALLACE,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF INVERNESS COUNTY,

GLENDALE, March 31, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserves.—This agency comprises two reserves, Whycocomagh, with an area of 1,555 acres, and Malagawatch, 1,200.

Vital Statistics.—Births, 4, and immigration, 11, bring up Whycocomagh's population this year to 122. Malagawatch has 38 of a population, 2 more than last year, owing to immigration. Death keeps pace with the natural increase.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health on both reserves was good during the past year. Tuberculosis lurks around all the time and is responsible for nearly all the mortality.

Occupations.—Men and girls hire out to some extent; coopering, basket-making and the usual Indian industries engage all but those who stick to begging. A few persons on the Whycocomagh reserve take their upkeep from the soil and it is to be hoped that the number will increase.

Temperance and Morality.—Nearly all these Micmacs are of good character, and, considering their circumstances, they are wonderfully free from taint of all kinds. Temperate, all are, and with very, very few exceptions they are teetotalers.

I have, &c.,

DONALD MACPHERSON, P.P.,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF KING'S COUNTY,
STEAM MILLS, June 4, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency are Micmacs.

Reserve.—There are two reserves in this agency—one at Horton, consisting of 420 acres, mostly wooded, and one at Cambridge, 9¼ acres, sandy plain.

Population.—The population of this agency is 78.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians is good. An epidemic of small-pox raged among them last winter, but owing to their premises being kept clean and thorough vaccination, it was of light form in most cases, and no deaths resulted from it. The Indians were quarantined until it was over.

Occupations.—The Indians are engaged in basket-making, coopering, fancy-work, acting as guides, lumbering, as labourers, fishing, hunting, &c.

Buildings.—All the buildings are frame and are kept clean and well ventilated.

Stock.—The stock is well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements are well looked after.

Progress.—The Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and I think are doing more towards making a living from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this county, as a rule, are temperate and moral

I have, &c.,

C. E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF PICTOU COUNTY,
NEW GLASGOW, April 16, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Reserve.—The Indians of this agency have two reserves. The larger reserve, known as the Fisher Grant reserve, is situated near the entrance of Pictou harbour. It has an area of 280 acres. It is mostly dry, sandy upland, with no dearth of stones. After being properly prepared, it yields fairly well in grain and root crops. The other reserve consists of a small island, near Merigomish, which the Indians leave during the winter months.

Population.—This agency has a population of 174.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good on the whole. As a rule, consumption is the cause of death in persons of adult age. They are duly instructed in the methods of preventing infection, which they carry out as far as their means permit.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency are engaged in making baskets, butter-tubs, pick-handles and moccasins, in farming, fishing, and from time to time hire out as labourers, when opportunity occurs.

Buildings.—The Indians possess a commodious church and a fairly good school-house. The private dwellings are mostly frame buildings.

Stock.—A few horses and some hens are the only stock kept on the reserve.

Farm Implements.—A few ploughs, harrows and wagons are owned by the Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a peaceful and law-abiding community. Their opportunities for advancement are few. They live for the day, contented with their lot. They are religious and God-fearing, and are not known to steal or be dishonest.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this agency are nearly all temperate, and the great majority total abstainers.

I have, &c.,

J. D. MACLEOD,
Indian Agent

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF QUEENS AND LUNENBURG COUNTIES
CALEDONIA, June 11, 1910

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Tribe.—The Indians of Queens and Lunenburg counties belong to the Micmac tribe.

Reserves.—There are three reserves in this agency of 1,000 acres each, two in Lunenburg county and one in Queens county. The Indians residing on these reserves make their living mostly by farming. Those not residing on the reserves make their living by fishing, hunting, basket-making, and working in the lumber woods.

Population.—The population of this agency is 164.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been fairly good. These Indians observe sanitary regulations about their dwellings fairly well.

Religion.—All the Indians of this agency are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this agency are industrious and law-abiding

I have, &c.,

CHAS. HARLOW,
Indian Agent

Nova Scotia,
Micmacs of Richmond County,
Johnstown, March 31, 1910.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of the Indians of this agency, for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Tribe.—The Indians of Chapel Island reserve belong to the Micmac tribe.

Reserve.—Chapel Island reserve is situated on the beautiful Bras d'Or lake, and contains an area of 1,200 acres. The soil, generally, is fertile, being especially adapted for raising hay, potatoes, and vegetables.

Population.—The population of this agency is 104. Since my last report, there were 2 births, 1 migration, and 1 death, making an increase of 2.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few, the Indians of this agency enjoy good health, and sanitary regulations are fairly well observed. This year the dreaded unwelcome visitor, tuberculosis, claimed one victim among them, and just now there are three on the reserve well advanced in the disease; that means death ere many months. However, I find that the Indians are now waking up to the need of care to prevent the spread of disease.

Occupations.—Nearly all the Indians engage more or less in farming. In the early spring they all strain a point to plant potatoes and some of them sow oats, while during the rest of the year, some of them occupy their time in fishing, hunting, making tubs, axe-handles, fancy moccasins, &c., while others engage as common labourers.

Stock.—Those who keep horses and cattle look after them well.

Farm Implements.—The few farm implements they have to improve their land consist of a few ploughs, harrows and carts, and are well cared for.

Buildings.—With the exception of two, the buildings are of frame and are kept clean and in fairly good repair. They have also a respectable parochial house and a fine church.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is no doubt that the majority of the band of this agency are becoming from year to year more industrious, in fact, some of them are making a good living; while others at certain times of the year are poor and require assistance. I am glad to report that the poor people are thankful for such aid as the department has supplied them with when in need.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of the Indians are good. They are law-abiding and very temperate.

I have, &c.,
M. D. McMILLAN,
Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,
Micmacs of Shelburne County,
Shelburne, April 16, 1910

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve.—There being no reserve in this agency, the Indians are located at Shelburne river, Sable river, Clyde river and Barrington.

Population.—The population of this agency is 34.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good. They observe the sanitary regulations fairly well.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits are fishing, hunting and hiring out as labourers.

Buildings.—The buildings in this agency are of logs and frame, and are kept in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, but make very little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are of temperate habits, and their morals are good.

I have, &c.,

JOHN HIPSON,
Indian Agent.

Nova Scotia,
Micmacs of Victoria County,
Baddeck, April 25, 1910.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in this county, situated at Middle River, about 1 mile west of the village of Nyanza. It comprises 630 acres, 60 of which is in a good state of cultivation, 210 cleared but not under much cultivation, and the remainder covered with a second growth of light timber. The soil generally is fertile, being especially adapted for raising hay, potatoes, vegetables and oats.

Population.—The population of this agency is 97.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on the reserve for the past year has not generally been good. They observe sanitary regulations about their premises fairly well.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are farming, fishing, hunting, making tubs, baskets, oars, and hiring out as labourers.

Buildings.—The buildings are of frame and are kept tidy and in good repair.

Stock.—Their stock is fairly well looked after.

Farm Implements.—There are very few implements on the reserve, but what they have are fairly well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and law-abiding class, and their condition seems to be improving from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral in their habits.

Religion.—The Indians in this agency are all Roman Catholics.

I have, &c.,

A. J. MACDONALD,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF YARMOUTH COUNTY,
YARMOUTH, March 31, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve.—There is one reserve in this county, situated on the north side of Starr road, 2 miles from town. It contains 21½ acres, about 5 acres is pasture, 1¼ is cultivated, the remainder is forest, mostly second growth of soft wood.

Population.—Owing to 3 deaths, the absence of 3 members in the United States, 4 in Shelburne, and 5 in Digby for the summer, there has been a decrease of 15 in the population since last year. The band at present is 65.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians is very poor. While no infectious diseases prevail, colds, grippe, and rheumatism are the principal ailments.

Occupations.—Log-driving and making baskets, masts, hoops, and handles, and acting as guides for hunting and fishing parties are their principal occupations.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are poor, but I think there is a change for the better. They seem more inclined to settle down and plant a garden.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral with the exception of four.

I have, &c.,

W. H. WHALEN,
Indian Agent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
MICMACS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
HIGGINS ROAD, May 6, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this superintendency, viz.: Lennox Island reserve and the Morell reserve. The former is an island in Richmond bay; it contains 1,320 acres. The latter is situated on lot or township 39, in Kings county; it contains 204 acres of excellent land.

Population.—The population of this superintendency, comprising both reserves and other localities in Prince Edward Island, is 292. There has been a natural increase of 8 during the year, for there were 13 births and only 5 deaths.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits of the Indians residing on the reserves are farming, fishing and the manufacture of Indian wares.

Buildings.—The public buildings are very good. Their dwellings are all frame buildings, and are comfortable and kept in good repair.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good during the year. However, a good many were sick during the winter. The school house and a few private houses were fumigated a few weeks ago.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and seem to be making a more comfortable living than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians residing on the Lennox Island reserve, with very few exceptions, are sober. The great majority of them do not even take intoxicating drinks. They are a religious and moral community.

Religion.—All the Indians of this superintendency are Roman Catholics.

I have, &c.,

JOHN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
BIRTLE AGENCY,
BIRTLE, April 22, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with agricultural and industrial statistics, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

Tribes.—There are five reserves in this agency, four are occupied by the Saulteaux and one by the Sioux or Dakotas.

The Saulteaux are a branch of the Ojibbewa tribe, and receive annuity yearly. The Sioux receive no annuity. They are part of the band of Sioux who came to the

Dominion of Canada after the Minnesota massacre, and who refused to return to the United States. They were given a reserve here by the Dominion government, and some cattle and farm implements to enable them to make their own living by farming and raising cattle, which they are doing very successfully.

BIRDTAIL SIOUX BAND, NO. 57.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 6,400 acres, and is located at the junction of the Birdtail creek and the Assiniboine river. The land is a light loam on the bench, and in the valley of the Assiniboine, heavy clay, fertile, and suitable for the growing of wheat, corn, oats and root crops of all kinds. There is a good portion of the valley meadow, which yields a fair average amount of good hay in the rainy seasons. There are about 600 acres in wood, mostly scrub, consisting of oak, elm, maple and poplar. The Assiniboine river borders the south and west portion of the reserve, and the Birdtail creek runs through the northwest portion. The valley of the Birdtail creek runs through the northwest portion, and is wooded principally with poplar, and in many places there is a great growth of wild fruits. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway runs through the reserve, along the valley of the Assiniboine river, hugging the hills, and crosses the Birdtail creek in a northwesterly direction.

Beulah is the nearest post office, being 5 miles east, and Birtle 12 miles north.

Owing to the light hay crop, all the wheat and oat straw is saved and fed to stock during the winter.

KEESEEKOOWENIN'S BAND, NO. 61.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the Little Saskatchewan river, and on the base of the Riding mountains, and has an area of 6,660 acres. This includes the fishing station and the east half of section 8, township 20, range 19 west, at Clearwater lake, about 20 miles northeast of the reserve, near Elphinstone, Manitoba. The soil is a black loam, some parts of the valley being very stony and unfit for cultivation; most of the cleared land, however, is fertile and suitable for raising grain and root crops of all kinds. The pasturage for stock is getting less each year on the cleared land, as it is being cultivated and fenced. There is good grazing, however, in the wooded sections, as there are numerous small lakes and open places where the animals can feed, get water and find good shelter. In the valley along the Little Saskatchewan river, which runs north and south through the reserve, there are large meadows, which supply the bulk of the hay required for stock. Around the numerous small lakes and ponds small quantities of hay can also be cut. There are about 3,883 acres in wood, mostly small poplar, willow, with some spruce and tamarack at Clearwater lake. The Canadian Northern railway (Clan William branch) runs southeast of the reserve, and Elphinstone, about a quarter of a mile from the southern boundary, is the nearest post office.

WAYWAYSEECAPPO'S BAND, NO. 62.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 24,960 acres, and is located about 15 miles northeast from Birtle, and is 5 miles west of Rossburn, Manitoba. The Birdtail creek runs through the northeast corner of the reserve. There are about 19,000 acres in wood, mostly poplar and willow. The large poplar is suitable for building houses and stables, and the remainder makes good fire-wood, and the large willows are used for fence posts. In the southern and western portions there are numerous lakes and ponds, and hay meadows, which furnished sufficient hay for stock and for sale. The soil is a rich heavy black loam, and is suitable for the growing of all kinds of grain and root crops, also the raising of stock. Most of the north half of the reserve is

thickly wooded, and the south open prairie, with numerous sloughs, and bluffs of poplar and willow.

GAMBLER'S BAND, NO. 63.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 774 acres, and is situated near Silver creek. The Assiniboine river is on the west side, and Binscarth, Manitoba, a small town on the northwestern branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, is 5 miles northeast from the reserve. There are about 50 acres in wood, mostly small poplar, willow and scrub oak. The soil is black sandy loam and suitable for the growing of all kinds of grain and root crops.

ROLLING RIVER BAND, NO. 67.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 12,800 acres, and is situated about 8 miles north of Basswood, Man., a small village on the Canadian Pacific railway (Minnedosa and Yorkton branch). The land is undulating, with a great deal of poplar and willow brush. There are numerous lakes and sloughs. Four of the lakes contain fish. The hay-supply is obtained around the lakes and sloughs; but in very rainy seasons the supply is limited, on account of the high water in them. The Rolling river runs through the eastern portion of the reserve, north and south. The soil is black loam, and suitable for grain-growing and root crops. Owing to the hilly and rough nature of the land, it being heavily wooded with poplar and willow, it is hard for the Indians clearing the land, unaccustomed as they have always been to this sort of work, to make the rapid progress that might be expected of them. The Canadian Northern railway (Clan William branch) runs about 2 miles north of the northern boundary of the reserve. There are about 7,800 acres in wood, principally poplar and willow. The nearest post office is Rolling River, about 3 miles west of the reserve.

CLEARWATER FISHING STATION, NO. 61.

Reserve.—This reserve is part of the Keeseekoowenin's, No. 61, and is located about 25 miles northeast of Elphinstone, Man., and in the timber reserve. The soil is light and stony and only a small area can be cultivated. The hay-supply is secured on unoccupied lands in the vicinity. The reserve is used as a fishing station, and five families of the band reside there permanently. The principal catch of fish is tullibee and some jackfish.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Populaton.—The population of each band is as follows:—

Birdtail Sioux Band, No. 57	75
Keeseekoowenin's Band, No. 61	94
Clearwater Lake Band, No. 61	24
Waywayseecappo's Band, No. 62	191
Gambler's Band, No. 63	13
Rolling River Band, No. 67	75
Total population	472

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the past year has, on the whole, been good. There have been 28 deaths in the agency during the year; the principal causes being tuberculosis in some form, senile decay and pneumonia amongst the young children. Severe forms of colds were prevalent in February and March on the Keeseekoowenin's and Waywayseecappo's reserves; on the latter seve-

ral deaths occurred, mostly young children affected with tuberculosis in some form. The tent hospital operated on the Waywayseecappo's reserve was removed to Birtle in July, last, and is now run in connection with the Birtle boarding school, being more central for all the reserves in the agency, and good work is being done amongst the scrofulous cases, &c. The Indians, with few exceptions, move from their houses into tents for the summer and fall months, and this, no doubt, is a great factor in keeping them in good health, especially those who have weak lungs. The refuse that accumulates, during the winter months, around their houses, is raked up and burned, and manure removed from about stables. A number limewash their houses, inside and out, during the summer, and take pride in having them present a neat appearance. The houses during the past winter have been well kept, particularly on the Rolling River reserve, and the medical missionary there, Dr. Gilliart, is to be commended for his teaching along these lines.

The Indians, when visiting any of the towns, are neatly and well clothed, and on the whole keep their houses and premises much cleaner than formerly, and pay more attention to visitors, who are inclined to expectorate on the floors, by supplying them with home-made spittoons, as a gentle reminder that the hostess wishes her floors to be kept clean.

Occupations and Resources.—The members of the Birdtail Sioux band, No. 57, are farmers and earn their living by growing wheat, oats, corn, and raising cattle and poultry, also a few pigs. They have excellent gardens and raise vegetables of all kinds. The women of this band are good gardeners, and do practically all the work of this kind. They also make bead-work, moccasins, baskets and mats, and earn quite a sum of money from the sale of wild fruits and senega-root. A few of the band earn a little by the sale of fur and working out during the threshing season. The members of Keeseekoowenin's band, No. 61, are nearly all farmers, and grow principally oats, have gardens and raise cattle and a few poultry, and a number earn their living by trapping and fishing and working out during the threshing season. The women make butter, bead-work, mats, moccasins and gather senega-root and wild fruits, and some of the younger women earn good wages, dressmaking; special mention might be made of Lydia Cook, who excels in this line.

The members of Waywayseecappo's band, No. 62, earn their living by hunting, trapping and the sale of dry fire-wood and hay, also farming in a small way, oats being their principal crop; they also raise cattle. A number work out during seeding and harvest as farm labourers, and work on threshing gangs during the threshing season, and make good wages. The women make bead-work, baskets, mats, tan hides and gather senega-root and wild fruits, the money thus obtained adding greatly to the comfort of their homes.

The Indians of Rolling River band, No. 67, earn their living by a little farming, oats and some barley being the crops. They also raise cattle, hunt, trap, fish, sell dry fire-wood, work out as farm labourers during seeding and harvest, and they also earn good wages working out with their own teams on threshing gangs. The women make bead-work, mats, baskets, tan hides, gather senega-root and wild fruits, from the sale of which a nice little revenue is derived, which assists materially in replenishing the provision chest.

On the Gambler's reserve, No. 63, John Tanner and his son are in good circumstances. They earn their living by raising wheat, oats, barley, cattle, horses, pigs, and poultry, having all the necessary equipment for the farm, and their implements and horses are first-class.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses are mostly log ones, with dove-tailed corners, and a large number are built with shingled roofs, with kitchens attached; some have stairways and have their sleeping apartments up-stairs. There are a number of frame houses, two storys, very neatly built, with kitchen and living rooms and the bedrooms up-stairs. There are also a number of log houses, classed as shanties, some of

fairly good size, with lumber floors, and some smaller ones. The new houses, being built to replace the old ones, are generally of good size and have shingled roofs with dormer window. With a few exceptions, the stables are log ones, of fairly good size, built to suit the class of horses owned by the Indians.

Stock.—The past winter was favourable for stock, and, as there had been a good supply of hay cut and stacked for feed, there was no shortage on this account, but a good surplus on hand this spring. The spring opened early in March, allowing the cattle to graze out earlier than usual. The reserve bulls were well cared for, and the number of calves last summer fair.

The majority of the Indians are not interested in cattle-raising, and are satisfied to care for only a few head, giving more attention to grain-growing, for the reason that the pasture-land is being reduced, by being broken for cultivation. On the whole, the Indians take good care of their animals.

Characteristics and Progress.—Steady progress is being made in farming operations, more land broken, and the younger men of the bands are taking more interest in this work than formerly. The number of those who earn their living by trapping and hunting is declining, and nearly all the able-bodied Indians are trying to cultivate a piece of land, putting in a little grain as well as a garden. Most of the assistance from the department in the way of farm implements, oxen, &c., is given to the young men, from the various industrial schools, to encourage them to make an independent living. There are many ways of earning good wages on the farms in the vicinity of their reserves, during seeding, harvest and threshing-time, which is good in one way, as the moneys thus obtained are a great help to them; on the other hand, it gives them an opportunity of making a living without the responsibilities of managing their own affairs, and so they are mostly satisfied with farming a very small acreage.

The Indians earn large sums of money during the year, and on the whole are industrious. All are very fond of spending and very few make provision for a rainy day. The progressive Indians are doing well, being intelligent and making every effort to better their condition. On the other hand, there are a number who are very indolent and lazy, and who make no effort to improve their condition; these are a great drag on the industrious ones, as the latter are obliged to help in providing for them. This is not encouraged, but is very difficult to stop.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of the Indians during the year has been good. There are a few, however, who are addicted to the use of liquor and seem to be able to procure it when they have the money to pay for it. It is generally obtained through an intermediary, and great difficulty is encountered in obtaining sufficient evidence to convict. A number of convictions have been recorded during the year, and it will have a good effect.

The moral standard of the Indians is good, and taking them altogether, they are making improvement.

Farm Implements.—All the bands in this agency are well provided with the necessary farm implements; and fairly good care, as a rule, is taken of them.

Crops.—Seeding commenced in the end of April, but was not general until the beginning of May, which was much later than usual. The land was in excellent condition for working. Wheat was all in in May; oats, barley and gardens in June. The growing conditions were all that could be desired during June and July, and the grain and root crops made rapid advancement. Oats and barley were cut on August 9. Wheat-cutting began on August 12. A number of hail-storms damaged crops in the vicinity of the reserves, but fortunately no damage was done to crops on the reserves.

The hay crop was exceptionally good, and a larger quantity than usual was cut and stacked. The surplus hay was sold during the winter months, and the proceeds expended in purchasing provisions and clothing. The wheat averaged 10·03 bushels per acre and oats 27·55 bushels.

General Remarks.—The progress made by the Indians during the past year has been very gratifying. The crop returns were fairly good, and the prices obtained higher than usual. The corn crop was a good one, and the Birdtail Sioux band was able to supply the McKenzie Seed Company, Brandon, Man., with 4,124 lbs. for seed purposes, at the price of 4 cents a lb. Good wages were made by the Indians working out on farms during seeding, harvest and on threshing gangs, and a considerable amount was added to their earnings by the sale of senega-root and wild fruits.

The past season's trapping was not as good as usual, although a number made extra good catches. A large number of the Indians were successful in their hunt after big game, during the open season, which supplied them with meat and hides; the latter, after being tanned, were made into moccasins and other useful articles required.

A good serviceable bridge has been built across the Rolling river, on the Rolling River reserve, the work having been done by the Indians under the supervision of a foreman.

I have, &c.,
G. H. WHEATLEY,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
CLANDEBOYE AGENCY,
SELKIRK, April 1, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Clandeboye agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

This agency comprises three bands, namely, St. Peter's, Brokenhead River, and Fort Alexander.

ST. PETER'S BAND.

Tribe.—The people of this band are Saulteaux with a mixture of Swampy Cree. The addition of the Swampy Crees was made about the time of transfer. The treaty when made was regarded as made with Saulteaux and the Crees an admission to the band. The Saulteaux regard themselves as the real Indians. The Crees are all now half-breeds, and live in the south part of the parish of St. Peter's. The Stevensons, Fletts, Sinclairs and Ashams are the principal families of the Crees. The Saulteaux, under the Princes, descendants of Peguis, have held the balance of power and have filled the positions of chief and councillors almost continuously, although for one term one of the Ashams was chief. The Crees by their nearness to the white man in blood, and by their greater aggressiveness, have had considerable influence in band affairs, not through the Indians, but by being able to influence the white men around them, and the officials over them. It was their influence that brought about band elections, an institution very repugnant to the ideas and customs of the Saulteaux and the Prince family. The local political affairs of the band have always been in a turmoil. The Crees, seldom in office, are insubordinate to the chief and council and claim to have private rights in the land, a claim that is just as strongly opposed by the chiefs, who contend for tribal rights.

Reserve.—The St. Peter's reserve was surrendered in 1907 and a new reserve given to the band along the Fisher river. The new reserve comprises all of townships 26 and 27, range 1, west, and the southerly and easterly portion of townships 26 and 27, range 2, west; a total area of about 75,000 acres. The easterly boundary follows the first meridian line and the southerly the township line between townships 25 and 26. The westerly and northerly boundaries present a zigzag appearance on the map, and the idea in laying out the reserve was to give length in a direction following the Fisher river. This river traverses the reserve in an almost diagonal direction. It is a small stream, about 50 feet wide, shallow, with a stony bed, scarcely of sufficient depth of water to float a canoe in the summer. It is fed from the low lands in the interior. It empties its waters into Fisher bay, a deep indentation of Lake Winnipeg.

The land in the reserve might be described as meadow-land, with swamp in places. Most of it can be drained and made good agricultural land. The Indians are well pleased with it. It is known as the Peguis reserve, after the old chief Peguis of this band and grandfather of the present chief.

About thirty-five families have moved out from St. Peter's to the new reserve.

Population.—The population of this band at the last annuity payment was 1,204.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good. Life Councillor John Prince died a few days ago at the advanced age of 95.

Occupations.—The men have followed their vocations as labourers, sailors and fishermen, and a few have farmed. Considerable hay was put up last year and sold during the winter at a good price. Those who purchased land engaged a number of the Indians to cut wood this winter, and thus furnished some employment.

Buildings.—There have been no buildings erected in St. Peter's, and, owing to the very few that migrated to Peguis, only a few buildings have been erected there. There have been five applications for new houses at Peguis this spring.

Stock.—There has been no increase in the number of cattle and horses, and a marked decrease in the number of cattle in Peguis reserve.

Farm Implements.—All the farmers among them are fairly well supplied with implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—For one living among them it is very difficult to see much improvement in the Indian. He makes a poor farmer, a poor skilled mechanic, and is not adapted to trade and commerce. In the great advances made in civilization the Indian is sure to fall behind. As long as there is a demand for labour requiring no skill, the Indian has a chance to find employment.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a mixture of good and bad in a band as large as the St. Peter's band. Some of them are habitual loafers and get drunk whenever they have an opportunity. Others are very respectable and conduct themselves as well as white people. The churches are pretty well attended.

BROKENHEAD BAND.

Tribe.—The members of this band are principally Saulteaux, with a mixture of Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 15 and 16, ranges 6 and 7, east of the principal meridian. It is heavily timbered with poplar and some spruce and tamarack. It is watered by the Brokenhead river. It contains 21·90 square miles.

Population.—The population of the band is 140.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no outbreak of any disease among these Indians, and the band as a whole has been fairly healthy.

Occupations.—Their occupation consists mainly in fishing and hunting. For hunting they are compelled to go to a considerable distance, as the surrounding country is rapidly becoming settled. In the summer months they take long excur-

sions, gathering snake-root. Some of the young men are employed with the fish companies on the lakes.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual Indian type. The houses have one room, are built of logs with shingle and thatched roofs. The people live in teepees most of the summer.

Stock.—This reserve is not very well adapted for stock-raising, as it is heavily timbered. Very few of the people have cattle, except one man, and he has about 50 head, but he gets most of his hay off the reserve.

Farm Implements.—There are no farm implements on this reserve to speak of.

Characteristics and Progress.—The principal men of this band are pagans, and even those of the band who profess Christianity are influenced by paganism. The Church of England has a resident missionary there, and the Roman Catholics have a visiting missionary.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are generally quiet and occasion very little trouble to the authorities.

FORT ALEXANDER BAND.

Tribe.—These people belong to the Saulteaux tribe, with a mixture of French half-breeds.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 18 and 19, ranges 8 and 9, east of the first principal meridian, and along the shore of Lake Winnipeg. It is traversed in a northeasterly direction by the Winnipeg river.

Population.—The population of the band is 505.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have been healthy during the year.

Occupations.—Labour has been scarce, but they have managed to make a living by hunting and fishing. About thirty families have been camped at Point du Bois, where the men have had employment.

Buildings.—The buildings are of log, with, in most cases, shingle roofs. There are one or two very good houses, but they belong to the half-breed element among them.

Stock.—There are not many cattle on the reserve, as there is not much hay.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and moral.

I have, &c.,

J. O. LEWIS,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAINY RIVER DISTRICT, FORT FRANCES AGENCY,
FORT FRANCES, Ont., April 4, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1910, together with statistical statement.

Agency.—This agency comprises the following bands, viz.: Hungry Hall, Nos. 1 and 2; Long Sault, Nos. 1 and 2; Manitou Rapids, Nos. 1 and 2; Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickousenenecaning, Seine River,

Lac la Croix and Sturgeon Lake, being 14 in all, with a total population of 861, being a decrease of 1 since my previous report.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

HUNGRY HALL BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserve.—Reserves Nos. 14 and 15 are situated at the mouth of Rainy river, and contain 6,280 acres.

There is very little merchantable timber on these reserves, but considerable dead tamarack, which is only fit for fire-wood. The land is a rich clay loam.

Population.—The population of these two bands is 49.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of all the bands has been good, excepting during the months of September and October, last, when there was a general epidemic of whooping-cough amongst the Indian children in this district. The most severe was in the Couchiching band, where a good deal of infantine mortality resulted.

Occupations.—The Indians work at taking out dry cord-wood and ties in the winter, and for settlers and saw-mills in the summer, besides fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—Their houses are all built of logs and are very comfortable.

Temperance.—All the Indians along the Rainy river are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, but as it is more difficult for them to get it on the American side during the past year, there has been less drinking amongst them than during former years.

LONG SAULT BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—These reserves, Nos. 12 and 13, are situated on the north bank of the Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name. Their combined area is 11,413 acres. The land is a rich clay loam and is well adapted for stock-raising and farming. There is very little merchantable timber on them.

Population.—The population of these two bands is 70.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out dead timber, work in saw-mills, steamboats, and for settlers, besides fishing and hunting.

MANITOU RAPIDS BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserve.—These bands occupy reserve No. 11, which is situated on the north bank of the Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name. The area is 5,736 acres. The land is a rich clay loam, and is well adapted for farming and stock-raising.

Population.—The population is 99.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out timber, working for lumber camps, saw-mills and for settlers, besides fishing and hunting. There is one Indian named Red Hawk in this band that does a little farming, and I might say he is the only one in this agency that does.

Buildings.—All the Indians residing along the Rainy river have fairly good log houses.

Stock.—The members of this band show a greater desire to care for their cattle than any of the other bands, but they are not taking the care of them that they did a few years ago. A few members of this band use milk and make some butter.

LITTLE FORKS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the Rainy river, 12 miles west of Fort Frances, and opposite the mouth of the Little Forks river, and is

designated as reserve No. 10. It contains an area of 1,920 acres. The land is a rich loam.

Population.—The population of this band is 47.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out timber; they work in lumber camps and for settlers. They also fish and hunt.

WILD LANDS RESERVE, NO. 15M.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of 24,358 acres, and is owned in common by all the above mentioned Rainy river bands. There are large quantities of merchantable timber on this reserve, consisting of pine, tamarack, spruce and cedar. The greater portion of the reserve is a rich clay loam. It adjoins the Hungry Hall reserve, near the mouth of Rainy river.

COUCHICHING BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated on Rainy lake and Stangecoming bay, 3 miles north of Fort Frances, and are designated as 16A, 16D and 18B.

They contain an area of 15,947 acres. There is considerable good land, but the greater portion is rocky and broken. There is very little merchantable timber on these reserves, owing to frequent fires in the past.

Population.—This band has a population of 196.

Occupations.—The resources of this band are many, consisting of working in lumber camps, river-driving, saw-mills, for settlers, cutting and hauling cord-wood, making ties, fishing and hunting. A number of the women get steady work in washing and scrubbing at Fort Frances, and as the greater portion of this band are smart, intelligent half-breeds, they make a good living.

Buildings.—Their houses are well built, and very comfortably furnished. Several have good frame houses, the rest are log buildings with shingled roof, and nearly all are kept clean and neat.

Temperance.—On the whole the members of this band are fairly temperate and moral. The department's appointment of Joseph Jourdain, a member of the band, as constable, has had a good effect in suppressing intemperance amongst them and the other Rainy Lake bands.

STANGECOMING BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve, No. 18C, is situated on Rainy lake, about 8 miles north of Fort Frances, and contains 3,861 acres, the greater portion being barren rock, and the timber is of poor quality, except at the north end, where there is some good tamarack and jackpine.

Population.—The population of this band is 44.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by working in lumber camps and saw-mills, and by fishing and hunting.

Temperance.—The Indians of this and the following bands are all addicted to the use of intoxicants, but I do not think that it is used to the extent it was a few years ago.

NIACATCHEWENIN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves attached to this band are 17A and 17B, and are situated about 26 miles northwest of Fort Frances, on the North West bay, in Rainy lake. The area of these reserves is 6,201 acres.

The greater portion is rocky and broken. There is considerable good timber on 17B, principally pine.

Population.—The population of this band is 60.

Occupations.—The young men get employment in lumber camps and saw-mills, but they principally live by hunting and fishing.

NICKICKOUSEMENECANING BAND.

Reserves.—This band owns 26A on Red Gut bay, 26B on Porter's inlet, and 26C on Sand Island river, on Rainy lake. The combined area is 10,227 acres

A large portion of the land is rocky and broken, and the soil is light.

Population.—The population of this band is 33.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by fishing and hunting. They also were paid $17 a head, which is derived from interest money from sale of their timber; this money is paid semi-annually.

SEINE RIVER BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves—Nos 23 and 23A, extending from Wild Potato lake to Sturgeon Falls, on Seine river; No. 23B, at the mouth of Seine river. They contain a combined area of 11,063 acres. There is considerable good timber on these reserves, but the land is sandy and rocky.

Population.—This band has a population of 125.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by hunting and fishing.

LAC LA CROIX BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve, No. 25D, belonging to this band is situated on Lac la Croix, near the boundary, about 100 miles east of Fort Frances, and contains 15,353 acres. There is considerable good timber on this reserve, but the land is poor.

Population.—The population of this band is 116.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are fishing and hunting.

STURGEON LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve allotted to this band is situated on Kawawiagamak lake, and contains an area of 5,948 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 22.

Occupations.—These Indians depend entirely upon fishing and hunting for their subsistence.

I have, &c.,

JNO. P. WRIGHT,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY, RAINY RIVER DISTRICT,
KENORA, SAVANNE AND OSNABURG AGENCIES,
KENORA, ONT., April 1, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1910.

KENORA AGENCY.

There are twelve bands in this agency, namely, the Dalles, Rat Portage, Shoal Lake Nos. 39 and 40, Northwest Angle bands Nos. 33, 34, and 37, Buffalo Bay, Big Island, Assabaska, Whitefish Bay and Islington.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

THE DALLES BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Winnipeg river, about 10 miles north of the town of Kenora; area 809 acres; on which is a quantity of jack and Norway pine, poplar and spruce, with a few hay meadows.

Population.—The population of this band is 74.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good during the year, and sanitary precautions have been well observed, all Indians requiring the operation have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The majority of this band are hunters and fishermen, while a few of them act as guides and canoemen for any one requiring their services, and some of the women have nice patches of potatoes and gardens.

Buildings.—These are of logs, small but generally clean and comfortable, and fairly well furnished.

Stock.—They have no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this band do no farming, beyond a few patches of potatoes, and small gardens, from which they derive considerable benefit.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are of an industrious nature, and are becoming richer each year, they are law-abiding, and each year advancement is made.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are temperate, while a few of them will make use of liquor whenever they can at all procure it. They are fairly moral.

RAT PORTAGE BAND.

Reserve.—This band has two reserves, viz.: 38A and 38B, on Clearwater and Matheson's bays, Lake of the Woods; area, 13,280 acres; on which is to be found a quantity of tamarack, poplar, spruce and pine, but very little land for agricultural purposes.

Population.—The population of this band is 83.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been a few cases of sickness in this band, but nothing very serious, and on the whole their health may be considered good.

Sanitary measures have been well observed, and all Indians who required attention have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in the following occupations: working for the lumbermen and on steamers and for fishermen, acting as guides and canoemen, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking; while a few of them have nice patches of potatoes and gardens, from which they derive considerable benefit.

Buildings.—These are of logs, small, but clean and comfortable, and fairly well supplied with good furniture and bedding.

Stock.—They have no stock, only a team of ponies.

Farm Implements.—As they do no farming, only a few patches of potatoes, they have all the implements they require for such work.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the band are rather of an indolent disposition, George Ineese and his brother being the only ones in the band that are at all progressive, the rest of the band live by hunting and fishing.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are very much addicted to the improper use of intoxicants. In other ways they are fairly moral.

SHOAL LAKE BANDS, NOS. 39 AND 40.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated on the west and northwest shores of Shoal lake, part of which is in the province of Manitoba and part in Ontario, area, 16,205 acres; on which are to be found a quantity of cedar, poplar and spruce timber, with a small amount of hay and agricultural lands.

Population.—The combined population of the two bands is 132.

Health and Sanitation.—The members of these bands are a rather delicate lot, and are very susceptible to all kinds of disease, consequentlyy their health is generally poor; but on the whole it has been somewhat better during the past year than usual, no epidemic having appeared amongst them during the year. Sanitary measures have been well carried out, all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians consist in working for the lumber camps, on steamers, and hunting, fishing, and in summer picking berries and wild rice.

Buildings.—These are of logs of fair size, clean and well ventilated.

Stock.—The bands have 6 head of cattle and 9 horses, all of which came through the winter in fine order, and are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—As they do but very little farming, they have all the implements they require.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of these two bands are rather industrious; they are doing all they can to get on, and are becoming better off each year.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of these bands are fairly temperate, and their morals are good; improvement in this direction is noticeable each year.

NORTHWEST ANGLE BANDS, NOS. 33, 34 AND 37.

Reserves.—These bands hold the following reserves, viz.: 33 A and 34 B, Whitefish bay; 33 B, 37 B, 34 C and 37 C, at Northwest Angle, part in the province of Manitoba and part in Ontario; 34 and 34 C, on Lake of the Woods; 37 A and 34 B, on Shoal lake; 37 on Big island. The combined area is 20,183 acres. On all these reserves there is a quantity of good, merchantable timber, and some good hay-lands.

Population.—The combined population is 138.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these bands has been fairly good, no epidemic has visited them during the year. Chief Candecoinceonnie, of band 33, died a short time after treaty payments last summer; he had been ailing for a long time, and was very old. Sanitary precautions have been well observed, and all Indians vaccinated that required it.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by working in lumber camps and on steamers, and by hunting and fishing.

Buildings.—The buildings are of an inferior class, composed of logs, and are small, but kept neat and clean.

Stock.—Their stock is not on the increase, but what they have is well cared for, and came through the winter in fine order.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all the implements they require, as they do very little farming.

Characteristics and Progress.—Little progress is made by these Indians, as they prefer to live in the old way, roaming about from place to place, hunting, fishing and berry-picking. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are addicted to the use of liquor whenever they can possibly get it. Their morals are fair.

BUFFALO BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in Buffalo bay, on the Lake of the Woods, in the province of Manitoba, and has an area of 5,763 acres. There is some good agricultural land on this reserve, with a small quantity of timber.

Population.—This band has a population of 34.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. Sanitary measures have been well observed, all rubbish having been raked up and burnt, and all houses made clean and neat. All Indians requiring vaccination have been attended to by Dr. Hanson.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are working on steamers, and for the lumbermen and at the fisheries, hunting and berry-picking; they have a few nice gardens and potato patches.

Buildings.—They have good log houses, of fair size and well built, with shingled roofs, well ventilated and kept neat, clean and tidy, and well furnished.

Stock.—What little stock they have came through the winter in fine condition, and was well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the band are industrious and making good progress; there are a few of them that are indolent, and do nothing but roam about from place to place. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—A number of the band may be considered temperate, while the other part are very much given to the use of intoxicants. Their morals are fairly good, and can be placed on an average with those of any other band of this agency.

BIG ISLAND BAND.

Reserves.—This band holds eight reserves, viz.: Nos. 31 A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H on Big island and Nangashing bay and Lake of the Woods; combined area, 8,737 acres, on which is a large quantity of fine merchantable timber, with a considerable amount of agricultural and hay lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 153.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the health of the band has been fairly good, no sickness of a serious nature having been reported. Sanitary measures have received proper attention, all rubbish having been collected and burnt, and all houses have been put into a neat and clean condition. All Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of this band are working for the fishermen and on board steamers, and hunting and berry-picking, while some of them have very nice patches of potatoes and gardens.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs, of fair size, well constructed, and are generally kept clean and tidy, and fairly well supplied with furniture.

Farm Implements.—As they do very little farming, they are well supplied with implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is making very slow progress; however, they are, as a rule, industrious, and are much better off than they were a few years ago. They are civil and law-abiding as a rule.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band may be considered temperate, while the other portion of them are much addicted to the use of intoxicants. Their morals are fairly good.

ASSABASKA BAND.

Reserves.—This band has nine reserves, viz.: Nos. 35 A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and J, on Naugashing and Obabikong bays, Big and Little Grassy rivers, Lake of the Woods; combined area, 21,241 acres, on which is a large amount of fine merchantable timber, as well as agricultural and hay lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 158.

Health and Sanitation.—No serious sickness or epidemic has visited this band, and their health may be considered fairly good. Sanitary precautions have been well observed, and all refuse gathered up and burnt. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working in the lumber camps during the winter, and on the drives in the spring, and on steamboats and for the fishmen in the summer, hunting and fishing are their chief occupations; some of them have nice gardens and potato patches.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of logs, of fair size, comfortable, clean and neat, and fairly well ventilated.

Stock.—They have no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—They have all the implements they are in need of, as they do no farming, only a few patches of potatoes and gardens.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are rather of a progressive and industrious nature, but it is slow work; however, they are becoming better off each year, and are much more provident than formerly. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band may be looked on as temperate, while there are some of them who will make free use of liquor if they can get it. The morals of the band are fairly good.

WHITEFISH BAY BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves, viz.: Nos. 32 A, B and C, on Yellow Girl, Assabaskong and Whitefish bays; area, 10,599 acres, on which there is a quantity of good, merchantable timber and hay swamps.

Population.—The population of this band is 67.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has, on the whole, been fairly good, with the exception of a few cases of influenza and kindred ailments; nothing of a serious nature has been amongst them. Sanitary measures are well observed, and all the Indians vaccinated.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, working in the lumber camps and on the drives in the spring are their chief occupations. Some of them have nice gardens and potato patches, from which they derive great benefit.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of logs, of fair size, well built, with shingled roofs, and some of them painted, with good doors and windows, and well furnished, clean, tidy and well ventilated.

Stock.—What little stock they have is well cared for.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements, as they do but very little farming.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are industrious and are making fair progress, and are becoming better off each year. They are civil and law-abiding in all respects.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are temperate, while some of them are much addicted to the use of liquor whenever they can get it. Their morals are fair to good.

ISLINGTON BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves, viz.: Islington, Swan Lake and One-Man's Lake; combined area, 24,899 acres, on which there is a quantity of good agricultural land, hay meadows, and a quantity of timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 232.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has not been as good as it should be. This is the only band that is troubled with tuberculous disease, and also scrofula. There are only two cases that I know of, and they have been isolated from the others. Otherwise the rest of the band has fairly good health. Sanitary measures have been well observed, all refuse having been gathered up and burnt, and all Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Acting as guides and canoemen, working on the railroads, fishing, hunting and berry and wild rice picking are their chief occupations. Some of them have nice fields of potatoes and some fine gardens, from which they derive a large and substantial benefit.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs, well built and most of them with shingled roofs, kept neat and clean, and well furnished in every respect.

Stock.—The stock came through the winter well and in good condition, and is well cared for.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all the implements they require for what farming they do, and all implements are well taken care of by the owners.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are of an industrious nature, and are becoming richer and more provident each year. They are civil and law-abiding in every respect.

Temperance and Morality.—About one-half of the band are temperate and the other half are addicted to the use of liquor whenever they can get it, and as nearly all of them speak English, they can, when they come to town, get some one to procure liquor for them. They are fairly moral in other respects.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

Agency.—This agency is composed of the following bands, viz.: Eagle Lake band, Wabigoon, Lac des Mille Lacs, Ignace, Frenchman's Head, Lac Seul, Wabuskang and Grassy Narrows.

EAGLE LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians of this agency are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of Eagle lake; area, 8,882 acres. On this reserve there are some good hay meadows and agricultural lands, but very little timber.

Population.—This band has a population of 64.

Health and Sanitation.—The band has enjoyed good health during the past year. Sanitary precautions have been well observed, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and working in the lumber and tie camps are the principal occupations of the band. Some of them have very nice gardens, with a few patches of potatoes.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are built of logs, some of fair size, while others are small, well ventilated, clean and neat.

Farm Implements.—They have all the necessary implements, which are well taken care of, and put under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the band are industrious. I may mention Alex. Singleton, councillor; this man is doing very well, and all he can to promote the welfare of his band, doing his utmost to give a good example to the band. These Indians are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—A portion of the band is addicted to the use of intoxicants, while the other part of the band are temperate. Their morals are fair.

WABIGOON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Little Wabigoon lake; area, 12,873 acres, on which there is a quantity of good timber, hay and agricultural lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 99.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good. Sanitary precautions have been well observed, all refuse having been raked up and burnt. All the Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working in the tie camps, on the railroad, hunting, fishing, and berry-picking, are their chief occupations, while some of them have nice gardens and potato plots.

Buildings.—The buildings are of logs, small, but generally kept clean, and well ventilated.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress of these Indians is extremely slow, and the majority of them are indolent. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly moral, but they are addicted to the use of intoxicants.

LAC DES MILLE LACS BAND.

Reserves.—This band has two reserves, viz.: No. 22A 1, on Lac des Mille Lacs, and 22A 2, on Seine river; the combined area is 12,227 acres, on which are to be found a quantity of good merchantable timber, with some farm-lands and hay swamps.

Population.—The band's population is 76.

Health and Sanitation.—The band has had very good health during the year. Sanitary measures have been well carried out, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their occupations are working in the lumber camps, and for the railroads, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, and a few have potato patches and gardens.

Buildings.—The buildings are of fair size, well built, kept clean, and neat and well ventilated.

Farm Implements.—They have all requisite implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are industrious, but are making very slow progress. They are, however, becoming better off each year. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are, generally speaking, temperate, and their morals are fair.

LAC SEUL BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southeast shore of Lac Seul or Lonely lake; area, 49,000 acres, and is occupied by the Lac Seul, Frenchman's Head and Ignace bands on different parts of the reserve. On this reserve there is a quantity of good timber, as well as some hay-lands, but very little agricultural land.

Population.—The combined population is 640.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the majority of the bands has been good, while there have been several cases of sickness among a few of them, but with no serious results. Sanitary measures have been well observed, all garbage and other refuse has been gathered up and burnt. All Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their occupations are acting as guides and canoemen, working for the Hudson's Bay Company, hunting, fishing, picking berries and wild rice, while some of them have good plots of potatoes and fine gardens.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of logs, well built and of good size, well ventilated, and kept clean and neat, and well furnished.

Stock.—The Indians of this band take good care of their cattle, and all came through the winter in fine condition.

Farm Implements.—They have all requisite implements for what farming they do, and I must say they are very careful of all implements and tools.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of these bands are industrious, and are making fair progress, both in their mode of living and manners. They are becoming a little better off each year. They are law-abiding and civil in all respects.

Temperance and Morality.—A large portion of these bands are temperate. Yet there are a few who will make use of liquor if they can at all manage to get it, and make use of it to excess. Their morals are as good as can be expected, considering their mode of life.

WABUSKANG BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Wabuskang lake; area, 8,042 acres, on which there is a quantity of good timber and some farm-lands and hay swamps.

Population.—The population of this band is 52.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. No epidemics have been among them during the year. Sanitary measures have been well observed, and all the Indians requiring vaccination have been operated on by the doctor.

Occupations.—Working on the railroads and in tie camps, acting as guides to tourists and as canoemen, hunting, fishing and berry and wild rice picking, are their principal ways of making a living.

Buildings.—They have some very good houses of fair size, well built and kept clean and neat, and well supplied with furniture, and fairly well ventilated.

Farm Implements.—As they do but very little farming, they have all requisite implements, all of which are well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—As the Indians are moving about continually from one place to another, they are making very slow progress. They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—A small portion of the band is very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, while the majority of them are temperate. Otherwise they are fairly moral, considering the nomadic life they lead.

GRASSY NARROWS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the English river; area, 10,244 acres, on which are to be found some very fine timber, and a small amount of agricultural lands, and hay swamps.

Population.—The population of the band is 140.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band, on the whole, has been fairly good; all the Indians are vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their occupations are working in lumber and tie camps, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking. A few of them have nice plots of potatoes and gardens.

Buildings.—The buildings are of an inferior class, small but comfortable, and generally kept clean, and well ventilated.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all the implements they require for the amount of farming they perform.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and much more provident than formerly, and are becoming richer each year. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, they may be considered temperate. Yet they will make use of liquor if it comes in their way; otherwise they are fairly moral.

OSNABURG AGENCY.

Agency.—This agency is made up as follows: Dominion Indians, Osnaburg band, and Ontario Indians, Osnaburg band, situated on Lake St. Joseph, province of Ontario.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the east side, near the mouth of Lake St. Joseph, which empties into the Albany river. As it had not been surveyed when I was there, I am unable to give the area of the reserve.

Population.—The combined population of the two bands is 356.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these bands has, on the whole, been good. There were two accidents in this band, which were properly attended to, and all are now doing well. These Indians are a very cleanly lot, and are not troubled with the usual scrofula that most of the other Indians have. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working for the traders, freighting supplies from one post to another, hunting, fishing, and making canoes and moccasins are their chief occupations.

Buildings.—As these Indians have only recently been taken into treaty, and make their living by hunting, which necessitates their constantly moving about from place to place, they have no houses or stock of any kind, as they are living so far north. Last year they put in a few potatoes, and had a fair crop; otherwise they do no farming of any kind.

This is an ideal country for Indians, as they are not troubled by white settlers. Moose is plentiful as well as all other game, and they have no trouble in making a good living. Fish is also plentiful; consequently they are never short of food. I found these Indians to be a superior lot, both men and women, very intelligent and truthful in every way. They are industrious and law-abiding. As to temperance it is hard to say, as they are not in a position to get any intoxicants, consequently they are temperate; and as to their morals, I fancy these will compare favourably with those of any of the bands I have come in contact with.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Throughout the three agencies I am pleased to say that everything is going on very well, and there have been no complaints of any kind, in fact all the Indians are well satisfied with the treatment they are receiving from the government and its

officials. During the month of March I had a visit from Inspector Swinford, and he appeared to be satisfied with the result of his inspection.

I have, &c.,

R. S. McKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
STONEWALL, November 30, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I beg to submit my report of the Portage la Prairie agency and the Oak River sub-agency in the Lake Manitoba inspectorate.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

This agency comprises five reserves. Long Plain reserve is located about 16 miles from the town of Portage la Prairie, in a southwesterly direction, on the north side of the Assiniboine river, in township ten, range eight, west of the first principal meridian. It has an area of 10,816 acres, nearly all good farming land, with the exception of say 1,000 acres, which is principally in the valley of the river.

Swan Lake reserve is situated on the north side of Swan lake or Pembina river, in township five, range eleven, west of the first principal meridian. It has an area of 6,754 acres, nearly all good farming land and well adapted for the growing of all kinds of grain, (a short time before my inspection, a quarter section near the reserve changed hands for $45 an acre). In the valley of the lake or river, the Indians are able to cut large quantities of hay.

Indian Gardens reserve is located near the south bank of the Assiniboine river. It comprises section eleven, township nine, range nine, west of the first principal meridian, and has an area of 640 acres. The soil is good and adapted for growing all kinds of grain. There is not much wood or hay.

Roseau River reserve is situated at the junction of the Red and Roseau rivers, and has an area of about 6,000 acres. This reserve is well adapted for mixed farming, having a large proportion of good land, and also plenty of hay-land, which will enable the Indians to feed all the stock they can raise.

Roseau Rapids reserve is situated on the Roseau river about 13 miles from the lower reserve. It has an area of about 2,000 acres, nearly all adapted for grain-growing.

The Sioux Indians own a quarter section of land in the town of Portage la Prairie, and have a quarter section also a few miles southwest of the town. The land in the town is well adapted for gardening, and the southwest is very sandy, but will come in very useful to these Indians for pasture, if they should take a notion, in the future, to go in for raising stock.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency, with the exception of the Sioux band, are all of the Ojibbewa or Saulteaux tribes, but there is a mixture of white blood in a good many of them.

Population.—The population of the different bands is as follows: Long Plain, 29 men, 38 women, 29 boys, and 26 girls, a total of 122; Swan Lake, including Indian

Gardens, 30 men, 37 women, 16 boys, and 28 girls, a total of 111; Roseau River, including Roseau Rapids, 57 men, 55 women, 37 boys, and 32 girls, a total of 181; Sioux, 37 men, 33 women, and 60 children, a total of 130. The grand total of Indians in the agency is 544.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the adult Indians during the past year has been fairly good, but the children are not faring as well. In the first three bands 17 children were born during the year, and 9 died, or over 50 per cent. This is to be attributed in a large part to neglect on the part of the mothers.

Occupations.—On the Roseau reserves grain-growing and stock-raising are both carried on. During the past season these reserves had in crop 331 acres of wheat, 121 acres of oats, 15 acres of barley, 16 acres of flax, and 8 acres of potatoes, raising in crop thereon, 5,958 bushels of wheat, 4,135 bushels of oats, 525 bushels of barley, 130 bushels of flax, and 1,000 bushels of potatoes. At the time of my visit they had in stack, 700 tons of hay, which will enable them to feed their 48 horses and 99 head of cattle, and have quite a surplus for sale. They have also 20 pigs and 70 head of poultry. If these Indians would devote their attention to farming, they could do well; but there is such a demand for their labour, outside the reserve, that they neglect their farms and work out, liking the ready cash at the end of the day or week.

On the Swan Lake (or Yellow Quill) reserve, grain-growing and stock-raising are both carried on, and the Indians (or some of them) are giving considerable attention to both branches. This band had 420 acres in crop, from which they reaped this fall, 3,200 bushels of wheat, 3,400 bushels of oats and barley, and 300 bushels of potatoes. The home farm, occupied by Malcolm Campbell, the farm instructor, had also in crop 50 acres, 20 of wheat, 13 of oats and 17 of timothy hay, and also summer-fallowed 15 acres. At the time of my visit the Indians told me they would have 150 acres fall-ploughed, ready for wheat in the spring. They also have a number of horses and cattle and cut a lot of hay, of which they usually have quite a surplus to dispose of.

At the Indian Gardens grain-growing is carried on to a limited extent, but not much progress is being made.

On the Long Plain reserve there are only four Indians engaged in farming, but these four had 200 acres in crop, on which they raised 1,727 bushels of wheat, 1,733 bushels of oats, 252 bushels of barley, and 200 bushels of potatoes. They had also put up 175 tons of hay, and reported having sold during the past year about 400 cords of wood. The large majority of the band earn their living by working for the farmers in their district, fishing, hunting, and digging senega-root.

Buildings.—The buildings on all these reserves are the poorest in the inspectorate, nearly all of the shack variety, all built of logs, and the greatest number of them have mud roofs. There are only eight houses at the Swan Lake reserve, most of these Indians living in teepees all the year round. The Sioux band at the Portage have twenty-five houses on their quarter section, two of them with good shingled roofs. These houses are all well chinked, mudded, and warm.

Stock.—The Indians of this agency do not take much interest in stock, as they roam so much they can not milk their cows regularly, which, in consequence, become wild, and the great bulk of these Indians do without milk. It is very difficult to pin the Indian down to his farm, and until this is done, stock-raising will not be a great success on these plain reserves.

Implements.—The Indians who farm have all the necessary implements to do good work, but like a great many of our Canadian farmers, leave them out, scattered all over the farm without cover.

Religion.—All the Indians in the Long Plain band are reported as being pagan. Most of those in the Roseau reserves are also pagan. The Presbyterians have a church on the Sioux reserve at Portage la Prairie, and the Roman Catholics have a small church at Roseau reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a good deal of quiet drinking in this agency, on account of the proximity of the reserves to Portage la Prairie, Swan Lake, and Dominion City, in all which places there are licensed houses. When these reserves are near the towns, it appears impossible to keep liquor from the Indians. They get it through white men, who do not think it any harm to give liquor to Indians. This liquor question is more trouble to the agents and instructors than all the rest of their duties put together.

OAK RIVER SUB-AGENCY.

Reserves.—This agency comprises two reserves. Oak River reserve is situated about 8 miles north of Griswold, Manitoba, and has an area of 9,734 acres.

Oak Lake reserve is situated near Pipestone, Manitoba, and has an area of 2,560 acres, or four full sections. About 900 acres in the two reserves is bush-land, and they have 800 acres fenced in.

Population.—The population of the two reserves is about 300.

Tribe.—The Indians of this sub-agency are of the Sioux tribe. They have received reserves from the department, but do not receive any annual payments or treaty money.

Occupations.—Seventy-three in the two reserves are engaged in farming, 53 at Oak River, and 20 at Oak Lake. Last year they had under crop 3,310 acres, upon which they raised 30,314 bushels of wheat, 10,823 bushels of oats, and 2,080 bushels of potatoes. They also had in stack about 1,400 tons of hay. They have 250 horses, 38 head of cattle, and 525 head of poultry. They broke new land this year to the extent of 170 acres. About fifty members of these two bands make their living exclusively by hunting, fishing and working out.

Religion.—Sixty-six belong to the Anglican Church, thirty-four to the Presbyterian, six to the Methodist, four to the Roman Catholic, and about two hundred are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians on these reserves are fairly temperate, but a little whisky is always getting into the reserves, and it always causes more or less trouble. The Indians know the evils attached to the consumption of alcohol, and the great majority of them avoid the use altogether. Mr. J. Hollies, acting agent, appears to be doing good work and is kept busy.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians appear to be making progress along material lines, but show great indifference to the education of their children in schools kept by the government for their use.

General Remarks.—In concluding my annual report, I may say that I have visited all the reserves in the inspectorate except Indian Gardens, and must mention that I found all the agents, farm instructors, medical men and school teachers in the inspectorate doing their duty as their light showed them, and anxious and willing to carry out all the instructions laid down for them by the department.

I have, &c.,

S. J. JACKSON,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENCY,
NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.
NORWAY HOUSE, KEEWATIN, March 31, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my fourth annual report for the Norway House agency, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

There are 13 reserves in this agency; one, Loon Straits, is not occupied.

Most of them are situated on the shores of Lake Winnipeg.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The physical features of all the reserves are very similar, rock, muskeg, and small fertile areas, all covered with timber of different kinds: jack-pine, poplar, spruce and tamarack, some fairly large and dense, and some small and sparse.

On the fertile areas the Indian makes his garden and builds his house.

Fisher River is the exception to the rule. On this reserve there is some good farming land, and some very fine timber.

The land to the west of this reserve has lately been thrown open for homestead, and in the near future, if the railroad is extended to near this reserve, Fisher River will be in very favourable circumstances.

Hunting, fishing and trapping have been and must, in the future, be the chief occupations of the Indians of this agency.

A very considerable additional income is and can be derived from lumbering, freighting, tripping, boat-hands and berry-picking.

BLACK RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band is a mixture of the Saulteaux and Swampy Cree.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the southeast corner of Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of the Black river. The area of the reserve is 2,000 acres.

Population.—The band numbers 66.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very good for the last year; no epidemics have been reported to me.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping, fishing, and lumbering are the chief occupations of the members of this band. Berry-picking, deck-hands, and mill-hands are supplementary employments.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log structures with shingle roofs. They are neat in appearance and should be comfortable and healthy.

Stock.—A few cattle only are kept on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—When fish and fur are plentiful, the Indians of this agency have plenty; when these are scarce, the Indian has to turn to other employments for a living, then he becomes industrious and careful. At other times he is careless and improvident.

Temperance and Morality.—I have received no reports of intemperance or immorality from this band.

HOLLOWWATER BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Hole river, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, and is about 30 miles north of Black river. It contains 3,316 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 92 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemics have been reported from this place this year.

Occupations.—These Indians are hunters, trappers and fishermen. There is a gold mine partly on the reserve, which, when developed, will assist the band considerably.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log structures.

Stock.—There are a few cattle only kept on this reserve.

Implements.—Garden tools only are used here.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is fairly industrious and is in very fair circumstances. They do not, however, save up for a slack or hard time.

Temperance and Morality.—This band averages up very fairly with the other Indians of this agency in temperance and morality.

BLOODVEIN BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Bloodvein river, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, about 40 miles north of Hollowwater. The reserve contains 3,369 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 55 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—No cases of serious sickness have been reported from this reserve.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and trapping are the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of the usual log structure, but not as good as the average on other reserves.

Stock.—No stock is owned by this band.

Characteristics and Progress.—Take no thought for the morrow, seems to be the motto of this band. A living is obtained by hunting and fishing, but no provision is made for the future.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate, but the moral standard is not very high.

FISHER RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Fisher river, on the west side of Lake Winnipeg, at the foot of Fisher bay. It contains 9,000 acres.

This reserve is the only one in the agency where agricultural pursuits could be followed even to a limited degree. This advantage is made use of by the band. The district to the west of this reserve has lately been thrown open for homestead, and as soon as a railway is put through the district, Fisher River reserve will be in very favourable circumstances. There is a large amount of wood on the reserve, and this will be very valuable in the near future.

Population.—This band numbers 444.

Health and Sanitation.—This band is in better condition than most of the bands, owing to better houses and better sanitary precautions.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping, fishing, lumbering and stock-raising are the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings.—The buildings are better than the average. They are well made and have, as a rule, two or more rooms in them.

Stock.—There is considerable stock on the reserve and good care is taken of it.

Farm Implements.—Implements for making hay and garden tools are all the tools used here.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are more ambitious, more careful, and have more forethought than the average Indian. As a result, they are in better circumstances than others and are more progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and have high moral ideals. They average higher in these matters than the average Indian.

JACKHEAD BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of the Jackhead river, about 40 miles north of Fisher river. It contains 2,860 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 78.

Health and Sanitation.—No cases of serious sickness have been reported from this reserve.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the only occupations of this band.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log structures. In summer the band lives in tents along the lake shore.

Stock.—A few cattle only are kept on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is not progressive. To get something to eat and some clothes to wear is sufficient.

Temperance and Morality.—The band is temperate, but morally does not rank very high.

BERENS RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Berens river. It contains 7,400 acres.

Population.—The band numbers 289 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good during the year. An epidemic of grippe caused some trouble this month, but no very serious cases occurred. One man has had an attack of apoplexy and this has deranged him mentally, and caused paralysis of the right side.

Occupations.—Fishing and freighting in the summer, and hunting and trapping in the winter, are the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings.—The buildings are of log with shingle roofs, and are fully as good as the average.

Stock.—Very few animals are kept on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used here.

Characteristics and Progress.—Very little progress is made by this band. They are too far north for commercial fishing in the winter, and too far south for the summer. The locality is not good for labour and only fair for fur.

Temperance and Morality.—The band is fairly temperate and is as good morally as could be expected.

LITTLE GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 120 miles up the Berens river and contains 4,920 acres.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band are hunters and trappers. In the summer they catch enough fish for daily use.

Buildings.—Tents are used the year round. They have no houses.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are pagan; they are far inland and can get no liquor; they are good hunters, but are improvident.

They have no stock and use only garden tools.

I did not meet them last year, so cannot give other particulars.

PEKANGEKUM BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 140 miles farther up the Berens river than Little Grand Rapids, and contains 2,080 acres.

In all other respects, the same conditions prevail as at Little Grand Rapids.

POPLAR RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of Poplar river, about 65 miles north of Berens river and contains 3,800 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 151.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good for the past year, no epidemics or other serious sickness have been reported.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of this band are hunting, fishing, trapping, putting up ice, and cutting wood for the fish companies.

Buildings.—The buildings are of log, not as good as on most of the other reserves, and not as sanitary.

Stock.—There is no stock on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—Naturally this band is not industrious. When compelled by necessity they are good workers. There is plenty of opportunity for this band to make a good living. In fact this band is the most favourably situated of all the bands in this agency in this respect, but they make no progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to their remote situation this band is temperate, but their moral standard is not high.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of the Big Saskatchewan river. The area is 4,646 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 121 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—No reports of serious sickness have been made to me from this reserve.

Occupations.—The members of this band are hunters, trappers and fishermen. In times past this was a very important place, all freight for the far west passing through it, but now it is more difficult for the Indians to make a living.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is no progress noticeable with this band. They are industrious but not ambitious.

Buildings.—The buildings are a good class of log structures, of fair size and neat in appearance.

Stock.—A few cattle only are kept here.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used on this reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate and no reports of immorality have reached me from this reserve.

CROSS LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated about 90 miles down the Nelson river from Lake Winnipeg. The area is 7,760 acres.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has again not been as good as on the other reserves. A severe attack of influenza afflicted them this winter. This with poor sanitary precautions has affected them strongly.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and freighting are the chief occupations.

Buildings.—The buildings are of the usual log structure.

Stock.—There is no stock on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—Fish are plentiful the year round. There is no fear of starvation; therefore no absolute necessity for forethought. The result is the band is not progressive, when hungry they will work, if not hungry they much prefer not to work.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been no reports of intemperance from this reserve. The moral standard, however, is not very high.

NORWAY HOUSE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Little Playgreen lake, 25 miles down the Nelson river. The area is 10,340 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 738 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fair for the past year. Grippe has visited the reserve this winter, but has not been very serious. Consumption is still claiming its quota of victims, but there are several cases on the reserve who are making a good recovery from a serious state of advanced stages of the disease.

A tent hospital was erected here last October, in charge of a skilled nurse, and this has been a great benefit to the Indians; 28 cases were admitted, 2 deaths and 26 recoveries were the result. A total of 440 days of nursing has been given in the institution. Besides this the nurse has treated 30 cases in the boarding school and 65 cases on the reserve.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing and trapping and freighting are the chief occupations of this band. Tripping in the winter and by canoes in the summer gives considerable additional employment.

Buildings.—The buildings are as a rule the better class of log structure with shingle roofs.

Stock.—Only a few cattle are kept here.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is making fair progress. This is shown by better houses, better clothing, cleaner surroundings and better household effects. As a rule they are industrious and steady workers and are ambitious to better their circumstances. They are temperate and fairly moral. All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

C. C. CALVERLEY,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, April 20, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah agencies, for the year ended March 31, 1910.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

Reserves.—There are five reserves in this agency.

Roseau River.—This reserve is situated at the junction of the Red and Roseau rivers, and has an area of about 5,670 acres. The reserve is well adapted for both grain-growing and stock-raising, as the soil is rich and an excellent supply of hay is available. The grain crop on the Roseau river and Rapids reserves was as follows: 5,487 bushels of wheat, 2,736 bushels of oats and 162 bushels of barley. This would have been very much greater had it not been for blight.

There is sufficient fuel for the needs of the reserve and also timber to erect small buildings. The timber is found only along the banks of the streams.

Roseau Rapids.—This reserve is situated on the Roseau river, 18 miles from its mouth. Its area is about 2,800 acres. It is situated in the midst of a splendid settled district, so has the advantage of being surrounded by well-managed farms, which serves as an object lesson to the Indian community.

Long Plain.—This reserve is situated about 15 miles east of Portage la Prairie, on the north side of the Assiniboine river, in township 10, range 8, west of the 1st meridian. The grain raised last year consists of 1,727 bushels of wheat, 1,733 bushels of oats, and 252 bushels of barley. This reserve is well wooded, but it is being rapidly cut down.

Swan Lake.—This reserve is situated on the north side of Swan lake, in township 5, range 11, west of the 1st meridian, and contains 7,394 acres. It is a good grain-growing district, with an excellent supply of both hay and water. This reserve is especially adapted for stock-raising, and if the band would take an interest in it, they could soon be an independent people. Last year the grain crop was as follows: 5,773 bushels of wheat, 3,642 bushels of oats, and 567 bushels of barley. These figures include Indian Gardens, which consists of but one section of land. The progress made over last year was very satisfactory.

Indian Gardens.—This reserve is situated near the south bank of the Assiniboine river, and consists of section 11, township 9, range 9, west of the 1st meridian, containing 640 acres. The land cannot be surpassed for grain-growing purposes, but there is no wood and very little hay on the section.

Tribe.—The Indians in this agency are all of the Ojibbewa tribe except a band of Sioux living near Portage la Prairie.

Population.—The population of the different bands is as follows: Roseau, including the Rapids, 181; Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens, 111; and Long Plains, 122; making a total of 414.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been better than usual, as there have been no epidemics. There have been, however, considerable colds, grippe, and the usual amount of scrofula and consumption. When

the Indians move from their poorly built houses into their tents, a great improvement in the general health is noticeable. Their wandering habits secure for them the benefit of natural sanitation and prevents accumulation of refuse.

Occupations.—Both grain-growing and stock-raising, to some extent, are engaged in on the Roseau River reserve. The progress made is not all that could be desired, but there is improvement. The close application to business required to make a success of farming seems to be, as yet, too strenuous a life for the Indian. His natural desire to take a few weeks off in the spring and fall just when farm work most requires his attention greatly hinders his progress along agricultural lines. At Roseau Rapids conditions are similar to those of Roseau River. Grain-growing is the chief occupation, but the attraction of ready money induces the Indian to work for his white neighbour when he would be financially better off at the end of the year if he would work on his own land. It is to be regretted that stock-raising is not carried on more extensively on these reserves, as there is plenty of pasture-land and an excellent supply of hay.

At Swan Lake both grain-growing and stock-raising are carried on, and, if the Indians would attend to business, they could soon be independent. The land at Indian Gardens is first-class for grain-growing purposes, but there is only enough hay for their ponies.

At Long Plains reserve grain-growing is engaged in, but not on a large scale. The Indians in this band are of a roving character, and only in a few cases do they remain on the reserve and look after their crops properly. There is no doubt that the next generation will be a great improvement on the present one. The natural desire of the Indian to wander and to work for ready money is the great drawback to agricultural interests on this reserve.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Houses and stables are mostly constructed of logs, but shingles are gradually taking the place of the mud roof, and board floors are now very general. Nearly all the Indians live in tents in summer, which is a great help to the general health. The number of cattle is not increasing very rapidly owing to the fact that the adult Indians do not take naturally to the care of stock. Improvement along this line must be looked for from the younger generation. They are well supplied with agricultural implements, and they show a growing tendency to buy such implements for themselves.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress seems to be rather slow, but this is to be expected, as the Indian has to overcome his hereditary training for centuries, and must pass through the same stages of development as all other races have had to do. He is capable of taking responsibility to some degree since his tribal training required it. If he were thrown upon his own resources a little more each year, he would become a better man more quickly.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance and immorality go hand in hand. It is one of the most difficult problems to solve in the Indian work. The enforcement of law is not a complete solution of the problem; with such enforcement should go the upliftment of the Indian's home life. The best work must surely take place on the reserve going in and out among the people. The ablest teachers are required on the reserves where work does not make the greatest showing, but where it counts for most, as each step gained is a real gain.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.

These Indians live on a tract of land, about 26 acres, purchased by themselves, and within the city limits. This purchase served an excellent purpose at the time it was made, as the Indians were then wandering about from place to place and nothing could be done to educate their children. They settled on this land, and immediately the Portage la Prairie boarding school was established, some twenty

years ago. But conditions have entirely changed, and these people have completely outgrown this cramped area of land. They are physically fine, large, healthy Indians, and, if they could be settled with some of the other Sioux bands, Griswold, Pipestone or Beulah, they would make a fine showing at grain-growing and stock-raising. As things are at present, they work with the white farmers and get considerable ready money, which is spent in a worthless way around the city.

There is a boarding school in the city of Portage la Prairie, with accommodation for about 35 pupils, and the department allows a grant for 30. W. A. Hendry, who was principal for the past eight years, resigned last August, and was followed by Rev. J. L. Miller, who, with his wife as matron and Miss Hendry as assistant matron, carries on the work of the school.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

There are ten reserves in this agency, of which Sandy Bay is in Treaty No. 1 and Shoal Lake in No. 4; the rest are in No. 2.

Reserves.—Sandy Bay is situated on the southwest shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 18, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 12,160 acres, mostly covered with scrub and brush. It is not suitable for grain-growing, yet there is sufficient good land for gardens and a good supply of hay.

Lake Manitoba reserve is situated on the northeast shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 22, ranges 8 and 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 9,472 acres. It is much broken by the lake, and is covered by heavy brush and timber. It is not suited for farming, but there is enough good land for gardens and an excellent supply of hay.

Ebb and Flow Lake reserve is situated on the west shore of Ebb and Flow lake, in townships 23 and 24, ranges 11 and 12, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 10,816 acres. It is not suitable for farming, but has a good supply of hay and plenty of timber.

Fairford reserve is situated on the Fairford river, in townships 30 and 31, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 11,712 acres. It is well supplied with timber and hay, and has plenty of good land for gardens.

Little Saskatchewan reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake St. Martin, township 31, range 8, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of 3,200 acres. It is not suitable for farming, but is well supplied with wood and has a fair supply of hay.

Lake St. Martin reserve is situated on the north end of Lake St. Martin, in township 32, ranges 7 and 8, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of 4,032 acres. This land is not suited for farming, and has only a fair supply of hay, but is well wooded.

Crane River reserve is situated on the east side of Crane river, in township 29, range 13, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of 7,963 acres. There is a quantity of fine spruce timber and sufficient good land for gardens.

Waterhen reserve is situated on the south end of Waterhen lake, in township 34, range 13, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of 4,608 acres. This land is unsuitable for farming, but has a good supply of timber and hay.

Pine Creek reserve is situated on the west shore of Winnipegosis, in township 36, ranges 19 and 20, west of the 1st meridian. Its area is about 12,000 acres. It is not adapted for farming, but is well supplied with hay and timber.

Shoal River reserve is composed of one small reserve on Swan lake and four small reserves near the mouth of the river. They make a combined area of 5,500 acres. This land is not suitable for farming, but there is sufficient hay-land, and it is well wooded with poplar and spruce.

Tribe.—Nearly all the Indians in this agency are Saulteaux, but the members of the Shoal River band are mostly Crees. Among the different bands are a number of French, English and Scotch half-breeds.

Population.—The population of the whole agency is 1,493. During the year there were 76 births and 40 deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians generally has been very good. There was the usual amount of scrofula and consumption that one finds on nearly every reserve. The usual precautions, such as cleaning up and burning rubbish, have been attended to; but the great factor in protecting the general health of the Indians is the movement from their houses to tents during the summer months.

Resources and Occupations.—Nearly all the Indians have small gardens, but as grain-growing is out of the question, owing to the nature of the land, the only other occupation for them is stock-rai-ing. They would make considerable progress at this were it not for unscrupulous characters who advise them to sell their stock. There are plenty of fish in the lake, and they need never be in want. They can make considerable money picking berries, fishing, and freighting. During the harvest season they come down to the Portage la Prairie wheat-fields and get steady employment.

Buildings and Stock.—All the buildings are of logs. Some of the buildings have shingled roofs, and nearly all have board floors. The log buildings are very suitable, as they are cheaply constructed, and are easily repaired. The Indian, by nature, does not love to work with stock, in fact it is very distasteful to him, and he will allow the animals to suffer rather than forego his inborn desire to rove about from place to place. During the past year they realized good prices, and, as the winter was very mild, the stock did not suffer.

Progress.—Those Indians do not show very much progress. They seem to be content to make a living by hunting and fishing, and, until forced to do otherwise by scarcity of game and fish, they are likely to continue.

Temperance and Morality.—Very little trouble arises from the drinking of liquor. There is considerable immorality, which can only be combated by a general elevation of the moral standard of the home. At present the parents and community are indifferent, and so it is difficult to improve their morals.

General Remarks.—The Indians are healthy, well clothed, comfortable and contented. The condition of their houses, stables, gardens and cattle is also fairly satisfactory. While progress generally is slow, there is an improvement.

I wish to acknowledge with thanks the courteous and generous assistance rendered me by the day school teachers on the reserves and also by all other officials in the service.

I have, &c.,

R. LOGAN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
SIOUX AGENCY,
GRISWOLD, April 1, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

This agency is about 7 miles northwest of Griswold, a small village on the Canadian Pacific railway main line, 158 miles west of Winnipeg. It comprises within its jurisdiction three reserves: (1) the Oak River reserve, No. 58; (2) the Oak Lake reserve, No. 59; (3) the Turtle Mountain Sioux reserve, No. 60.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of the bands on these reserves are Sioux, who either migrated from across the line, south, years ago, or are descendants of the same.

OAK RIVER BAND, NO. 58.

Reserve.—Commencing at the point of section where the Assiniboine river crosses the surveyed road running north and south between sections Nos. 34 and 35, township 9, range 23, west of the principal meridian, and going north 6½ miles to the northwest corner post of section No. 34, of township No. 10, we have the western boundary of this reserve; thence from said corner post going easterly 3 miles to the northeast corner post of section No. 36, of the same township, we have the northern boundary; thence going south 3 miles to the intersection of the public road by the Assiniboine river where a bridge crosses over, we have the eastern boundary. The western, northern and eastern boundaries are Dominion land surveyed roads; while on the south is the natural boundary of the Assiniboine river.

Within these boundaries are 9,734 acres of a varied topography. Near the river, along the southern boundary, are very valuable hay-lands, probably 3½ miles by ½ mile in width, covering about 900 acres.

As we recede from the river and cross the meadow, the lands rise abruptly from the flat and form a bold steep ridge the length of the reserve. In this ridge are several deep ravines that have been cut out by great floods at some former period, and in which now grow the poplar, scrubby oak and ash, which, together with the timber on the reserve side of the river, form a fair supply of building timber and fire-wood of about 750 acres.

On the southern end of the ridge and eastern side, left bare by these former floods, are thousands of tons of boulders, fit for building purposes, and in plain sight for 6 miles along the ridge are valuable sand and gravel beds. Of this rough country of sand, gravel and boulders, there are about 2,000 acres. The remainder of the reserve of nearly 6,000 acres, is a rolling prairie of rich sandy loam, and 1,700 of this is under cultivation.

Population.—The total number of Sioux on this reserve is 312.

Health and Sanitation.—The health and sanitary conditions of this band are slowly improving. Dr. Wright, the medical officer in charge, visited every house during the first quarter of the year for the purpose of examination and vaccination. Early in March the weather conditions permitted the rubbish that accumulated around the buildings during the winter being raked together and burned.

The chief trouble with the Sioux is his carelessness about himself; he seems to think that care of his health by attention to the laws governing the same, or giving attention to the cure of slight ailments as colds caused by chills and wet feet, or of slight sores or frost bites, shows feeble-mindedness and beneath his dignity as a Dakota. Hence he resents being reminded that he needs to take care of himself; that in his health as in his coat, 'a stitch in time saves nine.' His reply is, 'I am not a child, nor am I an old woman.'

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the band is farming. The agricultural and industrial statistics forwarded with this report give in condensed form all the particulars as to acreage, the various crops and quantities, and also the values. They give also the implements, stock, and the sources of income, for the Sioux is a great spender of money, and is not above working to get it. He gives much attention to trapping, and makes money at it and enjoys the sport.

He is also a good hunter and fisherman.

The women make baskets, moccasins, fancy bead-work, as well as raise corn, which is their special privilege for pin money.

The prevailing conditions on this reserve, as for instance the scarcity of pasturage, are not in favour of cattle-raising, hence it has been considered that outside of

a few milch cows for the use of the families, there is more in selling the hay than raising the beef. The practice, too, has proved this to be the case.

Characteristics.—Their leading characteristics are industry, pride, subtleness, strong imagination, fertility of resources, alertness, ability to master languages, and a more extended acquaintance shows they have a quick sense of the humorous side of life and conditions.

It may be we have yet to learn of his future value in the national melting pot.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance may be also termed a Sioux characteristic; for although there are a few given to the abuse of intoxicants, nevertheless the trend of the band is towards total abstinence from intoxicants.

In morality, from the Christian point of view, the Christian Sioux takes a forward stand. His business life as well as his social life, day by day, conforms to the high standard he set up for himself when he accepted the new faith. Hence his influence with the pagan portion is constant for good, and unmeasurable.

The progress of the pagan portion is more like that of marking time. The parental view is impressed upon the younger men and women. Hence the progress will be slow towards advanced condition of thought, except as accelerated by the Christian influence.

OAK LAKE BAND, NO. 59.

Reserve.—This reserve is 5 miles north of the village of Pipestone, Man., and covers 2,560 acres, or 4 square miles. It occupies part of sections Nos. 33, 34 and 35, of township 7, range 26, and also part of sections 2 and 4, and the whole of 3, and part of sections 9, 10 and 11, of township 8, range 26. The Pipestone river crosses this reserve from north to south and upon each side of it is growing timber and firewood to the amount of 150 acres.

On the lowlands adjacent are 200 acres of meadow, furnishing in wet years abundance of hay for use and for sale. The remainder of the surface of 2,200 acres is a sandy loam, of which one-fourth is under cultivation.

Population.—The total population is 91.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been under the mark for last year, traceable only to careless habits, for longevity is a leading characteristic among the band.

Occupations.—Three-fourths of this band are engaged in farming, and gradually getting into better methods, greater acreage and better crops. The particulars as to acreage under cultivation, the crop and value of the same, will be found in the agricultural and industrial statistics accompanying this report. The Indians of this band make money trapping, fishing, and they are good hunters. The amount paid for hay to the Indians who haul it to Pipestone is increasing from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—These Sioux are generally abstainers from intoxicants and are law-abiding; a few sometimes indulge in intoxicants. On the whole, the band may be said to be temperate. Pipestone is supposed to be a dry town, but for an Indian a dry town seems to offer more temptation than a wet one.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND, NO. 60.

Reserve.—This reserve, of one square mile, occupies section 31, township 1, range 22, west of the 1st principal meridian, and is 5 miles north of the international boundary line between Manitoba and North Dakota, and 12 miles southeast of Deloraine.

The surface is rolling; contains about 10 acres of small timber and brush and some few acres of hay-land, also some 450 acres of arable land of good sandy loam.

Population.—The total number remaining on this reservation is 9, 6 having migrated south of the line during the year.

This reserve has been surrendered by vote of the band, and will be sold for the benefit of its members.

I have, &c.,
J. HOLLIES,
Acting Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
VALLEY RIVER RESERVE,
GRANDVIEW, April 2, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this reserve, together with statistics of everything in connection with the Indians and reserve under my charge.

Tribe.—The band is composed principally of Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated between the Riding and Duck mountains, and contains 11,680 acres, of which some 2,400 are wooded and timbered, the remainder is made up of land covered with bluffs of small poplar, large acreages of good farm-land cleared and ready for the plough, and a considerable amount of scrub and hay-land, with the Valley river running through the reserve.

Population.—This band now numbers 76.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has, with the exception of the ordinary minor Indian ailments, been good, no epidemics of any kind having visited this reserve, though tuberculosis is not yet altogether banished. As the Indians leave their houses the first thing in spring to camp out, all rubbish is gathered up round their houses and burnt, thus avoiding as far as possible anything that would likely cause an epidemic. At treaty-time all who had not been vaccinated were operated on by Dr. Shortreed, the medical officer in charge of this reserve, who responded promptly to all calls for his services.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping, stock-raising, farming and cutting wood, are the principal occupations. Farming has only just been begun, but can be increased to almost any amount, owing to so much land waiting ready for the plough.

Buildings.—I am glad to report that there is a great improvement in the houses on the reserve, no less than five new ones, shingled and up-to-date, having been built and finished last season, and I am in hopes of having them erect more this coming season.

Stock.—The stock is in very fair condition, although there is a market at their doors for all the hay they wish to sell, at the lumber camps surrounding the reserve, and at good prices, too. All stockmen have good cattle-stables for wintering their cattle in.

Farm Implements.—As farming on this reserve is only in its infancy, implements are not numerous, but that the Indians are alive to the value of farming is shown by their buying their own seed-drill and self-binder. Some of the farmers have sheds to house their implements in.

Characteristics and Progress.—I am pleased to report that a great improvement is noticed in the industrial capacities of this band, as can be seen in my statistical

report of their incomes, as an example, on one occasion on going round the reserve on business, I found about all the working members of the band, both squaws and Indians, away working in the woods, getting out cord-wood and fence posts for sale by the car-load, the result of this is shown in iron bedsteads, sideboards, expensive clocks, &c., instead of the blankets and floor of the past.

Temperance and Morality.—In regard to these I am able to say that, considering the situation of this reserve, with lumber camps all round it, and the only road to the camps right through the reserve, with hundreds of lumber jacks passing back and forth, the Indians are and have been steadily improving, but I cannot yet say that liquor-drinking is altogether a thing of the past, though open drunkenness and fighting among themselves is.

I have, &c.,
J. G. CHARD,
Overseer.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.
NORTH AND SOUTH LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE.
WINNIPEG, March 31, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report showing the state of Indian affairs in the inspectorate placed under my supervision. This is the sixth report that I have been privileged to present of the work done in this very considerable area of Canada's northland.

There are at present five agencies within the bounds of my district, viz.: Clandeboye, Norway House, Savanne, Kenora and Fort Frances.

The Clandeboye agency is wholly within the province of Manitoba, and its reserves are situated, one at the mouth of the Brokenhead river, one at the mouth of the Winnipeg river and one on the banks of the Fisher river, all streams which flow into Lake Winnipeg.

Norway House agency takes in both east and west shores of Lake Winnipeg, touches the mouth of the Saskatchewan river, runs down the valley of the Nelson river about 80 miles and extends from the mouth of Berens river southeastward a distance of about 200 miles to Little Grand Rapids, and to Pekangekum in New Ontario.

Savanne agency is for the most part situated along the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway commencing at Savanne Station not far from Port Arthur and extending westward to Wabigoon and northward to Lac Seul.

Kenora agency circles the Lake of the Woods, Shoal lake, and descends the Winnipeg river to Islington.

Fort Frances agency is located along the banks of the Rainy river, Rainy lake, the Seine river, and southeasterly to Sturgeon river and Kawawiagamak.

The agents in charge of these agencies are here given with the number of reserves they have in charge.

Agency.	Reserves.
Clandeboye—J. O. Lewis, Selkirk	3
Norway House—C. C. Calverley, Norway House	13
Savanne—R. S. McKenzie, Kenora	8
Kenora—R. S. McKenzie, Kenora	12
Fort Frances—John P. Wright, Fort Frances	14

To the territory already described must be added the following which have not yet been placed under any agency but are under my supervision, viz.:—

	Came into Treaty relations.
Nelson House	1908
Split Lake	1908
Oxford House	1909
God's Lake	1909
Island Lake	1909

Arrangements have now been made for the addition of Fort Churchill and York Factory on the Hudson bay during the coming summer, 1910, and this will give to this inspectorate a very large area, which probably exceeds 200,000 square miles.

The supervision of so large a territory involves a great deal of travel by rail, steamer, horse teams, dog trains and canoes, and is associated with hardships and dangers unknown to most and entails considerable expense upon the department. The only regret the inspector has is that in spite of every effort he cannot see every point in the one year.

A considerable portion of last summer, 1909, was taken up in giving treaty to some bands in the great district of Keewatin, who for the first time were admitted to the advantages and privileges that belong to the wards of the nation. Adhesions were taken at Oxford House, July 29, 1909, when 310 people were enrolled as treaty Indians. On August 6 of the same year an adhesion was taken at God's Lake, and 294 people of that band became annuitants. A third adhesion was taken at Island Lake, August 13, 1909, where the number admitted ran up to 580.

This work was done under authority of the Governor General in Council and by direction of the Department of Indian Affairs, and was duly reported to the government in September of last year.

The commission was composed of four officers, viz.:—Rev. John Semmens, commissioner; H. S. Stead, secretary; J. S. Ross, M.D., physician; W. M. McEwen, cook.

A portion of the territory above described was supervised by Inspector Sydney Swinford during a large portion of the year, but his transfer to the farther west brings back all to my supervision again, and it is so described.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

There have been three reserves in this agency; St. Peter's, on the Red river; Brokenhead, on a river of the same name, and Fort Alexander, on the Winnipeg river.

The first-named, St. Peter's, having been surrendered, a new reserve was granted and surveyed, which has been named 'Peguis' in honour of the distinguished chief of that name, who was a moving power in early days. The Peguis reserve is situated on the Fisher river, and is 75,000 acres in extent, and at the date of writing has thirty-four new houses of first-class appearance and workmanship.

The Indians living on these reserves are members of the great Ojibway tribe, and they speak what is commonly known as the Chippewa language, also called in some localities 'Saulteaux.' It is in reality a dialectic form of the original tongue spoken by the Ojibways of Lake Huron and Lake Superior districts. A few Crees have come into their circle by transfer and by intermarriage, but the majority of the band may be said to be Ojibway.

The health in this agency has this year been exceptionally good, and there has not been the usual amount of poverty. Favouring conditions have prevailed, and the winter has been mild and short. The latter fact has helped out the supply of hay very greatly and cattle were turned out in fair condition.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

This agency is composed of 13 reserves; 12 are occupied and one, Loon Straits, belonging to the Island band, is not at present inhabited. This band has Hole River reserve, Bloodvein River reserve and Jackhead River reserve. The population of the band has centralized at other points, and Loon Straits, as the least desirable point from the standpoint of earning a living, has for some years been abandoned. They call the department's attention to their right of possession, however, every year, and hope to have an area added to their occupied centres corresponding to the amount of land in the abandoned locality.

The headquarters of this agency is at Norway House, in the district of Keewatin, where comfortable buildings have been erected for the accommodation of the agent at considerable expense.

During the year a tent hospital has been started at Norway House, and has proved to be of great value to those in that locality who have the misfortune to become ill. Miss Bolster, the matron, and Dr. Ireland, the physician, have done good work there this winter, and have the gratitude of the community.

The natives live by fishing and hunting, milling, cutting timber and cord-wood, and by serving the Hudson's Bay Company in boats and canoes, carrying freight into the wilderness where the company's business is carried on.

The department supports 11 schools (day) and 1 boarding school on this agency, and other schools are springing up under the various religious bodies doing ecclesiastic work in the locality. Methodists, Anglicans and Roman Catholics have mission stations at Norway House, and from these centres visits are made to adjoining sections, so it cannot be said that the people are without religious privileges. In fact, there is no reserve on the agency where regular church work is neglected except in Pekangekum, and perhaps at odvein River. The natives are all kindly disposed towards Christianity, and are law-abiding as a class and loyal to those who are placed over them in church and state.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

The number of bands in this agency is 8 and the population is 1,082.

These Indians have many sources of income, such as working in lumber camps, doing construction work on new railway lines, assisting in saw-mill work, cutting ties, gathering rice, and last, but not least, freighting for the agent or for the Hudson's Bay Company.

The general health has been good this year, and no special want has been reported.

The natives of this locality are distinctly pagan, and have little sympathy with the ways of the white man. If opportunity offers they are disposed to indulge freely in liquor, and their agricultural movements are not worthy of comment.

The agent in charge, Mr. R. S. McKenzie, of Kenora, is at a distinct disadvantage in the management of this agency, because he is so far from the band that all sorts of misdemeanours may occur without observation.

KENORA AGENCY.

There are 12 bands in this agency and the population is 1,045.

The Indians live by fishing and hunting, berry-picking and rice-gathering; they also work in tie and lumber camps, and act as pilots and deck-hands on some of the steamers and tugs running on the Lake of the Woods.

Cultivation of the soil is not much in evidence in this agency. There are, I am glad to say, some notable exceptions, but the majority prefer the roaming, restless life of their fathers, and are still wedded to their pagan beliefs and practices.

There are valuable belts of timber in some reserves, and traces of mineral deposits are not wanting. The soil, where soil is found, is very good, but rock and swamps predominate. Hay-land is not plentiful, and as a consequence, the stock-raising industry does not thrive.

General good health prevails.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

The number of bands in this agency is 14, and the population is 839.

This agency borders on the internationaal line between the United States and Canada, and the activity in the liquor trade is wonderful. However, the department has an agent there whose oversight is careful and effective, and this has saved the situation to a large extent.

Plenty of remunerative work offers to these people, and no one who will work needs to go hungry. Good wages are offered.

The railway now crosses the Rainy river at the site of the old agency headquarters, and the land is now on the market, and if not already sold may be at any time.

The interpreter, Mr. John Lyons, has been assisting the agent, and his services have proved to be of great value.

Dr. Moore has rendered very valuable service to the boarding school and to the several reserves, and has won the confidence of all concerned.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I must bear testimony to the faithful work done by the missionaries representing the various denominations working for the moral uplift of the Indian. The results are eminently purifying. Society would be intolerable without them.

It is equally pleasant to be able to bear testimony to the faithful determination of the Indian Department to keep faith with the Indians, to fulfil all promises made, to meet the wants of the sick and helpless poor, to correct all possible wrong, and save the wards of the government from both themselves and their enemies.

The red man is low in his ideals sometimes, but he is our brother, and his needs appeal strongly to our best instincts and command our sympathies and our assistance. The peace policy of Canada through the last half century has paid for itself many times, and its justice and humanity have won the allegiance and devotion of all the tribes from sea to sea, and from the rivers to the ends of the earth. Only let Canada be true to her ideals, and she will inspire our native races with worthier purposes and loftier ambitions.

Much sickness has been reported from the regions lately taken into treaty, and many deaths have occurred, but the localities so affected are beyond our reach at most seasons of the year, and fuller reports must be sent in at a later date.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SEMMENS,

Inspector of Indian Agencies

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,
SINTALUTA, March 31, 1910

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with a statistical statement and inventory of all government property under my charge, for the fiscal year ended to-day.

ASSINIBOINE BAND, NO. 76.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Assiniboines. They are closely allied to the great Sioux tribe, as there is a similarity in their customs and language. Sometimes they are called the Stonies.

Reserves.—This reserve is a block of land 8 by 9 miles in extent, south of the town of Sintaluta, on the Canadian Pacific railway main line, about 9 miles from Sintaluta station.

This reserve is composed of rolling land, about half of its area being covered with small poplar, interspersed with willow scrub, the other portion being open prairie.

Resources.—The natural resources of this reserve are hay, dry wood, senega-root and small fruits. These Indians have marketed a large quantity of wood and hay during the year, with good returns. The money they realized from the sale of wood and hay was spent sensibly in clothing and provisions for their families.

Occupations.—Cattle-raising and farming are the principal industries of these Indians. During the winter a few spend a portion of time in hunting and trapping, finding the same of little profit, but enjoyable. Some of the young men find employment in working as labourers on large farms for white settlers. From this they derive a good income. They are beginning to realize more fully the advantages to be derived from tilling the soil. On the whole they take a real interest in their different occupations and are becoming more industrious.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are steadily improving in many ways. They have been very successful in grain-growing and stock-raising during the year. They have erected a number of fairly good houses, with shingled roofs, good flooring, proper ventilation, panel doors and windows, thus showing more intelligence than formerly.

They all had good gardens. The eating of vegetables has had a good effect on their health, as they are inclined to eat too much meat.

Some of the young men are very intelligent. They are becoming more like their white brothers. A number of them take newspapers.

Stock.—The cattle and horses on this reserve are in good condition. They are being well cared for by the Indians. The natural increase has been satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good. There have not been any diseases of a contagious nature amongst them. During the year the sanitary precautions were carefullyy attended to, the dwellings were well ventilated and kept clean, and the premises in good order. In their personal appearance the Indians are neat and clean.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to report that only a few are given in any way to the use of intoxicating liquor. There has only been one case of drunken-

ness brought before me during the year. The morality of these Indians is of a high standard. The majority of them live regular and moral lives.

MOOSEJAW SIOUX.

Position.—The Moosejaw Sioux are non-treaty Indians without a reserve, inhabiting the country from Moosejaw to the boundary.

Population.—The population of this band is estimated to be 121 persons.

Buildings.—They have no permanent houses, but live in tents throughout the year.

Occupations.—The Sioux Indians are good workers and independent, having learned to shift for themselves. Some of them make a living by working in the town of Moosejaw; others work for settlers in the neighbourhood of the above mentioned town. Others again depend altogether upon hunting for a livelihood. There are a few old people that have to be assisted.

Stock.—The Sioux have a number of ponies for sale. From this source they make a little money.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been good. Drs. Turnbull and McCullagh are in medical attendance on them.

I have, &c.,

W. S. GRANT,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
BATTLEFORD AGENCY,
BATTLEFORD, April 28, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of the Battleford agency, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

This agency is comprised of eight reserves, situated at distances of from 18 to 144 miles from the town of Battleford.

The buildings of the agency headquarters are conveniently centrally located on the south side of the Battle river, about 2 miles south of the town.

RED PHEASANT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of 24,320 acres and is located 22 miles southeast of Battleford, in the Eagle hills.

This reserve is partly rolling and broken, and partly covered with poplar, birch, cherry and willow, interspersed with ponds and hay marshes; the remainder of the reserve is a rough, open, rolling plain, containing numerous hay swamps. The land is, in very many places, good, hay and water are abundant, but wood is getting to be very scarce, having been much depleted by prairie fires.

The reserve is well adapted for stock-raising and general farming.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are all Plain Crees.

Population.—There are 162 members of this band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians, generally, has been fairly good; there have been, of course, the usual number of small ailments such as colds,

grippe, scrofula, and a few cases of tuberculosis, but no epidemic has occurred. Nearly all the Indians move out into their tents as soon as the snow is off the ground. This living in the open air has a very beneficial effect upon their health. As soon as they get out of their dwellings they are very particular about cleaning up all refuse and garbage about the premises; they do this work most thoroughly, raking the rubbish into heaps and burning it, thus lessening the chance of any epidemic of a serious nature being able to get a strong foothold on the reserves.

All children who had not been previously inoculated were vaccinated at treaty-time.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal means by which these Indians make their living. The farming done during the past season, although on a small scale, yielded fairly good results, and the bumper crop throughout this district has so much encouraged the Indians that they are determined to follow the example of their white neighbours by farming more extensively this year, and also by giving more care and attention to the cultivation of the land.

A considerable income is derived from the sale of fire-wood and hay; these Indians are also good hustlers; they work for settlers, freight, build houses for settlers, hunt horses and cattle, and during the past winter, when muskrats went up to sixty and seventy-five cents each, they made a good haul by trapping.

Buildings.—The dwellings on this reserve are among the best in the agency; they are all built of logs and are well lighted, furnished, comfortable and roomy; they are also warm and well ventilated. There are, of course, quite a number of the older Indians who are perfectly contented to exist in the old style houses, which are neither clean, comfortable, nor healthy. I am endeavouring to overcome their indifference in this respect, and hope that soon they will all be equally well housed.

Stock.—The stock is all in excellent condition. There was an abundance of hay and fodder, and the cattle all came through the winter without any loss. These men take very good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—The supply of implements for farming operations is sufficient for present needs; they are nearly all owned by individual Indians, who have paid for them out of their earnings. They are beginning to value the implements for the amount of work that can be done with them, and are consequently taking better care of them than they did formerly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are, generally speaking, very intelligent and industrious. They make a good living with very little help from the department, and they are law-abiding, only one case of intoxication having been detected during the past year.

I consider that they are making slow but sure progress; and, being in such close proximity to numerous white neighbours, they are, to a great extent, copying their ways and mode of life, which means increased health and prosperity.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are very moral, and on account of the strict watch kept upon them, they are also temperate, although now, on account of the numerous settlements, the facilities for procuring liquor are much greater than in former years.

SWEET GRASS BAND.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band all belong to the Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 42,528 acres, and is located on the south side of Battle river, 20 miles west of Battleford. The land is well adapted for raising all kinds of grain, and for the raising of live stock. Water, hay, and timber are plentiful on this reserve.

Population.—The population of this band at the present time is 75.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is satisfactory. Although there have been some deaths on this reserve from tuberculosis, I think that this disease is now about stamped out. All houses and premises are kept in a clean and healthy state, and are whitewashed every year. In the spring-time all refuse and garbage is raked up and burned. The Indians live in their tents from the time the snow is off the ground until fall.

Occupations.—These Indians are good farmers and stock-raisers, by which means they make a good comfortable living; they also supplement their means of livelihood by selling wood and hay, working for settlers, freighting, tanning hides, and hunting for lost horses and cattle belonging to settlers.

Buildings.—Quite an improvement is noticed in the houses on this reserve. The Indians are evidently beginning to appreciate the added value and comfort of shingled roofs and more windows in their dwellings. The houses and stables are all constructed of logs. The interiors of their houses are clean and comfortable, and fairly well furnished.

Stock.—The cattle are all in prime condition, and are well attended to by their owners, who take great interest in this branch of work. Hay and water are in abundance, which makes the stock industry an easy and lucrative occupation, a fact these Indians are just beginning to realize.

Farm Implements.—This band is fairly well stocked with all the necessary farm implements, which are owned by the Indians, and of which they take good care.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are, as a whole, very industrious and law-abiding. They are making steady progress. They are rapidly falling in to the way of making their own living solely by their own efforts.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of these Indians during the past year with reference to temperance and morality, has been very creditable to them.

POUNDMAKER AND LITTLE PINE BAND.

Tribe.—The members of both these bands belong to the Plain Crees.

Reserves.—There are two reserves here, which adjoin one another. They are situated on the south side of the Battle river, about 40 miles west of Battleford, and about 9 miles south of the Canadian Northern railway, at Paynton. The combined area is 35,200 acres, the main part of which is excellent agricultural land; the remainder being well suited for grazing purposes.

Wood and water are plentiful. Of hay there is only a limited quantity, and it is difficult to procure enough for the large amount of stock owned by these Indians. Formerly there was a plentiful supply of hay on the adjoining unsettled lands, but as this land is now thickly populated, the Indians will have to cultivate more land in order to grow enough fodder for their stock.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 250 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—Apart from the usual number of colds and minor sicknesses, the health of these two bands may be considered as very satisfactory. The rubbish and garbage are always raked up in the spring-time and burned; the Indians then get out into their tents and live in them until late in the autumn; but before again going into their houses for the winter, they are cleaned and whitewashed.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the main industries by which these Indians make their livelihood. They are rapidly improving in their methods of farming, so much so that they will soon be able to make a good living by this means alone, and thus become entirely self-supporting. Up to the present time they have supplemented their income by selling fire-wood, fence rails and pickets, freighting and working for settlers.

Buildings.—All the buildings on these two reserves are constructed of logs; some of them have shingle-covered roofs; the others are either pole and sod roofs or

thatched. The class of house is improving, and the interior furnishings are much more comfortable and hygienic than formerly. The stables are warm and roomy; they are not so well built as the houses, but still they are gradually being made better.

Stock.—The cattle on these reserves are of good quality. They came through the winter very well, indeed. Much interest is displayed by these bands in the stock industry. They also have some good horses and a number of sheep. A few of them in the early fall buy young pigs to fatten for winter use, but they do not appear to be anxious to go in for the breeding of pigs.

Farm Implements.—These bands are well equipped with all necessary farm implements, which are added to as they are needed. These implements are well looked after by the Indians who own them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are energetic, ambitious, and industrious. They are making real progress, and rapidly assimilating the ways of the white people. They are also making a good living, are very satisfied with their lot, and are a law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—One case of intemperance occurred during the past year, and the offender was severely punished; no other complaints against either temperance or morality in either of these bands came to my notice, which, I think, is a very good showing for such a large community of people.

STONY BANDS.

Tribe.—These Indians are Stonies, or Assiniboines, which are without doubt originally descended from the same tribe as the Sioux, their legends, customs, and language having such a close resemblance.

Reserve.—There are two reserves at this point, which are jointly occupied by Mosquito, Grizzly Bear Head, and Lean Man bands. They are about 16 miles south of Battleford. These reserves contain 31,808 acres; they are made up of high rolling country, partially wooded with poplar, balm of Gilead and willow. There are stretches of open prairie containing a rich black loam, well adapted for cultivation, but also liable to summer frost. On other portions, where the surface is undulating, and in the hollows and flats around the larger lakes, there are excellent hay grounds, and large tracts well adapted for grazing and stock-raising.

Population.—The population of these bands is 93 souls.

Occupations.—These Indians are not very enthusiastic farmers or stockmen. They prefer to work for ready cash, which is easily procured by the sale of fire-wood and hay, also by freighting, and the hunting of small game, muskrats, mink, &c. A few of them, that is of the young men, are beginning to display a desire to go in more for farming and stock, and I am giving them every encouragement, so that in my next report I hope to be able to show some real advance among these bands.

Buildings.—The buildings are all composed of logs, with sod roofs. The dwellings are nearly all well lighted and have lumber floors, and, with few exceptions, are kept in a clean, healthy condition. In some cases a decided change for the better has taken place with regard to their houses, furniture, and mode of living.

Health and Sanitation.—The same observance of precautionary measures for the prevention of disease, and the sanitation of houses and premises, is carried out by these bands, as on the other reserves, and the Stonies live such a healthy, outdoor life that very little sickness prevails amongst them.

Stock.—The stock was well cared for during the winter and is in good condition. A large surplus of hay was on hand after the snow had all disappeared.

Farm Implements.—These bands possess a full complement of all the necessary farming implements for the successful operation of their work. They are owned by individual Indians, who take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Stonies are excellent workers when one can get them interested in any ready cash business; they make a very comfortable living by their own efforts; the money which they also receive from the department on account of interest derived from the sale of a portion of their reserve very materially helps to make life an easy problem to these people. Although there are, comparatively speaking, only a few Christian Indians in these bands, they are intelligent and very strict in their observance of the law. They are certainly making some progress in the right direction, and I trust that, as the younger generation grows up, this advancement will be much more apparent than in the past decade.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral, good people, and cases of intemperance are unknown among any of the members of these bands.

MOOSOMIN BAND.

Tribe.—The majority of this band are Crees, but there are also a few Saulteaux scattered amongst them, who have from time to time joined the band, or intermarried with some of the members.

Reserve.—Last year the Moosomin and Thunderchild bands petitioned the department that they might be allowed to exchange their reserves for locations further north. This permission was granted to them, and after the necessary negotiations were satisfactorily completed, they accordingly surrendered their former holdings, and chose reserves of equal area some distance north of the Saskatchewan river. I consider, and so do the Indians themselves, that in these transactions the Indians were treated in a most generous and liberal manner by the government, and they have every reason to be well satisfied with their bargain.

The new Moosomin reserve is situated about 30 miles north from Battleford; it lies east from Jackfish lake, and north of Murray lake. This reserve comprises 14,720 acres of rolling prairie, with scattered bluffs of poplar and willow; the soil varies from being stony and light in some places, to really good land over the greater portion of the reserve.

Water, wood and hay are plentifully distributed throughout the reserve. This band also retained their portion of the Round Hill hay swamp, situated about 5 miles from their present location, thus securing for themselves, in the future, an ample supply of hay for a much larger number of stock than they possess at the present time.

Population.—There are 130 members of this band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has very much improved since they moved to their new location; no epidemic has occurred, and every precaution has been taken to safeguard the Indians from disease. Premises have been kept clean, and in a thoroughly sanitary condition.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band are good farmers and stockmen, but owing to the fact that they only moved to their new reserve after last year's agricultural operations were all finished, they were unable to do any more than look after their stock, erect houses and stables, sell a little fire-wood, put up hay for the cattle, and in the winter they did some fishing.

Buildings.—Some very good houses have been erected by these Indians, although the majority of their dwellings are only temporary constructions. Their intention is to cut logs and lumber on their new limits, and then put up substantial dwellings and outbuildings. I think that this idea is sound, and I will endeavour to see that their future new houses are larger, lighter, healthier, and more comfortable than the old ones.

Stock.—All the stock wintered well. They had an abundance of hay, and had plenty to spare in the spring.

These Indians take quite an interest in the care of their stock, and now that they are so advantageously situated, I look for a substantial increase in the numbers of their herd in the near future.

Farm Implements.—These Indians own a very complete outfit of all the various kinds of implements necessary for their agricultural and stock business. They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are shrewd, intelligent and industrious. They are very progressive, dress like white folks, and generally conduct themselves just as well as the ordinary citizen. They are also very strict in their observance of the law.

Temperance and Morality.—Although there were no cases of intemperance among any members of this band, I strongly suspect that occasionally some of the younger men do get hold of intoxicants. Notwithstanding that every effort is and has been made by the department's officials, the mounted police, and myself, we have as yet been unable to secure any proof for a conviction, but this constant vigilance has the good effect of curbing the evil.

The morals of these Indians, while not perfect, are still passably good.

THUNDERCHILD BAND.

Tribe.—This band is composed mostly of Crees. There are, however, a few Saulteaux interspersed among them, who have joined them by marriage, or on account of having close relatives already in the band.

Reserve.—The new reserve of this band is 75 miles north of Battleford, and lies south from Bright Sand lake. The main reserve comprises 13,280 acres. It consists of rolling country, through which flows the Turtle creek. There are bluffs of poplar and willow, and also some muskegs. The soil is a sandy loam, underlaid with a gravelly subsoil. It is well adapted for stock and farming purposes. Water, wood and hay are plentiful. There is also another smaller reserve of 1,280 acres belonging to this band, which is situated at Turtle lake, some few miles further to the north-east. This location they use as a fishing station, and for the purpose of procuring a larger quantity of hay, there being a fine hay marsh at this point.

Taking everything into consideration, this reserve is a very suitable location for Indians. They have good farm and stock land, water, wood and hay, fishing, and in the near vicinity of hunting; also, when they get their timber berth, they will be enabled to have all the different classes of lumber and shingles necessary for the erection of good, comfortable and commodious dwellings and farm outbuildings.

Population.—There are 118 members in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is in a satisfactory condition. All sanitary precautions are taken to ensure the cleanliness and health of those people. No epidemic or serious outbreak of sickness has occurred.

Occupations.—During the past year these people have confined their attention to their cattle, and have spent a great deal of time moving their belongings over to their new reserve. In the winter they did very well at fishing and hunting. I hope to get them well started at farming this spring. They are now busy fencing.

When they get their saw-mill and limit, there will be no idleness among any of these Indians.

Buildings.—The buildings here are only of temporary construction, as it is the intention of the Indians to put up good substantial, permanent buildings, when they have the saw-mill in operation. The houses in which they at present reside are built of logs, with pole and sod roofs. They are warm in the winter-time, but on account of the rain leaking through the roof in the summer, are not then very good dwelling places.

Stock.—The cattle are all in good condition. The Indians were so late last fall in moving up to their new reserve that they did not have time enough to put up a

sufficient quantity of hay, but fortunately, however, the winter was much shorter and milder than usual, and they got off with a very slight loss.

Farm Implements.—These people possess a very good outfit of all necessary farm implements, of which they take proper care.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are a number of the younger people on this reserve who are well inclined to become progressive, but are held back by some of the old-style Indians who are too prejudiced and heathenish to try and lift themselves out of their ancient methods and customs. This retrogressive tendency is hard to overcome, and I do not think that it will be entirely eliminated until these old folks die out; however, everything possible is done to make the best of the situation, and the young men are encouraged to break loose from the baneful influence of the old medicine men, and become industrious, practical farmers.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance among any of the members of this band have come to my notice. Their morals are fairly good.

KOPWAYAWAKENUM BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are all Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Meadow lake, 144 miles north of Battleford, and has an area of 8,960 acres. Meadow river, along which there is some fine timber, flows through the reserve, crossing the eastern boundary four times. Meadow lake is about 7 miles long, by 2½ miles wide.

This reserve is an exceptionally good one for Indians, there being an abundance of fish, excellent soil, plenty of timber and good water. The country around Meadow lake is principally prairie, with poplar bluffs. The soil is deep and heavy, and the herbage luxuriant. There is also a large area of surrounding country, which at the present time is unsettled, and provides a fairly good hunting ground for these Indians.

Population.—There are 92 members of this band.

Health and Sanitation.—Every endeavour is made to induce these Indians to keep their houses and premises in a clean, healthy condition. Their dwellings are whitewashed in the fall, and all refuse raked up and burnt every spring.

Their health is good. Although there were a few deaths from pulmonary trouble during the year, the disease is not prevalent, and every care is taken not only to check its spread, but also to stamp it out altogether.

Occupations.—These Indians are hunters and trappers, they also catch a considerable quantity of fish. They are now displaying more interest in their stock, and will this year branch out into farming on a more extensive scale. They cultivate gardens in which they raise some very good vegetables.

Buildings.—The buildings are all constructed of logs; they are substantially made, and are clean and comfortable; a few of them have stables, which are warm, and well constructed.

Farm Implements.—At present the members of this band have all the farm implements they require. They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious. Their progress is not rapid, but at all events it is steady and sure.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a moral and temperate people.

Stock.—Their cattle are increasing satisfactorily and are well taken care of.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Their health has been good; a few of the old people have died off, but we have had no epidemic of any kind.

Last season the crops were excellent, and this has much encouraged the Indians to put forth renewed efforts in their farming operations.

The stock is all in fine condition. This industry is now looked upon by the Indians with much favour as a steady means of income and food. The help they receive from the department by providing them with thoroughbred bulls and stallions has been a great encouragement to the Indians to persevere in this branch of farming. The winter was short, and, with the exception of two or three cold snaps, was very mild.

Progress is well maintained, and the Indians are rapidly improving their condition and surroundings.

There was only one case of intoxication in the agency during the past year, and there were no crimes to report.

I have, &c.,
J. P. G. DAY.
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CARLTON AGENCY,
MISTAWASIS, April 1, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910. Excepting the Wahpaton band of Sioux, the Indians of this agency are mixed Wood and Plain Crees.

STURGEON LAKE BAND, NO. 101.

Reserve.—This reserve contains an area almost equivalent to one township, and is situated about 25 miles to the north and west of the city of Prince Albert. The Sturgeon lake, which supplies the name to both band and reserve, is found within its boundaries, and contains a good supply of wholesome fish. The reserve is well wooded, but sufficient arable land of good quality is found.

Population.—The population of the band is 156.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good throughout the year.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly hunters; but are given good employment at high wages as expert choppers and log-drivers by lumbering companies engaged in the neighbourhood.

Buildings.—The Indians of this band are housed the most comfortably of any belonging to this agency.

Stock.—The herds of this band are recovering from the heavy losses of the previous year.

Farm Implements.—A good variety and number of implements, including a horse-power threshing outfit, are owned by the band, and have been paid for out of funds standing to their credit.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, these Indians are good industrious workers. Their progress in farming is necessarily slow, however, as unfortunately their driving of logs occurs at a time when they should be putting in their crops.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance, with its attending immorality, increased largely during the year; but only at its close could the evidence necessary to convict be secured.

PETEQUAKEY'S BAND, NO. 102.

Reserve.—This reserve lies about 20 miles west from the site of the old Hudson's Bay Company's post of Fort Carlton, from which this agency takes its name. It contains an area of one and one-sixth townships. About one-third of its surface is well wooded with poplar and pine. The soil is a rich sandy loam of considerable depth with sand sub-soil. It contains large meadows which produce abundance of hay for the cattle of the band.

Population.—The population of the band is 115.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic of any kind has attacked the band, and its general health has been better than usual during the year.

Occupations.—The most progressive of these Indians find exclusive employment in farming and stock-raising; but a number support themselves by hunting, root-digging, freighting, &c.

Buildings.—The general class of buildings on this reserve are of a good character. Two of the largest farmers have dwellings of a superior type under construction.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are uniformly well housed and fed, and are in excellent condition.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with implements, of which they take good care.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are generally alert and industrious. They are good farmers, and threshed last year 7,697 bushels of grain. The season was late and short; but they prepared over 200 acres for the next year's crop.

Temperance and Morality.—Many members of this band are fond of liquor when they can get it; but no evidence reached me of either intemperance or immorality during the year.

MISTAWASIS BAND, NO. 103.

Reserve.—This reserve lies 20 miles to the northwest of old Fort Carlton on the trail to Green Lake. It contains sufficient wood, water, arable land, pasturage, and hay meadows for all the needs of the band.

Population.—The population is 139.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of some tubercular and scrofulous cases of long standing, the band has been free from serious sickness during the year.

Occupations.—Farming and cattle-raising are the chief industries of the band; but some of them still prefer a wandering life, and spend some time each year in hunting and root-digging, &c.

Buildings.—The dwellings of this band are well built; that of the chief in process of erection will when finished be superior to the average farmer's house in the neighbourhood of the reserve.

Stock.—The stock wintered without loss, and was in fine condition when the spring opened.

Implements.—Excepting for young Indians or ex-pupils making their first start, no further purchases of implements for this band will be necessary.

Characteristics and Progress.—A few of these Indians are good, steady workers. The actual area under cultivation was less than the preceding year, but the grain threshed exceeded in quantity the previous crop by one-half.

Temperance and Morality.—Convictions secured in January in connection with liquor-drinking on this reserve during the Christmas season, proved a salutary check

to such violations of the law. A few of the most actively immoral Indians of the agency belong to this band, and lower its standing in this respect.

AHTAHKAKOOP'S BAND, NO. 104.

Reserve.—This reserve contains an area of one and six-sevenths townships, and is located on the Shell river and Green Lake trail, 34 miles northwest of Carlton. Its surface is generally rolling and broken. The northeast and southwest corners of the reserve are well wooded, while between, along the valley of the Shell river, are found extensive hay meadows with abundance of arable land of every kind.

Population.—The population of this band is 233.

Health and Sanitation.—An epidemic of measles invaded the reserve in the autumn, but no deaths attended the outbreak. Otherwise the health of the band, considering its population, was very good during the year. Sanitary regulations are generally observed.

Occupations.—These Indians find their chief support in farming and stock-raising, supplemented by hunting and freighting.

Buildings.—The average buildings of this band are of a good type, well constructed and comfortable.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve saw the close of the year in excellent condition, even though because of the light fall of snow a portion of the herd grazed out nearly the whole winter.

Implements.—The implements belonging to this band are well cared for, and are sufficient for their probable requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are energetic, and fairly industrious as a whole. The total grain threshed from their crops amounted to 7,530 bushels, and they also prepared 200 acres of land for the next season.

Temperance and Morality.—Some intemperance was reported in January, but, upon investigation, it was found to have been outsiders drinking upon the reserve. Adequate punishment was inflicted, which is proving deterrent. The band has been fairly moral during the year.

KENEMOTAYO'S BAND, NO. 118.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of one and one-fourth townships, situated 6 miles northwest from the Sandy Lake reserve, with an intervening tract of one and one-half sections. The reserve is bountifully watered, contains a quantity of small timber, fair pasturage, and, when the Big river is low, abundance of hay in meadows lying along its banks.

Population.—The population of the Big river section of the band is 128, and of the Pelican lake portion 53.

Health and Sanitation.—An outbreak of measles occurred in October, causing the death of one woman and two children. With that exception the band has enjoyed good health during the year.

Occupations.—A limited but slowly increasing number of these Indians raise cattle and cultivate land, and these belong chiefly to the Big river section of the band. The remainder, with nearly all the Pelican lake and Stony lake families, support themselves by hunting and fishing.

Buildings.—The buildings of this band are inferior to those of the other bands of this agency, being one-story huts with mud roofs.

Implements.—The implements at their disposal have been increased in number, and are given good care by those in charge of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly energetic, but the excessively high price of muskrat-skins, which has enabled them to earn from $5 to $10

a day with light labour, has greatly interfered with their farming operations. Their crop of 1,810 bushels was a considerable advance over the preceding year, and 87½ acres of new land was broken by them.

Temperance and Morality.—The railroad operations in the neighbourhood have had a somewhat demoralizing effect upon them, and they are more exposed to intoxicating liquors than formerly. They never resist temptation nor betray the tempter, and it is very difficult to secure evidence sufficient to warrant action. They are not exceedingly moral.

MONTREAL LAKE BAND, RESERVES NOS. 106 AND 106A.

Reserves.—No. 106 contains an area of three-sevenths of a township, and skirts the southwestern shores of the Montreal lake. It belongs exclusively to the Montreal Lake band, and is entirely covered by timber of a valuable size and quality, excepting a patch of about 10 acres which has been cleared for gardens.

Reserve No. 106A lies to the north of the Sturgeon Lake reserve, and is owned jointly by the Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge bands. It has an area equivalent to one and four-sevenths townships, and a large portion of it is well adapted for farming, while it contains also some extensive hay meadows. A valuable timber berth found upon it was disposed of some years ago for the benefit of the band, but sufficient timber for building purposes and for fuel for a moderate Indian population remains.

Population.—The population of the Montreal Lake band, including recent transfers who occupy reserve 106A, number 211 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable sickness at Montreal Lake during the year, including one case of typhoid fever, which terminated fatally. Excepting the natural sanitation which attends an out-of-doors existence, these northern bands have probably the least knowledge of sanitary laws of any Indians of the agency, but, as a rule, because of the extent to which they follow the 'simple life,' they are the most healthy.

Occupations.—The chief occupations and sources of support of these Indians are hunting, fishing, and employment by the great trading companies which have their posts in that region.

Buildings.—The buildings of these Indians are only occupied during the cold months of the winter, and are of the simplest character.

Stock.—Only a few head of stock are kept by these Indians, some at Montreal Lake and some at the new reserve (106A). Being so few in number, they are generally well cared for and winter well.

Implements.—So little farming is done that few implements are required or used.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are energetic and industrious in the occupations to which they are accustomed and by which they live. Those who have attempted to farm on the new reserve did so without any apparent enthusiasm or interest in their work, and accomplished nothing. The best that can be said of them is that they have supported themselves and have cost the department only one issue of supplies for the most destitute members of the band each year.

Temperance and Morality.—Those members of the band who resided at the new reserve were brought into such constant contact with liquor through the employees of the lumbering companies who travelled back and forth that a taste for intoxicants was developed, and measures were found necessary to discover and punish the offenders. The members of the band as a whole are moral.

WAHPATON (SIOUX) BAND, NO. 94A.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 9 miles northwest of Prince Albert, and contains an area of about one-tenth of a township. The portions of the reserve

which were first brought under cultivation were too light and sandy for successful farming, the later portions to be cleared and broken proved much heavier soil.

Population.—Only a portion of the band—about 16 families—reside upon the reserve, the remainder continue to live on the north bank of the Saskatchewan, opposite the east end of Prince Albert.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good, the deaths during the year have been from old age or incurable disorders of long standing. They are cleanly in their persons and dwellings, and their natural methods of living are sanitary.

Occupations.—While formerly these Indians obtained their chief support from the sale of fuel, hay and berries (in season), these are now giving place to cattle-raising and grain-farming as their herds increase in numbers and their fields in acreage under crop.

Buildings.—Their buildings are uniformly one story, but are well constructed and comfortable.

Stock.—Their cattle are increasing in number and are always well fed and stabled.

Implements.—They have now a sufficient supply of implements, which they keep in good order.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of the band residing upon the reserves have proved particularly industrious and energetic, being examples on these points to the rest of the agency.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is probably the most temperate and moral of the whole agency.

General Remarks.—The season of 1909 opened most inauspiciously. Winter extended into May, and only the assistance of the rations induced the Indians to seed their land, so certain were they of a crop failure through the lateness of the season. After the crop was in, however, nature became most kind. Rain fell when needed; warmth and moisture, cool nights without frost, all did their part to produce a bountiful crop of good quality. The autumn season was dry and most favourable for the harvesting of both grain and hay. Many of the Indians were able, in fact, to thresh from the stock, and to utilize the time saved in fall ploughing. The total crop threshed amounted to 25,957 bushels.

A very considerable improvement in the medical care of the agency was introduced in the employment of Dr. Beaver (an educated Ontario Indian, who is a graduate in medicine of the University of Toronto), as medical attendant of the agency, with residence at its headquarters on the Mistawasis reserve. Besides the required knowledge and skill, he possesses the sympathy with the Indian so necessary to successful treatment, and which has proved so difficult to secure. With the experience which comes with the practice of his profession, he must become increasingly useful as a factor in lessening disease and suffering throughout the agency. A pleasing incident in March was his marriage to an accomplished graduate nurse from an American hospital, who will prove a useful helpmate.

I have, &c.,

THOS. BORTHWICK,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,
BROADVIEW, May 18, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my sixth annual report of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1910; statistical statement and inventory of government property having previously been forwarded.

Location of Agency.—The agency headquarters is located on the northwest quarter of section 4, township 18, range 5, west of the 2nd meridian, about 9 miles northwest of the town of Broadview, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Reserves.—This agency comprises four reserves, with an Indian population of about 560. The reserves are Ochapowace, No. 71, Kahkewistahaw, Nos. 72 and 72A, Cowessess, No. 73, Sakimay and Little Bone, Nos. 74 and 74A. All these reserves have frontage along the Qu'Appelle river and lakes, and are tributary to good market towns on the north and south. The total area is 120,572 acres.

OCHAPOWACE BAND, NO. 71.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises 52,864 acres.

Population.—The population is 119.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very good indeed, not a single death during the previous year having been reported at last annuity payments. A few families live in good dwellings, which are neatly kept, but many of them live in houses that are not satisfactory. One case of typhoid was reported of a young Indian working at the time at the Round Lake boarding school, where he was carefully nursed and a good recovery resulted.

Occupations.—A few of the Indians of this band engage in farming in a small way. These also keep small herds of cattle, for which they mostly make ample provision. They also put up some hay for sale. Wood is a staple source of income; and some do a little fishing and trapping. Gathering senega-root is a popular occupation with this band, as it is with all the other bands in this agency, affording healthy exercise in which the whole family may engage.

Characteristics and Progress.—While the conditions for rapid progress are lacking here and very little advance can be noted, still I am of the opinion that influences tend towards a betterment of conditions which may show later. These Indians have too much land idle, from which they get very little income; if they would surrender part of their reserve and have it sold in the usual way, the annual income from interest would be most useful, especially in providing for old people, who derive no benefit whatever from these unused lands.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, the members of this band are temperate and moral; no infractions of the law among them came to my notice during the year.

KAHKEWISTAHAW BAND, NOS. 72 AND 72A.

Reserve.—The reserve contains 13,535 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 100.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been normal throughout the year, there was no unusual sickness. They cannot be regarded as a

very healthy band. Many of them have better houses than average and improvement in general appearance may be noted.

Occupations.—Some of the Indians in this band engage in farming and cattle-raising. These are making some headway. Improvement in the manner of doing their work is noticeable, although there is decided room for improvement in both the quality and quantity of the work. Hay is put up for sale, and some wood is sold in their market town.

Characteristics and Progress.—The conditions under which this band live in regard to dwellings, food and clothing, have steadily improved. In my opinion this is largely the result of the use made of their income from interest accruing from surrendered land. Especially useful is this income to old people who have no means of making their own living.

Temperance and Morality.—The standard of morality and habits of temperance with some of this band is not high.

COWESSESS BAND, NO. 73.

Reserve.—Crooked Lake agency headquarters is located on this reserve, which comprises 29,381 acres. The land is of excellent quality for grain-growing, there being also an abundant supply of timber for building and fire-wood. Wild hay is not so plentiful as on the other reserves.

Population.—The population is 199.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of one case of typhoid, which was successfully nursed at home, these Indians have had no unusual sickness. Sanitary conditions are fairly good in this band; most of them live and dress well. Taken as a whole, they are a well nourished band of Indians, although some are scrofulous.

Occupations.—The occupation of farming is more generally engaged in by these Indians than on the other reserves; some also have nice herds of cattle. Owing to the scarcity of hay, it may be found necessary to reduce the herds in some instances. A few of these Indians do some fishing and trapping. Wood is also a source of income. Considerable is earned by these Indians in working in the near-by settlement for good wages, especially during threshing season.

Characteristics and Progress.—In a few individual cases in this band there seems to be a desire to make progress. Some of the graduates of our schools are taking hold of farming under promise to stick at it; they are easily discouraged and sometimes hard to guide, but it is hoped that, after they shall have enjoyed the results of their labour for a while, they will see the advantages which that occupation offers them over any other in which they could engage.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of this band with regard to both temperance and morals has been very good.

SAKIMAY AND LITTLE BONE BAND, NOS. 74 AND 74A.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band contains 25,280 acres. It is situated along the Crooked lake, a fine body of water, in which there is plenty of fish. Most of the land is not suitable for grain-growing, the soil being thin and sandy. Wood is also plentiful along the north part of the reserve.

Population.—The population is 144.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of this band have enjoyed normal health during the year. They are not a healthy band, many of the families being scrofulous. The birth-rate is very low, this being the only band in this agency where the deaths during the year exceed the births. A few of the houses are good log buildings with shingled roof, but most of them are small huts with sod covering and are not sanitary.

Occupations.—A few Indians in this band, mostly young men, are cultivating land in a very small way. Their methods of working could not be regarded as satisfactory, although improvement may be noted. The members of this band depend largely on the sale of wood, hay, some fish and furs, for a living. They also keep cattle, for which most of them make good provision.

Characteristics and Progress.—In a few individual cases in this band, I think a little progress is being made; but, taking the band as a whole, the conditions from which much can be expected are not there.

Temperance and Morality.—Some cases of intemperance and reports of immorality came to my notice, and these were investigated and prosecuted.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Agriculture.—In a general review of the work of this agency during the year, I am pleased to report that the results of the Indians' operations were more satisfactory than for the past two years; the acreage sown to wheat was not so large as in some former years, but the yield both in quantity and quality was better. This, with the good prices obtained, enabled most of them to feel substantial benefit accruing from their labour. More oats was grown than has been the custom, which enabled the farming Indians to keep their horses in better condition, besides which, many of them had oats for sale. Potatoes and roots were a fair crop, some families having sufficient to provide these wholesome articles of food throughout the year.

Cattle.—The Indians' cattle wintered well, there being no unusual loss. Their cattle are a most valuable source of food-supply. Besides a means of making money to provide other necessary supplies, it is to be regretted that some of the Indians on their part often seem to lack appreciation of their value, and difficulty is experienced in getting them to take proper care of them.

Dwellings.—During the year good kitchens were added to already very good houses in two or three instances. Besides these a number of new shanties were built. On the whole, the houses of the Indians are improving slowly.

Interest Payments.—In March payment of interest money from land fund was made to Cowessess and Kahkewistahaw bands. These payments came most opportunely at a season of the year when most needed; these payments enabled the Indians to settle their debts and provide many useful supplies; they are especially useful in assisting the old people.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians continues good. Throughout the year there was no epidemic sickness of any sort, except the two cases of typhoid fever noted under their respective bands. In the spring every effort is made to have all accumulation of garbage and litter around the houses cleared up and burnt; and in the fall, before going into winter quarters, the houses are whitewashed with lime. Both the lime and brushes are sometimes supplied to the Indians for this purpose.

Assistance.—In all the bands in this agency there are a number of old, crippled and destitute people who require some assistance, as well as others who ordinarily earn their own living, but through sickness or misfortune need a little temporary assistance. These cases are all looked carefully after when reported, although it is not the practice to give regular destitute assistance to those who are physically able to earn their own living.

Temperance.—During the year under review these Indians have been remarkably free from intemperate habits, the exception, perhaps, being with the Sakimay band, where a number of cases were prosecuted and other cases investigated without success. It is found most difficult to obtain reliable information in these cases.

Progress.—In my opinion, I think it may be said that some progress has been made towards the betterment of the Indians' condition. No very striking advance

can be seen, and there is much everywhere we look that should be better; but it must be remembered that the evolution of these wandering people into finished farmers cannot be effected in a twinkling.

Inspection.—Inspector Graham visited the agency during July, making a thorough inspection of the reserves and of the office. Subsequent visits were made during the year.

Special.—In February an outbreak of glanders was found among the Indians' horses. The Health of Animals Branch of the Department of Agriculture, at Regina, was notified, and an inspector of that department was sent down. It was decided to make a thorough test of all the horses in the agency; some 32 animals were found to be affected. These were killed; but compensation was allowed the owners. In some cases, where the need of replacing the horses was urgent, I arranged to purchase others to enable the Indians to carry on their work.

Police.—It is a pleasure to note the efficiency and willingness of the officers and men of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police in assisting at all times to enforce the laws and regulations respecting Indians.

I have, &c.,

M. MILLAR,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
DUCK LAKE AGENCY,
DUCK LAKE, May 10, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for this agency, together with agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property under my charge for the year ended March 31, 1910.

ONE ARROW'S BAND, NO. 95.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located to the east of the South Saskatchewan river, 13 miles from the agency headquarters, and has an area of 16 square miles. It is considerably broken up with small lakes and sloughs.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Plain Crees.

Population.—The population of this band is 101.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band during the past year was very good. During the summer they live in tents; in winter in log houses, which they keep clean.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of this band is hunting and trapping, but this is now being replaced by the young men turning their attention to farming. A fair start was made last year, with very encouraging results, and an increased acreage will be sown this year.

While the older people live during the winter in log shanties, the younger men have built comfortable log, shingle-roofed houses.

Stock.—They have a fine herd of cattle, for which they provide ample hay, and from which they derive a good return.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements on this reserve are up to date and sufficient for requirements.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, temperate and moral.

OKEMASSIS' AND BEARDY'S BANDS, NOS. 96 AND 97.

Reserve.—The reserve of these bands borders chiefly on Duck lake, and its hay marshes, being about 3 miles from the town of Duck Lake, which having its flour-mill and good market, adds considerably to the advantages these bands have. The total area is 44 square miles. On Okemassis and part of Beardy's, the soil is sandy and poor, but the remainder is very good on the south and west sides; these sections the Indians are now cultivating with favourable results.

Tribes.—These two bands are Plain Crees.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of these reserves during the year was good. They are very cleanly in their habits, showing that they understand the value of sanitary measures.

Population.—The population is 156.

Occupations.—The younger men on these reserves all farm, and that, too, with encouraging success. During the winter months they have more or less hay to sell, so that from their crops, hay and surplus cattle, they make a comfortable living. The older men do not farm to any extent. However, all that are able-bodied support themselves by hunting, trapping, gathering roots, freighting, &c.

Buildings.—Buildings on this reserve are undergoing a gradual change from the old log shanty to good, shingle-roofed log houses.

Stock.—The stock on these reserves is always well looked after. Indeed it is just as well looked after as that of the average white farmer.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements on these reserves are up to date and sufficient for requirements. The Indians have a portable engine and threshing outfit, with which they do their own threshing, and do it well, without any assistance or oversight.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of these reserves are industrious and law-abiding; they are year by year becoming better off.

JOHN SMITH'S BAND, NO. 99.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band lies on both sides of the South Saskatchewan river, 14 miles from the city of Prince Albert, and comprises 37 square miles. The soil is all that could be desired, with plenty of slough and upland hay. There is also a large quantity of poplar timber for building purposes.

Tribe.—This band consists of half-breeds and Swampy Crees.

Population.—The population of this band is 151.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band during the past year was good. They all own shingle-roofed log houses, in which they live all the year round. They quite understand the value of, and attend to, the necessary sanitary measures.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are various. The younger men have not taken to farming, preferring in most cases to work off the reserve. Some of them go to the lumber camps in winter, and log-driving in spring; others freight goods to the northern posts for the Hudson's Bay Company. The older men farm to some extent. In winter they hunt and trap; they also earn money by freighting.

Stock.—The Indians of this reserve own a considerable number of cattle, but for various reasons they are not increasing. The cows are milked, and they make and sell butter.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements are sufficient for requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band has in the past made considerable progress; their habits and mode of living being much the same as those of the white man. With few exceptions, they make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the men on this reserve are addicted to liquor, but on the whole the band is temperate and moral.

JAMES SMITH'S BAND, NO. 100.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Saskatchewan river near Fort à la Corne, and contains a fraction over 56 square miles. There is a strip of it on the north side, where the land is poor and sandy; otherwise the soil on the rest of the reserve is of a very good quality, interspersed with small lakes, sloughs and hay meadows, but in all a splendid country.

Tribe.—These Indians are Plain and Swampy Crees.

Population.—The population of this band is 244.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band during the past year was good. They are a cleanly people who live during the summer in tents, and in winter in well constructed shingle-roofed houses.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of this band is hunting and trapping. A number of the younger men farm, but the temptation of the hunt makes the success in this direction limited.

Stock.—The members of this band own a large herd of cattle, which, on the whole, are well taken care of.

Buildings.—Nearly all the Indians on this reserve own comfortable log dwellings, shingle-roofed, floored, and in some cases plastered inside and divided into rooms.

Implements.—The reserve is well equipped with all the necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—I consider these Indians industrious in their own way. They find it easier to make a living by hunting and trapping than by farming, and so hunt and trap. They provide ample feed for their stock, but then their interest in hunting clashes with the interest in feeding their stock, and the latter sometimes suffers.

Temperance and Morality.—Taking the members of this band as a whole, they are not intemperate, but the advance of settlement brings liquor nearer to them, and a few individuals, I regret to say, are now much addicted to the habit. They are moral.

NUT LAKE BAND, NO. 90.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 38 and 39, range 12, west of the second meridian, and it comprises an area of 22·25 square miles. It is bounded on the west by the Nut lake, in which fish are caught. A portion of this reserve is covered with a growth of poplar and spruce; hay is abundant and the growth of grass and pea-vine is luxuriant. The nearest railway point is Wadena on the Canadian Northern railway, some 40 miles south.

Tribe.—These Indians are Saulteaux.

Population.—The population of this band is 216.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band during the past year has been very good. Except in the extreme cold weather, they live in tents. The tents are moved frequently, hence the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band depend to a very large extent upon hunting, trapping and fishing. However, a few of them are now turning their attention to farming. Some 70 acres was sown last year, and a very satisfactory crop reaped, with the result that the acreage has been increased to over 100.

Stock.—This band is just beginning to raise cattle, of which good care is taken, and the result is a most satisfactory increase.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a hunting people, and when fur and game is plentiful, they make a good living; but the encroachment of settlement on their hunting grounds will soon compel them to turn their attention to farming, and when it does, I believe they will farm with success.

KINISTINO BAND, NO. 91.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in township 42, range 16, west of the second meridian, and comprises an area of 15 square miles. The Barrier river runs through a portion of it, and the fish caught therein form a valuable source of food-supply for the Indians. The reserve is partly covered with white spruce and poplar of good merchantable quality, and there is sufficient good arable, open land for the use of the band for farming purposes.

Tribe.—These Indians are Saulteaux.

Population.—The population of this band is 80.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band during the past year was good, and they are gradually beginning to realize the value of sanitary measures.

Occupations.—These Indians, while to a large extent still depending upon hunting and fishing, are beginning to farm, and will, I think, be successful.

Buildings.—The buildings, with the exception of two or three, are mud-roofed shanties, which they occupy only in the extreme cold weather.

Stock.—They have a few head of cattle, of which they take reasonable care.

Implements.—For what farming they have done or will do in the near future, they have sufficient implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are slowly working into the white man's ways. They are independent and entirely self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—They are as temperate and moral as can be expected from their present conditions.

GENERAL REMARKS.

After two years of rather hard times for the Indians of this agency, the year just closed was a pleasant change. All crops sown gave good returns, and prices for grain were good. The hunting Indians, who still form the larger part of the different bands of this agency, had a very good year, not that fur has become more plentiful, but from the high prices paid for same. Muskrat-skins in spring made 35 cents each, while the fall and winter catch averaged about 40 cents, and advanced by March to 50 cents.

The winter, on the whole, was mild, so that the usual enforced idleness of the hunting Indian did not occur. A very considerable quantity of land was got ready for seeding, so that I expect the acreage to be increased.

The stock upon all the reserves wintered well, and owing to the mildness of the season, they were out on the prairie by March 15, leaving on all the reserves a large surplus of hay.

Upon all the reserves a noticeable improvement is shown in the houses being built, so that in a few years the mud shanty will be a thing of the past. The health of the Indians of this agency for the past year was good, and no epidemic of any kind visited us. Owing to settlement gathering round the reserves, liquor is got with more ease than formerly, but I am pleased to state, from my own knowledge, that the effect is not noticeable among the younger men, who, as a whole, are temperate and law-abiding. The effect upon the older men is, in some instances, noticeable and sad,

but the difficulty of preventing their getting liquor is almost insurmountable, as they are, in nearly all cases, hunting Indians, who are during the hunting season off their reserves. Traders are numerous, and competition to get the fur keen, and the result is that whisky is in some way easily obtained.

I have, &c.,

J. MACARTHUR,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
FILE HILLS AGENCY,
BALCARRES, April 18, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the File Hills agency, together with the statistical statement and inventory of government property, for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Up to September 30, 1909, the File Hills reserves formed part of what was known as the Qu'Appelle agency. At that time the reserves at File Hills were formed into what is now known as the File Hills agency. The remainder of the reserves, viz., Piapot, Muscowpetung, Pasqua and Standing Buffalo, were formed into the new Qu'Appelle agency under the management of Mr. H. Nichol, with headquarters at Pasqua reserve.

The four reserves here are practically worked as one band. The total population is 279 souls, and they all belong to the Cree tribe.

These Indians own about 84,454 acres of land. That portion which is known as Black Bear, Okanees and Star Blanket reserves, is decidedly rough and unfit for grain farming. I doubt very much whether a piece of open land suitable for farming 40 acres in extent, could be found on the whole three reserves. As a result, those Indians who desire to farm go to the south end of Peepeekesis reserve, where the land is more open, although the land on this reserve is by no means clear, and in places a great deal of grubbing has to be done.

The general health of the Indians has been remarkably good during the past year, and I attribute this condition of affairs largely to the fact that all the Indians are living better, by providing good food and having more regular habits. The younger generation are caring much better for their children. As years pass by, I notice a decided improvement in the manner in which they keep their houses, although they are not yet by any means perfect.

The cattle sales of this band last fall proved to be very profitable. Nearly every Indian sold from one to five head as well as having an animal killed for his winter's supply. Those Indians who were not growing grain were able to buy with the proceeds from beef sales sufficient flour to carry them over a year, and at the present time there is hardly an Indian farming who has not sufficient flour to meet his needs till next fall. An Indian, with his beef and flour secured for the winter, can with little effort secure the other necessaries, as there is alway a demand for wood, hay, &c.

The Indians have been law-abiding, and only one infringement of the act has come to my notice.

The Melville to Regina branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific passes within 100 yards of the south end of Peepeekesis reserve. The steel was laid late in the fall, and the Indians of that reserve were able to send out ten or twelve cars a few days after the steel was laid.

We have just passsed through a most remarkable winter, and the Indians' cattle looked almost as well in the spring as they did in the beginning of the winter. Many of them are now in beef condition.

These Indians have in the neighbourhood of 400 tons of hay left over, which they are now selling to the Grand Trunk Pacific contractors for $7 a ton.

The country surrounding these reserves is fast filling up, and the Indians have to put forth very little effort in order to earn sufficient money to keep them in ordinary necessaries. There is always a good demand for wood and hay, and those who do not farm make a good living by selling these products.

There are quite a number of old and infirm Indians who receive rations regularly twice a month during the year. The flour and beef are produced on the reserves by the home farms.

The statistical statements accompanying this report give detailed information as to crops, cattle, &c.

I have, &c.,

W. M. GRAHAM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY,
CARLYLE, April 1, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1910, together with an inventory of government property under my charge, and a copy of agricultural and industrial statistics.

WHITE BEAR'S AMALGAMATED BAND, NO. 70.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is an amalgamated band, consisting of Crees, Saulteaux and Assiniboines, occupying the reserve known as White Bear's.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 30,288 acres, and is situated on the south-east corner of the Moose mountains, and about 6 miles north of the town of Carlyle on the Areola and Regina branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The natural features of this reserve make it a very poor reserve for farming operations to be carried on to any extent, there being very little land on it that is level enough to cultivate. Fully three-fourths of the reserve is covered with timber and scrub and water and the remainder is nearly all so stony and hilly that it is only fit for grazing purposes. The supply of natural hay is very limited. The greater portion of this reserve naturally belongs to the forest reserve which joins it on the north and west sides. There is a summer resort on one of the lakes on this Indian reserve, which has been leased from the Indians for a long term of years, and is known as the Carlyle Lake resort.

Population.—The population of the amalgamated band is 211.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good. No epidemics have been through the band this year; and of the seven that have died six

belonged to the different branches of the one family, and the cause of death in each case was of a tuberculous nature. The sanitary precautions taken were to keep the houses clean and ventilated; but in a few cases this was a very hard matter. I believe that there have been cases that if they could have been placed in a hospital where they could have been properly looked after they would have lived. Some of them are so stubbern that they will persist in having their own way at the expense of their lives, who, if they were placed in a hospital, could be saved in spite of themselves.

Occupations.—Some grow grain on a small scale and keep cattle, but not in an ambitious or hearty way at all. Left to themselves if they made any effort at all it would be a very feeble one, as they require constant supervision in all their operations. Others keep a few cattle and do not try to grow any grain, while there are others who live by anything that turns up, a few days work now and then, selling willow picketss or dry wood, fishing and trapping, and just so long as they can make even half a decent living by any other means than hard work, they will not work. The only hope of making anything worth while out of this band lies in the young fellows who are growing up.

Buildings.—The houses are largely of the mud roof class, but in a large majority of cases fairly roomy and well ventilated. Quite a number have two rooms. The outbuildings are nothing extra. Nearly all are straw-roofed.

Stock.—They have some very good stock on this reserve, but it is the same with the stock as it is with their farming, they only look after the stock when they are looked after themselves. If the employees neglect to look after the Indians, they, in turn, neglect the cattle. They are poor feeders; and, with a few exceptions, are careless in every other way in regard to their cattle. Some of them who have cattle should not have them at all.

Implements.—They are fairly well supplied with farm implements. All machinery, such as binders, drills and threshing outfit, is housed at the agency headquarters. The smaller implements, such as ploughs, harrows and disks, mowers and hay rakes, are looked after by the Indians themselves fairly well. There are some cases where the farmer has to see that they look after them as well as they can with no shelter for them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are not naturally industrious. If they were they might be well-off. It is a very hard matter to get them to work six days a week even at their own gait; and no matter what is at stake, if the notion strikes them, they will not hesitate to get up before daylight and make off somewhere; whereas if they were going to work and were not routed out, ten o'clock would suit them very well. Still they are getting better in this respect. They are very law-abiding and most certainly not becoming any poorer.

Temperance and Morality.—As a band they are very temperate. Outside of a very few cases one could not find a stronger band of teetotallers on principle than this band is to-day. And as to their morals there is very little to complain of. Splendid work is being done upon this reserve by the missionary belonging to the Presbyterian Church. Two services are being held on each Sunday, one at the east end among the Crees and one at the west end among the Assiniboines. Both are well attended and good results are visible; and the work being done along these lines is bound to result in the betterment of this band morally.

In conclusion I might say that, although the government staff has, each and every one, worked honestly and earnestly at his own work, the results are not at all what I would desire by any means. Still the tendency is towards improvement, and we all hope for more tangible benefit for the Indians from our own efforts in the year upon which we are now starting.

I have, &c.,

THOS. CORY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ONION LAKE AGENCY,
ONION LAKE, April 20, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910; also a statistical statement of agricultural and cattle industries, and other matters of interest.

There are six reserves comprised in this agency, five Cree and one Chipewyan. The Cree are known by the following names and numbers: Seekaskootch, No. 119; Weemisticooseahwasis, No. 120; Ooneepowhayo, No. 121; Puskeeahkeewein, No. 122; and Keeheewin, No. 123. The Chipewyan reserve is known only as Cold Lake reserve, No. 149, being in the vicinity of a lake of that name.

The two Cree reserves first named are, practically speaking, one and the same, as they adjoin one another and are peopled by bands very closely connected; they are commonly known as the Onion Lake band. I shall, therefore, as usual, treat them as one band in this report.

ONION LAKE BAND, NOS. 119 AND 120.

Nation.—The members of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserves.—The reserves lie north of the North Saskatchewan river, the south-eastern corner of the eastern reserve being no more than 5 miles from the old Hudson's Bay fort at Fort Pitt, which was situated on the banks of the river. These two reserves adjoin, Seekaskootch lying to the east, and Weemisticooseahwasis to the west. The fourth meridian, which separates the province of Saskatchewan from Alberta, passes through the latter about 1 mile west of the line separating the two reserves.

The area of Seekaskootch reserve is 38,400 acres, and the natural features very considerable. The southern portion is well wooded with poplar and spruce, and embraces a small but prettily situated lake known as Long lake, which, unfortunately for the Indians, contains no other than a few jackfish. A stretch of rolling prairie interspersed with poplar groves, passes from southeast to northwest, where good pasture and several good hay sloughs are to be found. The northern portion is high and rolling, with some stretches of open land, but, with the exception of the slopes between the high and low-lying land, the character of the soil throughout the reserve is very light; these slopes, which face the south, have some patches of rich fertile land, but of no great extent.

Weemisticooseahwasis reserve, which abuts the one already described but does not stretch so far north, contains an area of 14,080 acres of rolling prairie, well adapted for cattle-raising, the pasture being good and the hay sloughs fairly productive. In wet seasons only is the upland hay worth cutting. The character of the soil is light.

Population.—The population of the Seekaskootch band is 219, and of Weemisticooseahwasis band, 79.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians throughout the year has been fairly good; there have been no epidemics, and their appearance is healthier. Sanitary precautions receive attention, but these Indians are by no means the most tractable in that respect among the bands of this agency.

Occupations.—The agricultural operations are far from extensive. I am having some success with a few of the ex-pupils of the schools, who this year will have added about 40 acres to the newly ploughed land on the reserve.

Cattle-raising is the most profitable industry, so long as the Indians will not be compelled by the influx of settlers to cease cutting hay outside the reserves.

In addition to the work connected with the caring for their cattle, a good deal of outside work comes in their way; freighting for the different traders throughout the country, also freighting for surveyors and working for them on the lines. These Indians, like all the other bands in this country, have spent a great deal of time hunting muskrats, the price of the little pelt having increased within the past six years from 6 cents apiece to 60.

Buildings.—Very little improvement has been made in the houses owned by these Indians. One house of a superior kind has been completed, but the others remain the same. The houses are occupied only in winter; as soon as the warm weather sets in, they they take to their tents, and most camps are kept clean and tidy. In some instances, the stables were well prepared for the winter, while in others the work was very carelessly done.

Stock.—These Indians own very good stock, which is due to the character of the bulls sent in by the department. Each year brings an additional two or three bulls, which, of course, need not always be placed first on this reserve, but generally are. They are changed about from one reserve to another as their service of time at each is completed. The cost of these bulls is largely contributed to by the Indians out of the proceeds of the sale of beef and cattle on foot. The department has the choosing of the bulls, and none but thoroughbred animals are purchased.

Farm Implements.—The supply of agricultural implements, including those that have been supplied by the department as well as those, the private property of the Indians, is ample for the amount of agricultural work done, and of horse rakes and mowers they have quite enough to put up hay for a herd twice the size of the one they own. They are well supplied with wagons and sleighs.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are certainly in a good position just now, and have been throughout the fall and winter, due mostly to the profit that has been derived from muskrat hunting; whether this will prove to be an advantage to them or not remains to be seen. Feeling so independent, they take less heed of advice given them, and less interest in other work, which is not altogether a pleasing feature. With all their faults, however, they are law-abiding, except in cases where liquor is concerned.

Temperance and Morality.—I am sorry to say that the use of liquor is a growing evil amongst them. That they get possession of it there is no doubt; but to find it, or the person who supplies it, is a difficult task; they seldom inform on any person who gives them liquor, and look upon him as a good friend, instead of their greatest enemy, which he truly is. Otherwise their morals are not becoming worse.

FROG LAKE BAND, NOS. 121 AND 122.

There are two reserves in the neighbourhood of Frog lake, Oonecpowhayo, No. 121, and Puskeeahkeewein, No. 122, neither of which has many Indians living on it, and they are treated as one band.

Nation.—The members of these bands belong to the Cree nation.

Reserves.—The reserves are both situated on the western, southern and eastern shores of Frog lake. The area of Oonecpowhayo reserve is 21,120 acres, of a rolling character, well wooded with spruce and poplar. In the open parts the pasture is good, but hay swamps are scarce. The soil is of a rich, sandy loam.

The area of Puskeeahkeewein reserve is 25,600 acres, and in parts well timbered with spruce and poplar; it also has a large area of land overgrown with willows, very

moist except in dry seasons. In open places the pasture is good, and there are some hay swamps, which, however, are generally too wet to allow the hay to be cut, except around the edges.

Population.—The population of Ooneepowhayo band is 52, and of Puskeeahkeewein 23.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good throughout the year; no epidemics have visited them, and they keep their premises clean and tidy.

Occupations.—They are not ambitious farmers, but attend fairly well to their cattle, and at hay-time have to work to get sufficient hay for requirements. Like other Indians, this year they have spent much of their time hunting, especially during the months open for killing muskrats. Those in a position to undertake it, often get work freighting for settlers and traders.

Buildings.—There is an improvement in their buildings, they being better prepared for the winter, and their houses better equipped and kept cleaner. Two new houses are in course of erection.

Stock.—As on other reserves, their cattle are of a noticeably good grade. So far as feeding and watering are concerned, the cattle are well attended to, but there is room for improvement in respect to shelter.

Farm Implements.—They are well equipped with wagons, sleighs, mowers, rakes and all haymaking requirements, and have ploughs and harrows sufficient for the amount of farming they undertake.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a law-abiding and well-behaved class, and are not so much open to the temptation to drink as the Onion Lake Indians. They have been comfortable throughout the year, and have not required much assistance from the department.

Temperance and Morality.—I have not had any trouble with them in regard to the use of liquor, and in other respects their morals are fairly good.

KEEHEEWIN BAND, NO. 123.

Nation.—This band of Indians belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This is a prettily situated reserve in a valley on the north side of the Moose hills, in township 59, range 6, about 30 miles northwest of Frog lake. Poplar and spruce are plentiful, pasture is excellent, water and hay-lands plentiful, and the soil is a rich sandy loam; the only hindrance to its being an ideal farming spot, is that the locality is subject to early frosts. It is, however, admirably adapted to cattle-raising.

Population.—The population of this band is 179.

Health and Sanitation.—This band compares very favourably with most of the bands in this country, in health, particularly the young men; among the old there are some long standing cases of sickness, but on the whole the band is healthy. There have not been any epidemics this past year; they have been quite comfortable and have required very little assistance from the department. They keep their houses fairly clean, and each spring clean outside and burn the rubbish collected throughout the long winter.

Occupations.—They have not yet taken extensively to farming, still every year finds a little more new land broken. When once hay-making commences, they are generally busy making hay, gathering in their little crops and getting their houses and stables in proper order, until winter sets in, and then the work is feeding cattle, hunting and fishing, and an occasional trip freighting.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve are small but warm and comfortable in the winter; not many of them are occupied in the summer. A few new houses have been put up, of log walls and pole roofs. The Indians have cut a number of logs on

the reserve, and, to some extent assisted by the department, it is expected that a steam engine will be purchased, and, with machinery already at the mill at Onion Lake, will be placed on the reserve, and lumber and shinglts sawn for the Indians; when it is hoped that houses of a better class will be erected.

Farm Implements.—For the amount of farming to which they so far have attained, they have implements sufficient; they are also well supplied with wagons and sleighs, and mowers and rakes.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and have been in good circumstances throughout the year, not so much from industries followed, as from the number of muskrat pelts sold at advanced prices.

Temperance and Morality.—Being further removed from places where liquor can be procured, its use is not suspected on the reserve, and in every respect they seem to conduct thtmselves creditably.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 149.

Tribe or Nation.—This band bears the name of the tribe to which it belongs, namely, the Chipewyan, but is generally spoken of as the Cold Lake band.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated about 6 miles southwest of Cold lake; and about 7 miles west of the fourth meridian; it contains an area of 47,720 acres. The only objection to its being an ideal spot for farming, is its proneness to early frosts; the soil is rich and there are some nice open places that would make excellent farms, were there not the disadvantage mentioned. It is, however, admirably adapted for cattle-raising, pasture and hay is luxuriant, water plentiful and shade abundant. The southwestern portion of the reserve is thickly wooded with spruce and poplar.

Population.—The population of the band is 284.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has not been so good this year as usual; there have not been any epidemics, but the children have been very susceptible to colds, which in many cases have developed into chest trouble, eventually causing death. Some hopeless cases of long standing have died.

The heads of families submit more readily to the vaccination of their children than any other of the bands, but are less tractable in the way of keeping their houses clean and well ventilated.

Occupations.—The department has withheld no encouragement to these hunting Indians to become farmers, which was thought most expedient on account of the fall off in the hunt of late years, and in view of the consequent want that it was considered was bound to follow; but, unfortunately for the success of the farming enterprise, this year has been an unusually good one for hunters, this making it impossible to wean any one absolutely from following the old mode of living, although one or two have attempted to follow both without making any progress in farming. Hunting has been their chief occupation; several have been employed on surveys, and in winter good wages were made by those fishing for white men engaged in that industry at Cold lake.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are a little larger than on the other reserves, and are more substantially and better built. The stables and other shelters for cattle are in some instances better than on other reserves.

Stock.—These Indians do not attempt much stock-raising, and the grade of the animals they do own is not so good as that on the other reserves; but, for the past four years thoroughbred bulls have been given them, and a marked improvement is noticeable among the young stock.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient for the amount of work they so far have shown signs of being likely to accomplish, but authority has been granted for the purchase of more implements, if they can be turned to good account.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are naturally indolent, except in matters pertaining to hunting, and by holding to their old course this year, they

have found it more directly profitable than they would have found farming, the hunt having been good and the prices for furs unusually high. A farmer has been appointed to reside with them, and he being in constant touch with them, and a man acquainted with their ways and language, it is very possible that the Chipewyans may yet turn out to be successful farmers.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance is not a fault with them, although it is known that liquor sometimes finds its way into the reserve. The chief men uphold morality at their meetings, and, generally speaking, they cannot be called an immoral band.

ISLAND LAKE BAND.

Since my last annual report a new band has been placed on our records; the members are mostly Indians who had not taken their annuities since the year the treaty was made with them, at Fort Pitt in 1876, or the year after, and who have been gradually reinstated with other bands, but who now, finding themselves strong in number, and most of them living in the neighbourhood of Island lake, it has been thought well to show them separately, and it is intended ere long to have a reserve surveyed for them. Their claims for arrears of payment of annuities have been recognized by the department, a number of which have been paid during the past year.

I have, &c.,

W. SIBBALD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
PAS AGENCY,
THE PAS, April 2, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1910, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

CHEMAWAWIN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Saskatchewan river, at the west end of Cedar lake, and has an area of 3,010·93 acres. It is well timbered with poplar, tamarack, birch, and in places with spruce timber of fair quality and size; a quantity of hay can also be cut; the soil is good, but stony with limestone formation.

Population.—The band numbers 143 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been very good during the year.

Occupations.—The Indians here live by fishing and trapping. Cedar lake furnishes them with whitefish, pickerel and sturgeon, for their own use, and jackfish with other rough fish, feed for their dogs. The fur hunt has been very good, the demand for muskrat-skins and the prices paid for them high. The Indians have, therefore, had a profitable season.

Buildings.—A few new houses have been built, and, while in some cases, these are larger than the old ones, there is room for improvement; the greater part of the buildings on this reserve are too small and overcrowded.

Characteristics and Progress.—Owing to the manner in which these people have to earn their living, there is little, if any, progress to report, further than as the prices paid for furs have been higher than usual, they live better than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—I have heard of no complaints against them in these respects.

MOOSE LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the west side of Moose lake; a large island also forms part of the reserve, which, together with a hay reserve, forms an area of 3,663 acres; there is some good building timber on this reserve, also swamp and hay lands, the soil is good in places, but rocky.

Population.—The band numbers 119 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of two chronic cases of tuberculosis, the general health of the band has been good; the majority of the dwellings have been whitewashed, and the refuse around the premises gathered up and burned.

Occupations.—These Indians live by hunting and fishing; the latter has been very good. The hunting of muskrats, which are plentiful in this district, has enabled them to make a better living than usual.

Buildings.—Several new houses have been built, and these are an improvement on their former homes; a kiln of lime was also burned, and many of the Indians have whitewashed their houses inside and out, adding to the appearance of the buildings.

Stock.—The few cattle that the band owns have come through the winter in good condition and with fodder to spare, an unusual thing on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—While the progress of these Indians is naturally slow, yet one can see an improvement in their condition. They are a peaceable people, and give no trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been no case of intemperance brought to my knowledge, and their morals are fair.

PAS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated partly on both sides of the Saskatchewan river, also at the mouth of the Carrot river; they also have a timber limit on the Carrot river, and a fishing station on Clearwater lake, making a total area of 7,610 acres. Part of the reserve is covered with small-sized timber; there is also a good deal of swamp-land, where in favourable years a quantity of hay can be cut; this depends a good deal on the state of the river, which sometimes floods the low lands.

Population.—The band numbers 417 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good, and there has not been any sickness of an epidemic nature. Dr. Larose, the medical attendant, who resides at the Pas, discharges his duties in a conscientious manner, but the result of his work is in many cases nullified by the Indian's utter disregard of the most elementary sanitary rules. The garbage is gathered up and burned, and many whitewash their houses.

Occupations.—The Indians here are nearly all trappers, and furs being at such a high price, enhanced by competition, they have been able to live in comfort. There has been but little fishing done, only what they required for their own use. The gardens and potato patches have yielded good returns. The small saw-mill controlled

by this band has been of great benefit to them; they have cut about 150,000 feet of lumber, a goodly part of which was used by them in the construction of new dwellings.

Stock.—The cattle came through in good order. A large quantity of hay was put up and the winter was so short that they had considerable hay over, which they sold. Ten head of Hereford heifers were purchased last fall, which the band paid for out of their land money.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are law-abiding, and industrious in their own way: a certain improvement can be noticed in these people, and the neat and tidy appearance of both the men and women is often remarked by strangers coming in, in fact this remark applies to all the Indians of this agency.

Temperance and Morality.—A case of intoxication was brought before me, the offender pleaded guilty and was fined. The morals of this band compare favourably with others in the same situation.

SHOAL LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Carrot river, and contains 2,237 acres. The soil is good, and there is a quantity of fine spruce timber on it; a quantity of hay can also be cut.

Population.—This band numbers 74 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good, as in other places. The refuse around the houses has been gathered up and burned. Some have also whitewashed their houses inside and out.

Occupations.—These Indians are all hunters and have made an excellent winter's work, prices of furs being in excess of other years; they also killed a number of moose for their own use. The crop of potatoes has been very good and they expect to have a quantity over.

Buildings.—The houses are in good condition, and, owing to the proximity of good building timber, they have no difficulty in procuring good house logs; the only drawback is in securing lumber, which has to be either brought from Prince Albert or the Pas, which is costly in either case.

Stock.—The cattle came through the winter in good order and they had plenty of hay. The stables were comfortable and the animals well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people, living as they do, have not much opportunity to show any improvement, but continue to live in accordance with their conditions. They are well disposed and quiet.

Temperance and Morality.—The people here are temperate and their morals are good.

RED EARTH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is a mixture of the Saulteaux and Swampy Cree tribes.

Reserve.—They have two reserves, one on the Carrot river, 15 miles up stream from Shoal lake, with an area of 2,040 acres, and the other on the Red Earth creek containing 2,711·64 acres, making a total of 4,751·64 acres. A large portion of this land is wet and swampy, covered with small timber, scrub, and a little hay. The soil in the immediate vicinity of the village is good.

Population.—The band numbers 122 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good during the year, the refuse gathered up and burned, and many of the houses whitewashed inside and out.

Occupations.—Like the Indians of Shoal Lake, these Indians live by the hunt, which this year has been very successful; they have also kept themselves supplied

with moose meat, and fish for their dogs. A quantity of potatoes has been grown on this reserve, which has been a valuable addition to their food-supply.

Buildings.—Their houses are comfortable, but small; the dwellings erected this year are somewhat better, and there is the same difficulty here with regard to obtaining lumber as at Shoal Lake.

Stock.—Their cattle were well housed and fed, they had a quantity of hay over and the stock was in good condition. They also have a few good ponies, which they use in the winter to haul hay and fire-wood, and which they also use on the mowers.

Characteristics and Progress.—Although progress is difficult owing to the lack of natural advantages and to their mode of living, still they seem anxious to take advantage of any chance by which they can improve their condition; they are law-abiding and give no trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

CUMBERLAND BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Cumberland lake. It has an area of 1,883·17 acres; the soil is of poor quality, stony, swampy, and in parts covered with scrub. There is a quantity of good building timber.

Population.—The band numbers 148 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band during the year has been good.

Occupations.—The greater part of the band earn their living by hunting, which has been very good, the prices paid for furs of all kinds has been very high; very little fishing has been done, barely sufficient for their own needs. A number of these people work on the York boats during the summer and earn good wages.

Buildings.—The houses are small and crowded. As the Indians are away at their hunting grounds during the winter and live for the most part in tents during the summer, the houses on the reserve are of a poor class, and serve only as shelter while living on the reserve; there are, however, about six very good houses, whose owners live more or less at home.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is no visible progress in the condition of these people, owing to their nomadic habits; but they make a good living and seem satisfied to be as they are; they are respectful and obey the laws.

Temperance and Morality.—I have heard no complaints with regard to them in these respects.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Three members of the Pas band have been appointed as constables on the reserve; they are keen in the discharge of thir duties, and do a great deal of good in a preventive way. Corporal Munday, of the R.N.W.M. Police, is still in charge here and exercises a vigilant supervision, which is appreciated by all.

I have, &c.,

FRED. FISCHER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
PELLY AGENCY,
KAMSACK, April 11, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for this agency, for the year ended March 31, 1910.

The Pelly agency consists of four reserves, Coté, No. 64; the Key, No. 65; Keeseekoose, No. 66; and Valley River, No. 63A.

COTÉ BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve contains about 30 square miles and is situated 2 miles north of Kamsack, a town on the Canadian Northern railway. The land is rolling and is covered with poplar and willow bluffs, interspersed with openings of good farm and hay lands.

Population.—There were 254 souls at the last census.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no serious epidemic on the reserve this year, pneumonia and tuberculosis being the chief cause of deaths. Dr. J. I. Wallace, the local medical officer, has charge of this reserve, and has done everything possible to aid the Indians both by treatment and advice as to sanitation, food and clothing, and good results are to be observed.

Occupations.—The Indians have done very much better in farming than heretofore, both in quantity farmed and in style of farming. They are starting in again this year with better prospects and renewed energy, and much better results are promised. Some still continue the old life of hunting and fishing, but with less success than previously, which has a tendency to keep the ones now farming in better heart to continue.

Buildings.—Several new houses of a much better kind have been built this year, and a general improvement is noted.

Stock.—The live stock has wintered well and very few losses have to be reported.

Farm Implements—These Indians are well supplied with the necessary implements from their own purchases and are, as the need arises, buying more.

Characteristics and Progress.—This has been the best year these Indians have had for some time. Crops were exceptionally good, and grain sold at high prices so that all were enabled to make all necessary purchases of clothing, food, implements, and horses, as well as improve their holdings.

Temperance and Morality.—A decided change is noticed in drinking on this reserve. There is very little trouble now from drinking or immorality.

THE KEY BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians also are Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve contains about 20 square miles, and is situated about 3 miles west of Fort Pelly and about 20 miles northwest of Kamsack. The land is very rolling, having also some tamarack and spruce on it. A large part of it is covered with poplar bluffs, but has some good openings suitable for farming.

Population.—The last census showed 87 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good during the year. Dr. Wallace also attends to all calls from these people.

Occupations.—Very little farming has been done here, but a few young men have started in now and seem to be desirous of doing better. Most of these Indians are hunters.

Buildings.—Much improvement is noticeable in buildings on this reserve in size, class and number of houses. The good building material on the reserve has aided in this work very much.

Stock.—The stock wintered in good condition with few losses.

Farm Implements.—The young men here are gradually getting for themselves all the necessary implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—A large number of this band continue to hunt, but a few young men are settling down to farm.

Temperance and Morality.—Very little intemperance or immorality is reported from this reserve.

KEESEEKOOSE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians also are Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve lies between the Assiniboine river and the Duck mountains, about 9 miles north of Kamsack. It contains about 17 square miles. The reserve has good farm and hay lands as well as large bluffs of good wood.

Population.—At the last census there were 142 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—No serious sickness of any kind was found this year. The usual coughs and colds with a few cases of pneumonia and tuberculosis were the only illness. Dr. Wallace very ably cared for this reserve also.

Occupations.—Much more farming is being done here than previously, and more interest is taken in the work. Several, however, continue to hunt as before.

Buildings.—Several new buildings, of a better kind, have been built this year and many improvements in general are noticeable.

Stock.—The live stock has wintered well with few losses.

Farm Implements.—This band has, with its own efforts, been able to buy all the necessary implements for farming.

Characteristics and Progress.—A great deal of improvement has been made by this band in farming and work connected therewith, and prospects look better for the future.

Temperance and Morality.—Very little drinking or the attendant immorality has been reported this year.

Valley River reserve will be reported on separately by Overseer Chard.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The year has been a good one financially, good crops were the rule and good prices prevailed. More new land has been broken and, especially on Coté and Keeseekoose reserves, a better sample of farming is being done, with a fair percentage of summerfallow, which we trust will produce such results as will encourage these Indians to continue their extra efforts to farm more and better.

These Indians also had about 100 head of cattle to sell and for their own use, good prices were also obtained for these. A large number of the Indians are of their own free will buying heifers to keep up the herd, which is encouraging. Generally speaking, there has been considerable improvement in the whole agency, which is very gratifying. Prospects of good progress are better than at any time previous.

I have, &c.,

W. G. BLEWETT,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
QU'APPELLE AGENCY,
AVONHURST, May 5, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on matters in connection with this agency for the year ended March 31, 1910.

The Qu'Appelle agency consists of four reserves, which are: Piapot, No. 75; Muscowpetung, No. 80; Pasqua, No. 79; and Standing Buffalo, No. 78.

PIAPOT BAND, NO. 75.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band, with but few exceptions, belong to the Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 32 miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle. It comprises township 20, and part of 21, range 18, west of the second meridian, and contains about 50 square miles. The soil is a sandy loam, somewhat stony, and badly broken with sloughs and coulees. This land produces an average crop, which matures early. There is an abundance of hay in the Qu'Appelle valley. This reserve is fairly well wooded with small poplar.

Population.—The population of this band is 158.

Health and Sanitation.—Apart from a few cases of scrofula and consumption, and a mild form of measles, which broke out amongst some of the children, but from which no fatalities occurred, these Indians during the past year have enjoyed good health. On the whole they keep their premises clean.

Occupations.—Cattle-raising and farming are the principal industries on this reserve. These Indians put up a sufficient quantity of hay for their stock as well as a good supply for sale, which, added to the sale of wood, increases their income to quite an extent.

Buildings.—A steady improvement is being made in the class of dwellings on this reserve. The mud roof is gradually disappearing and being replaced by lumber and shingles. Their stables are built of pole-wall frames packed with straw or sod, and sod roof. They are large and comfortable and kept fairly clean.

Stock.—These Indians have a large herd of cattle, of which they take good care, and from which a large percentage of their living is derived, both from the sale of beef cattle, and that beefed for their own use, over and above which their herd is increasing.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are fairly well supplied with farm implements, owning as well a quarter interest in a threshing outfit. They take only fair care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are fairly industrious, law-abiding, and are gradually making better provision for themselves.

Temperance and Morality.—One case of immorality was reported and prosecuted on this reserve during the year. No cases of intemperance were reported. These Indians have not a very high standard of morals.

MUSCOWPETUNG BAND, NO. 80.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are of the Cree and Saulteaux tribes.

Reserve.—This reserve is bounded on the west by Piapot reserve, on the north by the Qu'Appelle river, and on the east by Pasqua reserve. The soil of this reserve is of the same nature as Piapot's, only heavier, and produces good crops. There is a plentiful hay-supply to be had in the Qu'Appelle valley. The reserve is well wooded with poplar.

Population.—The population of this band is 81 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians do not enjoy very good health. Consumption and scrofula are fairly prevalent. There is a large percentage of old people in this band, and they cling to the old mode of living, making it difficult to get them to take any sanitary precautions.

Occupations.—Cattle-raising, farming, putting up hay for stock and sale, and selling wood, are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—With few exceptions, the dwellings on this reserve are small and poorly ventilated. The stables are large and comfortable, and built of pole frames packed with straw or sod, and sod roofs.

Stock.—This band has a good-sized herd, of which they take fair care. A large percentage of their income is derived from their cattle.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm implements, but neglect to take very good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are not of a very progressive type. This is partially accounted for by the large percentage of old people, who are either unable to work or cling to the old life of hunting and fishing.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance or immorality were reported during the year.

PASQUA BAND, No. 79.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band belong principally to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve lies about 6 miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle, and is bounded on the west by Muscowpetung reserve, and on the north by the Qu'Appelle river and lakes. It is fairly open land. The soil is first-class, and well wooded with good-sized poplar. A splendid supply of hay for their requirements is obtainable.

Population.—The population of this band is 131.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band during the year has been good. In nearly every case the houses on this reserve are kept neat and clean.

Occupations.—Farming and cattle-raising are the principal industries on this reserve. A large quantity of wood is sold, for which there is always a good market.

Buildings.—On the whole the dwellings on this reserve are of a good class. Very few of the old mud roofs now remain. The stables are principally built of logs with sod roofs. These are comfortable, and kept fairly well.

Stock.—These Indians have a large herd of cattle, and in most cases they are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—In nearly every case these Indians are well supplied with farm implements, and with few exceptions take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, these Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are steadily making provision for their future wants. They have one-fourth interest in a threshing outfit.

Temperance and Morality.—Only two cases of intemperance were reported during the year. A marked improvement in the conduct of the Indians has been noted during the year. No cases of immorality were reported.

STANDING BUFFALO BAND, NO. 78.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Sioux or Dakota tribe. They do not draw treaty money here.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 21 and 22, range 14, west of the 2nd meridian, bounded on the south by the Qu'Appelle lakes, and is about 6 miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle. The land is pretty well broken up with small poplar bluffs. The soil is a sandy loam, high, and early maturing.

Population.—The population of this band is about 180.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are naturally of a healthy and robust constitution. A few cases of measles were reported among the children. Heavy colds, which in one or two cases developed into pneumonia with fatal results, were traced to the custom of visiting at New Year's. The weather was very severe, and the extreme changes to which the children were subjected were directly responsible. The Indians keep their houses and surrounding premises neat and clean.

Occupations.—These Indians depend almost entirely on their farming operation, and wages earned outside. The cattle industry is not a very large thing with them.

Buildings.—A number of the dwellings on this reserve are one and a half stories high, built of logs or lumber, with shingled roof. They are large, well lighted and ventilated. The stables are log with sod roof.

Stock.—Only a small herd of cattle are kept on this reserve owing to the lack of pasture, and difficulty in securing hay. What cattle they have are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well suplied with farm implements, and in most cases good care is taken of them. They own a quarter interest in a threshing outfit.

Characteristics and Progress.—With few exceptions, these Indians are very industrious, law-abiding, and progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—One case of intemperance and one of immorality were reported during the year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the year the conduct of the Indians on the whole has been very good, a marked decrease of crime has been noted. This is accounted for to a great extent by the establishing of agency headquarters on Pasqua reserve, thereby affording a closer supervision of the Indians.

The crop yields were lowered to a great extent by blight caused by very hot and dry weather just as the grain blossomed.

On the whole the cattle were wintered well. No losses from lack of care were reported.

A very successful sale of some 17,933 acres of the Muscowpetung reserve, surrendered in January, 1909, was held last fall, at which very good prices were realized.

I have, &c.,

H. NICHOL,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY,
KUTAWA, April 11, 1910

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with a statistical statement and inventory of all government property under my charge for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

Five reserves are included in the Touchwood agency, namely: Muscowequans, No. 85; George Gordon's, No. 86; Day Star's, No. 87; Poorman's, No. 88, and Fishing Lake, No. 89.

The agency headquarters are situated on section 16, township 28, range 16, west of the 2nd meridian on the old Carlton trail. The nearest railway station is Punnichy on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, which is about 6 miles southwest of the agency.

The government telegraph office, Kutawa, and the post office of the same name are situated near by.

There are two boarding schools and two day schools included in this agency.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BAND, NO. 85.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 10 miles southeast of the agency headquarters. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway runs through the reserve, and a siding named Mostyn is located thereon. The soil is a rich clay loam, which is very productive.

The natural features of this reserve are rolling prairie, badly broken with small lakes, sloughs and bluffs. The western end of the reserve is covered with a heavy growth of poplar.

The natural features of this reserve render it more suitable for mixed farming than for extensive grain-raising.

Population.—The population of the band is 143.

Health and Sanitation.—There were two deaths during the year, a woman and her child, both from consumption. The general health of the band is good. They live under canvas during the summer months, and the rubbish which collects around their winter quarters is raked up and burned each spring.

Occupations.—These Indians derive their support from various means. They are natural hunters and would prefer to follow that occupation, and do so to a considerable extent during the fall and spring months.

They made a good living during the winter from the sale of fire-wood and willow posts.

Their grain crop last season consisted of 8,760 bushels of oats and 132 bushels of barley. They shipped three car-loads of oats, which netted them $1,537.05, and they will have some to sell after seeding.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve are, with two exceptions, of the mud roof class. They are only used during the winter months and appear to suit this band's idea of comfort.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are a good grade of Shorthorns.

An ample supply of hay was secured for use during the winter and the cattle came through in good order.

Farm Implements.—This band is fairly equipped with farm implements, which are added to as required.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians will have about one-third more acreage under crop this year than they had last season. Generally speaking, they are not naturally of a progressive disposition.

Their children attend the Muscowequan boarding school, which is located adjacent to the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaints of intemperance or immorality were made against any member of this band during the past year.

GEORGE GORDON'S BAND, NO. 86.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Little Touchwood Hills and comprises an area of 35,456 acres. About one-half of it is covered with poplar bush and the remainder is very rough and stony and badly broken with sloughs. The land is difficult to bring under cultivation, and small fields are the rule. The soil is a warm clay, which produces a rapid growth and matures grain early.

Tribe.—The Indians belonging to this band are Crees, Saulteaux and Scotch half-breeds.

Population.—The population of this band is 210.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band is improving. There was an outbreak of measles on the reserve during the winter, but only one death took place from this cause.

The increased health of this band is owing to care taken to observe strict sanitary precautions and close medical supervision.

Occupations.—The members of this band derive their support from various sources, the chief amongst which are farming and cattle-raising, hunting, doing carpenter work, working for settlers and the sale of fire-wood. They make a fair living, are self-supporting and keep free from debt.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve are of a good class, one and a half stories high with shingled roofs. They are roomy and comfortable, are almost without exception kept scrupulously clean. Some of these houses are well furnished and tastefully decorated.

Stock.—This band owns a large herd of cattle, which are well cared for. They derive more benefit from their stock than Indians in general, inasmuch as nearly all of them keep milch cows all the year round, the product of which forms a wholesome addition to their food-supplies.

Farm Implements.—This band is fairly well equipped with farm implements, which are added to as required. They own their threshing-machine. An ex-pupil of the Elkhorn industrial school acts as engineer and blacksmith.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are no large individual farmers on the reserve, owing to the rough nature of the land; they however are bringing more land gradually under cultivation. They nearly all occupy their houses during the summer months. A number of them are starting to raise poultry and many of the homes present a thrifty appearance. Their children mostly attend the Gordon boarding school, which is located on the reserve. They maintain their own church, which is well attended.

Temperance and Morality.—One case of intemperance had to be dealt with during the year.

DAY STAR'S BAND, NO. 87.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Big Touchwood hills about 8 miles north of the agency headquarters, and comprises an area of 15,360 acres.

This reserve is nearly all covered with a growth of poplar and willow bush. A few small openings occur at the southeast corner, at which point the Indians are conducting their farming operations. The soil is a rich black loam which produces good crops of oats or barley.

Tribe.—The Indians belong to the Cree tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is 80.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is not very good. There is a strong tendency towards consumption among nearly all the families and as a rule when any of them are attacked by any illness of a weakening nature, it develops into consumption.

Their houses are kept clean and the sanitary precautions as prescribed by the department are followed as far as possible. They live in large teepees during the summer months.

Occupations.—Their main occupations are hunting, trapping, digging senega-root, sale of fire-wood and hay, and caring for their cattle.

Their farming operations are not very extensive, as their reserve contains very little open land.

Buildings.—Their houses are all one-story log buildings with sod roofs. They are large and roomy and are kept very clean.

Stock.—They have a nice herd of good grade Shorthorns. These cattle are well cared for during the winter. An ample supply of hay was secured for all requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians with one or two exceptions cannot be characterized as being of a progressive nature. They are fairly clean in their habits, but require constant urging in order to get them to work.

They are very much interested in their day school and deserve commendation for the manner in which they afford their children facilities for attending.

Temperance and Morality.—This band in the past has been considered very moral and law-abiding.

POORMAN'S BAND, NO. 88.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 8 miles northwest of the agency headquarters, and about 5 miles from the town of Raymore on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. It comprises an area of 27,200 acres, the greater portion of which is rolling prairie, broken with hay sloughs and willow scrub. The soil is a clay loam and the reserve is well adapted for mixed farming.

Tribe.—The Indians belonging to this band are Crees.

Population.—The population of this band is 111.

Health and Sanitation.—There were several cases of measles on this reserve during the winter, but all recovered.

The general health was fairly good during the year.

Marked progress was noted in the comfort of their houses, which were kept much cleaner than formerly. They live under canvas during the summer months and before leaving their houses all rubbish is cleaned up and burned.

Occupations.—Apart from their farming and stock-raising these Indians find occupation in working for settlers, hunting and getting out fire-wood for sale.

Buildings.—The houses with one exception are all one-story buildings, roofed with poles and sod.

There is a marked improvement in the size of the houses on this reserve and the manner in which they are kept.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are improving in quality. Three Shorthorn bulls were placed with the herd during the past year.

An ample supply of hay was secured and the cattle came through the winter in good order.

Farm Implements.—The Indians are fairly well equipped with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are steadily extending their farming operations and there are a few individuals who are making very creditable progress.

Jim Asapase, an ex-pupil of Gordon's boarding school, broke in a yoke of steers of his own raising and took up a location apart from the rest of the band and he has now over 50 acres of land ready for crop this season.

William Favel, who had only 10 acres under cultivation five years ago, has now 125 acres. He also has a good house, which is well furnished, owns his own threshing-machine, with which he has done the threshing for the Day Star and Poorman bands. He is well equipped with farming implements such as mower, rake, binder, two wagons, disk drill, &c., and only owes $125 on his machinery. Willie has nearly 1,000 bushels of oats on hand in his granary.

A number of the young men on this reserve have broken in steers to work, which will enable them to make a start at farming during the coming season.

A number of children attend the Gordon and Muscowequan boarding schools.

Temperance and Morality.—Two convictions were made during the year for intemperance; these are the first I have had, and I am afraid that they will give trouble in this respect, owing to their close proximity to the railway.

They are considered to be moral.

FISHING LAKE BAND, NO. 89.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 50 miles northeast from the agency headquarters on the Canadian Northern railway, which has a siding named Kylemore, located on the reserve.

The reserve originally comprised an area of 22,080 acres; a portion of this was surrendered, but is not yet sold.

There is some fine farming land on this reserve and sufficient wood and hay lands as well for the requirements of the band.

A portion of the Fishing lake is included in the reserve. The lake is well stocked with jack-fish, which form a valuable source of food-supply.

Tribe.—These Indians are Saulteaux.

Population.—The population of this band is 113.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band, generally speaking, has been good. There was only one death during the year.

As the members of this band do a good deal of hunting during the winter months, they practically live under canvas all the year round. A few of them occupy their houses, which are well built and comfortable, although small.

Occupations.—Hunting during the season is the main occupation of these Indians. They also add to their income by fishing, selling wood and working out at threshing, &c.

Buildings.—Their houses are, with one exception, roofed with thatch, and a few with poles and sod.

The exception is a house built by Maymay, which has an upstairs, a shingled roof, and is sided up on the outside with lumber.

Stock.—Their cattle were well cared for during the winter, and they had an ample supply of hay.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly well equipped with farm implements, which will be added to as required.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians harvested their first grain crop last fall. They had 85 acres of wheat, which averaged 36½ bushels per acre—thresher's measure. Their wheat graded 3 Northern.

They broke up 95 acres of new land, which was disked and prepared in the fall. They also ploughed and harrowed their stubble before the ground froze up.

The successful results of their first crop has had the effect of stimulating others with the desire to start farming.

I found a marked improvement in the manner of housekeeping, which has been obtained by the efforts of the farm instructor.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases were reported from this band for intoxication or immorality.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The spring of 1909 opened up very late, which somewhat limited the acreage seeded to grain. However, the weather during the growing season was very favourable and we had no early frosts, which enabled the farmers to harvest their grain in good condition.

The successful results of last year's crop have had the effect of arousing a keener interest amongst the Indians in farming, and we are looking forward in anticipation of a good season's work.

I have, &c.,

W. MURISON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
PRINCE ALBERT, April 25, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the inspection of Indian agencies and reserves for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

CARLTON AGENCY.

The Carlton agency was visited several times during the year.

The staff includes: T. A. Borthwick, agent; T. Eastwood Jackson, clerk; Miss Rose Hourie, assistant clerk; Dr. G. W. Beaver, medical attendant; John McKenzie, miller and engineer; Albert Bear, teamster and interpreter; John Dreaver, labourer; G. B. Isbister, J. Beverley, R. Campbell and J. C. McLeod, farmers; and J. R. Settee as overseer of the Montreal Lake band.

The agency headquarters are on Mistawasis reserve; and the agent has personal supervision of this and the Muskeg Lake reserves, in addition to the general oversight of the agency.

Farming has been attended with very fair results during the past year, and the aggregate yield of grain was something over 26,000 bushels. Over 300 acres of new land has been broken and 200 acres fallowed, and as the working teams have come through the winter in good condition, and there is a good supply of feed on hand, the prospects are that the acreage of crop will this season be largely increased.

The farming equipment of all the bands is rather complete, and for the most part now all the Indians who live by farming have individually all the teams and implements they actually require. In procuring these they have in a few instances gone rather heavily into debt, but as a rule they have the means of paying, and are meeting their payments regularly.

Increased attention is being given to the methods of cultivation and to the cleanness and quality of the seed employed, and last season's crop, though the yield was small relatively to the surrounding district, gave on the average a good marketable grade of grain.

The stock came through the winter of 1908-9 in poor condition, and farming operations were seriously hindered through the poverty of the working teams and the scarcity of feed. There was also a considerable loss of cattle, which was heaviest on the Sturgeon Lake reserve.

The past winter has been one of the mildest on record, the feeding season has been short, and there has been, in consequence, practically no loss of cattle.

A few large and comfortable dwellings have been built, as well as a few new sod-roofed shanties.

Some improvements have been made to stables and other outbuildings, and a large extent of wire-fencing has been constructed.

There is a noticeable improvement in the food, clothing, and general comfort of the Indians, as well as in cleanliness and other sanitary matters; and I have not known the health of these bands so good in many years as it has been during the past twelve months.

The value of the medical attendance has been materially increased through the appointment to this duty of a resident physician.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

The last general inspection of this agency was made in April, 1909, since which date I have visited only portions of it.

The only change which has occurred in the staff of the agency during the fiscal year was occasioned by the resignation of Mr. J. H. Price, clerk, the place being filled by the transfer of Mr. A. J. Campbell from the position of farmer on Ahtahkakoop's reserve.

The grain crop for the season was not large, amounting to a little less than 19,000 bushels for the entire agency.

A small area was prepared for the present season's crop, namely, 170 acres of breaking and a similar area of summer fallow.

In spite of the smallness of the returns from farming, the Indians are more independent and more civilized in their ways of living than ever before. Their resources are becoming every year more varied, and even those who still live by the fur hunt, as do a considerable proportion of the Kinistino and Nut Lake bands, as well as many of the James Smith's band, make a good livelihood out of the few furs that are still to be had, on account of the higher prices that prevail now as compared with former years.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

Brief visits were made to the Battleford agency in June and March.

The list of employees continued without change throughout the year, except that it was found expedient to dispense with the services of an engineer during the winter months, there being at that season no machinery in operation.

The agency headquarters are situated in the town of Battleford; and the 8 bands included in the agency are located on reserves at various distances ranging from 20 to 100 miles.

The new reserves selected for Moosomin's and Thunderchild's bands are situated respectively 30 miles north and 60 miles northwest from Battleford. Both consist for the most part of fertile land, well adapted for agriculture.

As might be expected, these two bands had no crops last season. The rest of the agency raised 12,500 bushels of grain, of which 9,000 bushels was produced on Poundmaker's and Little Pine's reserves under the direction of one farmer.

The live stock industry has prospered. There has been no serious loss in either of the past two seasons, and the profits to the owners of cattle and horses on the reserves have been good.

The health of the Indians has been exceptionally good, and the birth-rate is considerably in excess of the death-rate.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency have had a prosperous year. The cattle-raising industry, which is well established, has been productive; grain-growing, which, however, is very limited, has been fairly successful; while those who live by hunting, as a large percentage of the population still do, have had a profitable fur hunt.

Hitherto farming has been limited almost exclusively to the reserves adjacent to the agency headquarters. Recently, however, steps have been taken to afford facilities for farming to those dwelling on the outlying reserves who wish to engage in it.

The grain crop of the past season amounted to but 4,600 bushels in all; but it is hoped that the product can be increased far beyond that figure. Nearly 100 acres of new land has been brought under cultivation, while the old land can be made much more productive.

MOOSE WOODS RESERVE.

The Moose Woods reserve is situated on the right bank of the South Saskatchewan river, about 12 miles west of the town of Dundurn.

It was inspected twice during the year, namely, in April and in November.

The reserve is occupied by a band of Sioux, numbering 66 persons, including 17 men, 21 women, and 28 children.

Charles R. Eagle acts as overseer of the band. The duties are not onerous, but are well performed, and he receives a small remuneration for his services.

The health of the band has been excellent. There have been several births and no deaths during the year. Moreover, there has been no sickness nor any call for medical attendance.

Farming is merely beginning on this reserve. Last season's crop amounted to but 20 acres of oats; but it is expected that in the present season it will be considerably more. The want of facilities for threshing accounts for the growing of oats only, as this crop can always be turned to good account, whether threshed or not.

The gardens were a very fair success, the products including potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, onions, pease, and cabbages, in quantities sufficient for the needs of the band, as well as nearly a hundred bushels of corn.

The band owns 90 head of horses, including about 20 foals. They are for the most part a good working class of animal.

Their cattle herds are kept up to their usual strength of about 250 head. They provided all their own beef, and sold 35 three-year-old steers, for which they received the handsome price of $45.60 per head off the grass.

TREATY 10.

On June 22 I left Prince Albert for the purpose of making the annuity payments to the Indians of Treaty 10. I was accompanied by Mr. T. C. Davis, who acted as clerk of payments, while Dr. T. D. Gray, of Humboldt, fulfilled the duties of medical attendant.

On July 5 to 8 payments were made at Ile à la Crosse to the English River, Clear Lake, and Cance Lake bands, the two first-mentioned being composed of Chipewyan Indians and the last of Cree Indians.

These bands occupy a very large district, and one of very varied resources, of which they for the most part have but slight appreciation.

Like the Indians generally throughout Treaty 10, the able-bodied among them earn a livelihood by hunting, while the feebler depend for their food-supply almost solely upon fish. The former make a good living from their occupation, but the latter are at times very hard pressed even for food; not on account of any scarcity of fish in the waters, but owing to the necessity for observing the close season and the difficulties and hardships of fishing during the winter. Relief is required and is at present issued at times, but the quantity may have to be increased.

These bands could make an excellent livelihood by agricultural pursuits if they chose to devote themselves to such employment, as the country is well sheltered, the soil generally fertile, and the rainfall abundant.

On July 12 payments were made at Portage la Loche to a small band of Indians who entered treaty some years ago as a part of the Fort McMurray band, but who live immediately to the west of Lac la Loche, within the limits of Treaty 10.

At Stanley Mission on July 27 and 28 a section of James Roberts' band numbering 200 were paid annuities, and at Lac la Ronge, July 31 to August 4, the remainder of this band, numbering about 300, were paid.

During the year six small reserves, containing in all 13 square miles, have been surveyed for these Indians. These are located at points around Lac la Ronge and at Stanley, and constitute the remainder of the land to which this band is entitled under the treaty, its members having already an interest in reserves set apart some years ago at Montreal lake and on the Little Red river.

Immediately in this locality arable land is limited to small tracts located between ridges of rock. To the south and west the soil is more uniformly fertile, and there is considerable valuable timber.

The climate is not unfavourable to the production of grain and vegetables. Both at Lac la Ronge and Stanley, I saw plots of wheat, oats, and barley, grown from samples of seed supplied, I think, from the Central Experimental farm, which were most promising and were likely to mature properly, although sown only about the middle of May. Garden vegetables at both points showed a most luxuriant growth.

As for the Indians, the only ground hitherto cultivated has been small plots for potatoes, and only a few of these; but now that they have land set apart which they may call their own, it is probable they will give more attention to this matter.

The dwellings of the hunters have, of necessity, been occupied during only a portion of the winter, and little regard has been had for their construction; any kind of rude shelter sufficed, especially as it was liable to be abandoned after being occupied for a season or two. Most of the band will now locate on these reserves, and it is certain that they will provide themselves with better houses, as they have some skill as workmen and are not without ambition.

When I first visited this band, in July, 1897, during the year preceding there had been but 1 death in the band, which then numbered 480 Indians, while there were 21 births. During the past year there were 20 deaths and 23 births. In the former instance the average health had been unusually good; and in the past year, 18 of the 20 who died being children, the large death-rate is accounted for in a measure by an epidemic of whooping-cough which prevailed throughout the region during the winter and spring.

On August 13 I arrived at the south end of Reindeer lake, where payments were made to a few Indians of this locality who were unable to attend payments with their bands.

At Lac du Brochet on August 20 to 25, payments were made to the Lac la Hache and Barren Lands bands, who assemble here from great distances for the purpose.

It was two years since the Barren Lands band had been paid, and during this period there were, in a band of about 250 Indians, only 14 births and no less than 55 deaths.

This band appears to have occupied for many generations past a remote and isolated region lying from 150 to 250 miles to the north and northeast from Lac du Brochet. Furs are plentiful, and the Indians do some trapping in the spring; but during the fall and winter they rely for both food and clothing upon the caribou. From this source as a rule their wants are well provided for; but when, as occasionally happens, they miss the run of the caribou herd, they suffer some degree of privation.

Their habits are less industrious, and their livelihood more precarious, than those of the regular fur hunters; and these circumstances together with close and long-prevailing inter-marriage appear to account in large measure for a very much reduced vitality which seems to characterize them, which in turn accounts for the extraordinary death-rate shown above.

The Lac la Hache band, like the Barren Lands band, to whom reference has just been made, is a Chipewyan people, but with a certain admixture of Cree blood. They occupy the region around Wollaston lake and pursue the fur hunt industriously for a livelihood. They are a class of Indians of tolerably good physique and have a rather favourable health record.

Returning southward, I made the payments to Peter Ballendine's band at Pelican Narrows on September 4 to 8.

This is a band of Cree Indians, numbering over 500 souls. In tribe, numbers, and mode of living they resemble James Roberts' band.

There were during the year 26 births and exactly the same number of deaths. Of the deaths, which are more numerous than usual, 20 are those of children, and several of these were the result of whooping-cough and complications.

As a large section of this band have their home on the Churchill river, in the neighbourhood of Pakatawagan, and are unable to attend payments at Pelican Narrows without the greatest sacrifice, it has been decided by the department to establish a point of payment for these people in their own locality.

The Hudson's Bay Company had the contract for the supply of provisions, clothing, and ammunition throughout Treaty 10. These supplies were delivered according to contract at all points and were satisfactory in every respect.

Leaving Pelican Narrows, which was the last point of payment, on September 9, I reached the Pas on the 18th and Prince Albert on the 25th.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
BALCARRES P.O., April 22, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the different agencies within this inspectorate for the year ended March 31, 1910.

PELLY AGENCY.

This agency was inspected by me between May 13 and 23, and again between December 8 and 11, last.

The staff at the agency was as follows: W. G. Blewett, agent; H. H. Crawford, clerk; J. P. Kinnear, farmer; J. Singoose, interpreter; V. Starling, farmer; J. W. Chard, overseer of Valley River, and J. I. Wallace, medical officer.

I found the office work well up and correct.

At the time of my May visit the cattle had been out for some time and some of them were in very poor condition, no doubt the result of a long drawn out winter. I was surprised to find that the thoroughbred bulls had been turned out with the cattle at this early season. The reason given to me for turning them out was that there was no feed. I instructed the agent to have them brought in at once. I consider the percentage of calves in this agency is much lower than it should be. The Indians here are not good hands with stock, and were it not for the fact that they have ideal country for stock, undoubtedly the best in this inspectorate, with pea vine and other nutritious grasses in abundance, the cattle would never amount to much. The calves and yearlings are stunted by neglect.

There is much room for improvement in the style of farming that the Indians do here. It seems to me that many of them are indifferent, and it appears hard work to get them to persevere. There is altogether too much land left to be prepared in spring that should have been made ready for seed the fall before.

According to statements sent in, Cote band had 57 acres of wheat, which yielded 1,924 bushels; 291 acres of oats, which yielded 14,837 bushels; and 28½ acres of barley, giving 1,006 bushels. There are twenty-four Indians farming in this band.

On Keesekoose reserve the showing is: 22 acres of wheat, yielding 480 bushels; 96 acres oats, yielding 4,351 bushels; and 22 acres of barley, yielding 606 bushels. This crop is divided among ten Indians.

On Key's reserve the band had in about 100 acres.

The crops grown on these reserves are prineipally oats, and it is, perhaps, the best grain to grow, until such time as the Indians learn to complete the preparation of their land in the fall so as to get the seed in earlier in the spring.

Nearly all the Indians of the Coté band have moved on to their own individual quarter sections, on which they have built much better houses than they formerly had. Many of them have started to fence their places. This band has received a great deal of money in the past few years. Some of them have spent it judiciously; others have not.

I found that there was very little indebtedness guaranteed through the office.

The agency buildings and surroundings were, as usual, neat and tidy. A new addition to the stable was built last summer. This makes a very convenient place to house the government bulls during the winter.

The agent had a new straight road cut through the scrub country from the agency headquarters to Kamsack, a distance of 7 miles. This road is a great convenience, not only to the agency and Indians, but to the public at large.

While there has been much more drinking going on here than there should be, there is a falling off in this traffic. The agent is always on the alert for any infringement of the law.

Dr. J. I. Wallace, of Kamsack, is the medical officer of this reserve. He is attentive and painstaking.

VALLEY RIVER BAND.

I cannot say that there has been any improvement in these Indians. It was thought, if these people were given an instructor, oxen, ploughs, &c., it would improve matters at this point. Although there has been a farmer there for two seasons,

the results, from a farming standpoint, amount to nothing. The band has a few cattle, which are not increasing very much, if at all. The Indians hunt, and work in the lumber camps in the winter, and in the spring some of them work on the drive. A few quite comfortable new houses were built last year, and the stabling for the cattle they have is quite good.

The agent is of the opinion that the Indians get all the liquor they want quite easily, but it is most difficult to get a conviction. This reserve is in the province of Manitoba, and we have not the assistance of the R.N.W.M. Police to work on reported cases.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

I inspected this agency twice during the year, the first inspection taking place between June 4 and 8, and the second between December 2 and 4, 1909.

The staff at this agency is as follows: W. S. Grant, agent; L. Grant, clerk; and Jas. Hassan, farmer.

My first visit to this agency was made at a most interesting time. The grain was well up out of the ground, and I was able to see the style of farming that is being done. I am pleased to say the work was first-class and the grain was in early. I have noted decided improvement in this agency for the last three years in the manner in which farming operations have been carried on.

There were 21 Indians farming and they had 926 acres of grain, or in other words an average of 44 acres each. Of the 21 farmers, 9 are graduates of industrial schools, and the agent expected that most of these lads would have substantially increased their cultivated area by fall. I am glad to report that this turned out to be the case, as 20 of these farmers broke 362 acres, fallowed 318 acres and fall ploughed 120 acres, or, in other words: an average of 41 acres was prepared for next year's crop, in addition to part of the land that was in crop last year, which can be cropped again this season. The showing made in the farming line at this agency is all that can be desired.

This band owns a fine herd of cattle, and the percentage of calves is very satisfactory, being 72 per cent.

The thoroughbred bulls are kept up at the agency headquarters all winter and not turned out till well on in the summer.

The Indians had good gardens, and in many cases had ample potatoes and other roots to carry them through the winter.

Quite a number of new houses, of a better style than have been built in the past, were erected during the past year.

The Indians of this band own a steam threshing outfit, which they operate themselves, and last year they threshed out 17,450 bushels of grain, of which 6,900 were wheat and the remainder oats.

There are quite a number of children of school age in this agency who are waiting for a school to be started.

I found the office work well done. The agency horses and other stock were well looked after, and the premises surrounding the government buildings were very neat.

Dr. Bouju is the medical officer for this reserve. He comes when called for.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

I made a general inspection of this agency between July 12 and 31, 1909, as well as a short visit in the fall.

The staff is as follows: M. Millar, agent; G. S. Saywell, clerk; Jas. Sutherland, farmer; L. J. Thornton, farmer; L. Smith, farmer; P. Hourie, interpreter, and H. Cameron, teamster.

I began my inspection in the office, and checked the work to date. I found the storehouse and stock in good order.

The agency buildings and surroundings were very neat. Most of the buildings were painted last year.

The cattle were, of course, running out at the time of my inspection, and I did not see them all. Those that I did see appeared to be in good condition, and the record shows that the natural increase was very fair.

It is to be hoped that the department will send in Durham bulls in the future, as no doubt, they are the most profitable cattle for Indians.

The four bands of this agency had 900 acres in crop last year, which yielded 19,385 bushels of grain. Of this 8,530 bushels were wheat, and the rest oats.

The style of farming carried on on Sakimay's reserve was anything but satisfactory, and it was necessary to make a change of instructors. It is hoped that there will be improvement from now on. A new man has been engaged.

There are a great many foul weeds on this reserve. With Indian farming it is difficult to exterminate them.

I noticed several new houses that were built during the year. The style is an improvement on the old one.

These Indians broke 152 acres last year and summer fallowed 409 acres.

Dr. J. R. Bird, of Whitewood, is the medical officer, and he comes when occasion demands.

Considering the close proximity of these reserves to the neighbouring towns along the lines of railway, north and south, there is very little drinking, as reports forwarded from time to time show.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

I made an inspection of this agency between August 1 and 4, 1909, and a short visit in November.

The staff is as follows: T. Cory, agent; F. C. Millar, clerk; O. B. Williams, farmer; Dr. Bear, medical officer.

I checked the office work and found it well up and correct. The stores on hand agreed with the balances shown on the books.

The buildings and surroundings were in good condition. During the year a new barn was built and the old log one torn down.

The area under crop was much smaller than it was the previous year. The land on many of the fields of this agency was in bad condition, being infested with wild oats, and my opinion is that with the style of Indian farming that is done here there is little hope of getting the land clean.

The 21 Indians farming on this agency had in 132 acres of wheat, which yielded only 2,044 bushels, and 103 acres of oats, which yielded 2,039 bushels, or, in other words, 4,083 bushels off 235 acres of land.

I cannot say that I notice any improvement in these Indians as years pass by. Their farming operations amount to nothing. The total crop for the twenty-one farmers would not be considered a fair crop for one white man. We have a number of Indians in this province who have produced this much grain individually, in fact, some individuals have twice as much.

The Indian houses are poor compared with those on most reserves.

A trained nurse has been engaged to work among the Indians and to give them sanitary instructions, and it is hoped that this will result in good.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.

I visited this agency and made an inspection between October 11 and 20, 1909.

The staff at that time was: Wm. Murison, agent; E. Stanley, clerk; Chas. Pratt, interpreter; Sept. Field, farmer at Fishing Lake; W. B. H. Robinson, farmer

at Muscowequan reserve; W. Pretty, farmer at Gordon's, and W. P. Anderson, farmer at Poorman reserve.

I found the cattle in good condition, but was unable to make a count at that time of the year.

The different bands of this agency had 984 acres of grain, which yielded 30,931 bushels, 7,473 bushels being wheat, and the rest oats. On the five reserves some 246 acres were broken. Little or nothing in this line was done on Muscowequan and Day Star reserves.

I was not at all impressed with the style of farming that is being done on Muscowequan reserve, and there is room for improvement on Poorman reserve. The agent has not had good help in the way of farmers on either of these reserves.

Good work is being done at Fishing Lake. The farmer at this point is energetic, and the result of his efforts is plainly to be seen on this reserve. If he continues to do as well as he has been doing since taking charge, there will be a vast improvement in the condition of these Indians before long. I noticed a few new houses here, the style being an improvement over the old ones.

The new farm buildings on this reserve are very good, and the farmer, being a neat man, had the surroundings in good order.

Last year was the first crop this band had, and it will be seen by the returns that they produced more wheat than any of the other bands in the agency, and also sold quite a few cattle, from which they must have benefited greatly during the past winter.

I have drawn the department's attention to the condition of the agency buildings at this point, and I hope some action will be taken soon, as the houses are beyond repair and hardly fit to live in.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In addition to making the foregoing inspections and visits to agencies, I took during the year surrenders from Key and Keeseekoose reserves in Pelly agency, held sales of Indian lands at Balgonie, Yorkton and Fishing Lake, and inspected the schools in this inspectorate. A separate report covering the schools is being forwarded.

I have, &c.,

W. M. GRAHAM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

OTTAWA, January 24, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I left Ottawa on April 21, last to carry out your instructions for the season's work in the west.

I was delayed owing to the season being backward in the Battleford district, and did not get to work at the subdivision of Thunderchild's and Moosomin reserve until May 17.

I located the new reserve for Moosomin band in townships 47 and 48, ranges 15 and 16, west of the 3rd meridian, and also marked out a reserve for the non-treaty Saulteaux in townships 47 and 48, ranges 16 and 17, west of the 3rd meridian, in compliance with your instructions. I may mention that these latter Indians, Saul-

teaux, seemed very diffident about taking a reserve, and it was only after repeated interviews the agent had with them that they agreed.

I had no little trouble in locating the new reserve for the Thunderchild's band; but finally they agreed to take the land in township 52, range 20, west of the 3rd meridian, with some hay-lands at Turtle lake.

Having completed the subdivision of Thunderchild's and Moosomin's old reserve and located the new ones for these bands, with that for the Saulteaux, I left Battleford district en route for Lac la Ronge, via Prince Albert, to lay out the reserves for the Indians in that district, Treaty No. 10, as per your instructions.

I had some difficulty in arranging for transport from Prince Albert to Lac la Ronge owing to the mining excitement, and was delayed some days on that account.

The Indians in the Lac la Ronge district depend mainly for a livelihood on hunting, fishing, and as boatmen for the traders. During the past season they must have made considerable as guides, &c., to the various exploring parties.

In conclusion I would suggest that the R.N.W.M. Police be asked to place small detachments at Montreal lake and Lac la Ronge, as there is no doubt that considerable illicit whisky has been going into this district; the very fact of the police being in the locality has a beneficial effect for order and decency.

I have, &c.,

J. LESTOCK REID.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
BLACKFOOT AGENCY,
GLEICHEN, April 1, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The Blackfoot reserve, with an area of 470 square miles, is situated just south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, about 50 miles east of Calgary. The Bow river enters the reserve near the northern boundary, runs in a southeasterly direction and leaves the reserve near the southeast corner. Crowfoot creek enters on the northern boundary and empties into the Bow river within 90 miles of the eastern boundary. In the southwestern portion of the reserve the two Arrowhead creeks arise, and, flowing northerly, also empty into the Bow river. On both the north and south sides of the Bow are ridges of sandy dunes.

Some scrub and small timber grow on these sandy dunes and along the rivers and creeks.

The banks average about 150 feet in height; in some places gradually sloping for a mile or so back of the river, but in other places they are quite perpendicular.

The reserve consists not only of the river bed, but at intervals of fertile valleys and plains, covered with scrub or heavy timber. The uplands on both sides of the Bow are rolling prairie, broken in places by ponds, and forming an ideal stock range, at the same time large tracts of as fine farming land as can be found in southern Alberta are situated on both sides of the river running back to the boundary.

Population.—The population of the reserve at annuity payments last November was 768, being a decrease of 34 for the year.

Health and Sanitation.—Outside of a few chronic cases the health of the band has been remarkably good this winter, and I account for this to a very great extent

from the fact that work has been plentiful and they have all been kept busy, particularly at the coal mines, and on account of the location of the different kinds of work they were engaged at, the majority of the band lived in tents.

The usual spring cleaning up and burning of all refuse matter surrounding their dwellings, together with a liberal application of lime-wash, is under way at present.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is a hospital containing two wards at the North Blackfoot camp, a resident doctor and two nurses in charge. The hospital is under the auspices of the Church of England, but open to all Indians on the reserve. They are doing a good work and it is of great benefit to the band.

Progress.—Work of all kinds is plentiful, both on and off the reserve, and as these Indians are not lazy they have earned a large amount during the past year, particularly from the sale of coal at their mines and to the different towns surrounding the reserve. Their revenue from this source alone is upwards of $30,000, then their hay contracts, sale of ponies, beef sales, and earnings from various other sources have placed them in a good position and enabled them to purchase all necessary equipment for doing the work called for.

Temperance and Morality.—I do not think that Indians are any more partial to intoxicants than the average white man; but many young Indians who possibly never tasted liquor in any form, when they meet with unscrupulous characters who prowl around all the towns for no other purpose than to inveigle them into purchasing, have not the moral courage to refuse.

Morality.—So far as I am capable of judging, I consider them as a body moral and law-abiding.

I have, &c.,

J. H. GOODERHAM,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
BLOOD AGENCY,
MACLEOD, June 7, 1910

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910, together with the usual statement of agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property.

Tribe.—The Blood Indians are the principal branch of the Blackfoot nation or family in the great Algonkian linguistic stock. The Blackfoot nation consists of the Blood, Blackfoot and Peigan tribes, located in Alberta, and a subdivison of the latter tribe known as the South Peigans who are United States Indians located in Montana immediately south of the international line. These three tribes with their allies the Gros Ventres and the Sarcees formed the Blackfoot confederacy, a powerful combination which for a century held by force of arms against all comers an extensive territory reaching from the Missouri river north to the Red Deer and from the Rockies east to beyond the Cypress hills. The protection of their vast territory against invasion imposed upon these Indians a life of almost constant warfare with the numerous enemies which surrounded them on all sides and developed in the people a

proud and imperious spirit which after twenty-eight years of reservation life is still the prominent characteristic of the Bloods.

Reserve.—The Blood reserve is situated between the Belly and St. Mary's rivers, and from the forks of these streams runs in a southern direction for about 40 miles to within 14 miles of the international boundary. It contains an area of 540 square miles or some 354,000 acres of splendid land. The two rivers form the boundary line on the north, east and west sides, and furnish an abundant supply of fresh clear water. The south boundary is fenced with a line of barbed wire fencing 15 miles long. There is no building timber upon the reserve, but the river bottoms in places have a fair growth of cotton-wood and willow, which form good shelter for cattle during cold weather. This is the largest Indian reservation in the Dominion.

Population.—The population of the reserve at the annuity payments last November was 1,149, being a decrease of 25 for the year. The birth-rate was 47 per 1,000, and the death-rate 61. The decrease mentioned above includes 9 absentees, leaving a natural decrease of 16.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been fair.

There is a good and commodious hospital on the reserve, sustained by the government and in charge of the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity, where attention is given to patients requiring hospital treatment, the institution being regularly visited by the physician provided by the department.

Tuberculosis, that scourge of the Indian race, in its two forms of scrofula and consumption of the lungs, is responsible for much of the sickness that occurs on this reservation. For the handling of this and other infectious and contagious diseases we have an isolation hospital containing two small wards and a nurses' room.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Bloods are cattle-raising, farming, haymaking and freighting.

The Indian named Black-horses still operates the coal mine on the St. Mary's river which he has been working for many years and from which he derives an income sufficient for the support of his large family.

Stock.—Owing to the exceptional grazing capabilities of this magnificent reservation, it has long been recognized that in connection with the cattle industry lies a great hope for the future of these Indians, a belief that is encouraged by the natural fondness of the plains Indians for live stock. Being convinced that in the ownership of large herds of cattle will be found a solution to most of the problems with which we have to contend in connection with their management, the department for some years furnished annually a number of heifers which were issued to the Indians in a special effort to make cattle-owners of such members of the tribe as could with safety be entrusted with the care of horned stock. This work is not finished, as there are still many young Indians to be given the necessary start; but the showing to date is quite satisfactory. At the last round-up we branded 980 calves and carefully counted the whole herd, which was found to number 5,285. In the management of these cattle special attention has been given to the matter of quality, which has entailed the purchase and maintenance of an expensive herd of thoroughbred bulls, numbering at the present time 143 head. A few are Galloways, but most of the older bulls are Shorthorns, while most of the young animals purchased in recent years are Herefords. All these bulls are pedigreed stock. Some we bought in Ontario and Manitoba, but the best and cheapest bulls are those purchased by the department at the annual public auction sale of thoroughbred cattle at Calgary under the direction of the Department of Agriculture.

Like most Indians of the plains, the Bloods own considerable numbers of native horses, and in order to improve their quality the department keeps on the reservation 37 stallions, which are loaned out to the Indians under appropriate conditions.

The cattle-owning members of the tribe have for six years raised all the beef

required for the consumption of the whole tribe and have also made several important shipments of export cattle to Liverpool.

Temperance and Morality.—The ease with which these Indians can still procure whisky and other intoxicants in the neighbouring towns of Macleod, Lethbridge and Cardston is exceedingly detrimental to the welfare of the people and a matter of continual worry to those in charge of them.

Progress.—The marvellous success with which the extensive growing of wheat has been attended in recent years in this part of the province, having established the practicability of adding that industry to the occupations of the Bloods, it was decided to go actively into farming in 1907. As the Bloods are a large community, any work undertaken by them must be on a fairly large scale to be worth while. It was, therefore, thought advisable to place under immediate cultivation a large acreage, and as the initial work of breaking the sod is too heavy for Indian horses to accomplish, except in a limited way, the Indians, upon the advice of the writer, decided to purchase with tribal funds a first-class steam plough outfit, consisting of a 32 H. P. traction engine and a ten furrow engine gang plough, the intention being to use the steam rig for breaking only, all subsequent work to be done by the Indians with horses.

The machinery was put in operation in 1907, and a total of 2,392 acres was broken up and placed under cultivation in that and the two following seasons. From the initial crop in 1908 the Indian farmers raised 23,000 bushels of No. 1 Red Winter wheat off 600 acres. Last year they raised 24,000 bushels, which unfortunately suffered from frost about two weeks before harvest and consequently graded low; but the grain was held until February and sold upon a bulge in the market at a high price that netted the Indians more money for their frozen wheat than they received for the No. 1 the year before.

The Bloods have their own threshing outfit, a 40-60 separator with latest attachments having been purchased with tribal funds for operation with the large traction engine. Stack-threshing is the method followed, each Indian's farm being threshed separately, the spout of the separator emptying direct into portable granaries, of which each farmer has one or two according to the bulk of his crop.

Under the system adopted, these farms are located in groups to facilitate the use of the steam plough, which works to better advantage on a long furrow of a mile or more, to permit economy in implements, and to enable the supervision to be done with greater ease and by less men than would be possible were the farms scattered all over the reserve. Thus, while the first fifteen farms are adjoining one another in a solid block, there is no community of interest except in the ownership of the joint fence that was built by the fifteen Indians to inclose the whole area and in the use of implements. Each man owns his farm, and, after it is once broken for him, works it individually without having any interest in the work or produce of any of the adjoining farms.

The general policy of placing each Indian upon his own resources as soon as they are sufficient for the sustenance of himself and family, has been steadily maintained, with the result that the Bloods who are entirely self-supporting now number 25 per cent of the whole population, of which 50 per cent are semi-self-supporting.

I have, &c.,

R. N. WILSON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
EDMONTON AGENCY,
EDMONTON, April 4, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

ENOCH'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 8 miles west of Edmonton and contains an area of 19,520 acres, all inclosed with a substantial fence of posts and wire. The soil is rich and easily brought under cultivation. It yields abundantly, and is usually free from hail and summer frosts. It is plentifully supplied with wood and water, and natural meadows afford pasturage and hay. It is underlaid with coal and where mines can be easily opened and economically operated. Good markets are at the door, and railways connect it with both oceans.

Population.—The population at the last annuity payments was 117.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good; no epidemic has occurred during the year. The usual precautions are taken for the benefit of health by cleaning up around houses and burning rubbish and whitewashing all buildings.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal industries of this band; while lumber for their dwellings and premises is procured by cutting logs during the winter months and sawing them in the spring.

Stock.—The stock is not as well looked after as it should be. The winter last past was favourable, so the brood mares, colts and cattle wintered well.

Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with implements of all kinds, and good care is taken of them; the good use is evidenced by their good crops.

Buildings.—New and substantial dwelling-houses, granaries, chicken-houses, machine-sheds and other buildings have been built during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are making good headway in the improvement of their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of these Indians are in the habit of taking liquor to excess.

MICHEL'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve, which lies 7 miles from St. Albert, has an area of 15,732·25 acres; it is partly fenced. It is good farm-land, and there is sufficient timber for the requirements of the band.

Population.—At last treaty payments the population was 98.

Occupations.—These Indians are nearly all successful farmers, and conduct most of their business affairs themselves.

Health.—These Indians are healthy.

Buildings.—Nearly all these Indians are very comfortably housed, and their homes are well furnished. A few new buildings have been put up during the year.

Implements.—These Indians have all kinds of implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics.—Owing to successful farming they are to all intents and purposes entirely self-supporting and are in every way comfortably well-off.

Morality.—The morality of these Indians is of a high standard.

ALEXANDER'S BAND.

Reserve.—This lies about 4 miles north of Michel reserve, and contains 17,691 acres of open undulating and rolling timbered country; most of it is adapted for agriculture. It is inclosed with a good post and wire fence.

Population.—At last treaty payments these Indians numbered 165.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good.

Occupations.—These Indians hunt and trap principally, but under the control of Farmer Hope they are making a fairly good start at farming, and, as time goes on, it is hoped that they will settle down to agriculture in earnest.

Stock.—Little, if any, interest is taken in stock. The result is that the increase in the number of cattle is not what it should be.

Buildings.—Some additional new buildings have been put up, and the old ones repaired.

Implements.—Sufficient implements are distributed amongst these Indians for their present requirements.

Progress.—They are now making a fresh effort to farm, and have broken more new land this year. They are, however, hunters and trappers naturally, and it is hard to make them settle down to regular farming.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of these Indians drink liquor, but not so much now as previously. Their record for morality is not very good.

JOSEPH'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Lac Ste. Anne, and has an area of 14,720 acres, three-fourths being timbered and the rest hay and prairie land.

Population.—The population is 162.

Health.—The health of these Indians is good.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping, which were very good this year, brought much money into the hands of these Indians. They do not farm, nor do they take a great deal of interest in their cattle beyond putting up hay for winter feed.

Stock.—There are not many cattle on this reserve, but the Indians put up hay for such as they have.

Progress and Characteristics.—They are at a standstill as far as progress is concerned. Later on when game and fur become scarce, they may make a start at farming; but not till then will they settle down on their reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—Liquor is used by the majority of these Indians and steps are about to be taken to put a stop to this traffic.

PAUL'S BAND.

Reserve.—Paul's reserve is situated on the east side of White Whale lake, and contains 20,378 acres of good farming and grazing land, all inclosed with a good post and wire fence.

Population.—At last treaty payments this band numbered 141.

Health.—All these Indians suffer more or less from tuberculosis in one form or another.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping are the chief occupations of these Indians. A little farming is carried on, but not to the extent that it might be.

Buildings.—The buildings are in need of repair, and to do this, logs have been cut to provide lumber to do what is required.

Stock.—As a rule the stock on this reserve is cared for. The increase, however, is practically nil.

Implements.—In this respect the Indians are well enough supplied for the amount of use the implements are put to.

Progress and Characteristics.—A little farming was done on this reserve during the past year, but not as much as the facilities warrant. It is hoped that a better showing will be made next year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

With the amount of land newly broken and the new buildings erected by them at their own expense, as well as the new implements purchased with their own money, it may be safely stated that the Indians on the different reserves of this agency are making good progress.

The appearance of the agency grounds would be greatly improved by the removal of some of the old log buildings that are scattered about in irregular order and which compare unfavourably with the good new office and storehouse.

I have, &c.,

URBAIN VERREAU,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
HOBBEMA AGENCY,
HOBBEMA, April 1, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910, together with the usual statements of agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property.

Reserves.—Hobbema agency headquarters was moved from the Battle river to a more convenient and central location, within half a mile of the Hobbema siding. The buildings are all up to date and a great improvement. To this agency belong four reserves which adjoin and practically form one large reserve, with an area of nearly 76,420 acres. The Calgary and Edmonton railway runs through the reserve diagonally for 15 miles.

SAMSON'S RESERVE, NO. 137.

This reserve lies to the southeast of Hobbema siding on the Calgary and Edmonton railway, about half way betwen the towns of Wetaskiwin and Ponoka, and contains 30,980 acres.

ERMINESKIN'S RESERVE, NO. 138A.

This reserve covers an area of 25,600 acres, it has the north boundary line of Samson's reserve for its southern boundary, and extends northerly to Louis Bull's reserve.

LOUIS BULL'S RESERVE, NO. 138B.

The area of this reserve is 13,440 acres. It lies to the north of Ermineskin's reserve.

MONTANA RESERVE, NO. 139.

The Montana reserve lies to the south of Samson's and the Battle river, and comprises 6,400 acres.

REMARKS APPLYING TO ALL RESERVES.

The surface of these reserves consists of rolling prairie, swamps and lakes, with a small quantity of scattered timber of sufficient size for cutting into lumber and for building purposes. Fire-wood, however, is becoming scarce, having been much depleted by prairie fires. At the southeast corner of the reserve bordering on Battle lake, are extensive hay meadows. About 30 miles from the agency there is a small reserve of 4,800 acres, lying to the south of Pigeon lake, and solely for the use of Indian fishermen within the jurisdiction of this agency. The lake contains excellent whitefish, and what was formerly one of the chief pursuits in winter, and a source of food-supply for the Indians, is becoming largely curtailed.

Tribe.—There are 747 Cree Indians and 38 Stonies belonging to this agency.

Population.—At the annual payment of annuities there was a total of 785 souls, an increase of 15 for the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been good throughout the year. Last fall two families were visited by typhoid fever, which resulted in four deaths, and during the winter there were also several deaths from tuberculosis. Every effort is made to induce the Indians to keep their houses clean and well ventilated. In spring-time there is a general cleaning up and burning of rubbish, which always accumulates around the houses in winter. In the fall the buildings are re-mudded and made comfortable, and in most cases limewashed inside and out.

Dr. Robertson, of Wetaskiwin, is the medical officer for these reserves, and during the year has been very prompt in responding to any call for his services.

Occupations.—The industry from which these Indians derive most sustenance is mixed farming and cattle-raising. During the fall about 42,293 feet of lumber was sawn at the agency mill for the use of the Indians on the reserve, and again this winter many of them secured a supply of saw-logs. The Indians of Louis Bull's reserve have been occupied most of the winter in getting out tamarack posts for the purpose of fencing their reserve. The securing of hay for winter use, and some for sale, occupies the greater part of the summer months. The grain crop was light and that on Ermineskin's reserve was destroyed by hail in August. Many of the Indians who do not follow any industry on the reserve support themselves by working for settlers, and a few do a little hunting, but fur animals are steadily receding.

Buildings.—This year thirty-three houses and twenty-one stables were erected to replace old ones, most of the new houses are well built, have shingled roofs, and are warm and comfortable.

Stock.—The year has, generally speaking, been a very favourable one for the maintenance of stock. The stock wintered well, and there was an abundance of fodder and a surplus quantity of hay for sale. There is splendid pasture on the reserve, grass plentiful and conditions for haymaking good.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have a fair supply of farm implements, and during the year purchased from the proceeds of their earnings, 9 mowers, 12 horse-rakes, 1 plough, 1 disc, 9 wagons, and 4 bob-sleighs.

Characteristics and Progress.—There has been a decided improvement in the manner in which the Indians are cultivating their land, and this year an additional 165 acres of new land has been broken. These people, generally speaking, are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been a few cases of drunkenness during the year, the half-breed element of the towns in proximity to the reserve avail them-

selves of every opportunity to supply Indians with intoxicants, but to obtain convictions is difficult.

On the whole the moral standard of these Indians is fair, considering the conditions under which they live.

I have, &c.,
GEO. G. MANN.
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE AGENCY.
GROUARD, April 1, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Agency.—This agency comprises the following bands, viz.: Beaver, Dunvegan; Duncan's, Peace River Crossing; Francois Tchatees', Vermilion; Tall Cree's, Vermilion; Ambrose Tete Noire's, Vermilion; Cree, Little Red River; Bigstone's, Wabiskaw; Cree, Whitefish Lake; Cree, Sturgeon Lake; Sucker Creek, Lesser Slave Lake; Swan River, Lesser Slave Lake; Kennesayo's, Lesser Slave Lake; and Beaver, St. Johns. These bands have a total population of 1,822.

BEAVER BAND, DUNVEGAN.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Beaver tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve, or rather the main portion of it, is situated about 20 miles to the north and east of Dunvegan.

There is also a tract of land surveyed for this band on the river flats, opposite Green island, a few miles to the east of Dunvegan. These two tracts of land contain about 12,000 acres, and consist mainly of open prairie and bluffs of timber. This land is well suited for farming and pasturage.

Population.—This band numbers 115.

Occupations.—This band lives almost entirely by hunting.

Stock.—These Indians have no cattle, but have a large number of horses.

Buildings.—The Indians of this band have only lately begun to build houses.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is fairly good. A few suffer from scrofula and tuberculosis.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians live peaceably, but do not show material progress, as they cling to their old life of hunting and trapping.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate and moral.

DUNCAN'S BAND, PEACE RIVER CROSSING.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the Peace river, 10 miles west of Peace River crossing. It contains 5,000 acres of level, open, excellent farmland.

Population.—This band has a population of 60.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been generally good. There were a few cases of tuberculosis. The ordinary sanitary precautions have been taken. There have been no epidemics this year.

Occupations.—These Indians hunt, fish, and work on the river boats. They also farm on a small scale and do a little gardening.

Buildings.—Nearly all the members of this band have comfortable log houses, which are floored and roofed with boards, and in some cases shingled. They also have good stables.

Stock.—These Indians have a few cattle of their own, and a fairly good class of horses. Their stock wintered well.

Farm Implements.—This band has a few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are law-abiding and fairly industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and fairly moral.

FRANÇOIS TCHATEES' BAND, VERMILION.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Slave tribe.

Reserve.—This band has not yet selected a reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 313.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are very healthy, and have suffered from no epidemics this year.

Occupations.—These Indians live altogether by hunting, fishing and trapping.

Stock.—This band has no stock of any kind, with the exception of a few horses.

Buildings.—These Indians have no houses. They are a roving people and move continually from place to place.

Farm Implements.—This band has no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are peaceable. They are good hunters, and make a good living when fur and game is plentiful.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are temperate and are a good-living people.

TALL CREE'S BAND, VERMILION.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Population.—This band numbers 116.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band on the whole is good.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and trapping are the only resources of this band

Buildings.—These Indians have some log buildings of an inferior sort.

Stock.—This band has a large number of horses, most of which are small. They have no cattle.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is peaceable and law-abiding. They are not progressing, as they are living their old life and only hunt when necessity demands.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate and fairly moral.

Reserve.—These Indians have no reserve.

AMBROSE TETE NOIRE'S BAND, VERMILION.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Beaver tribe.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

Population.—At the last annuity payments there were 131 in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—There are a few cases of tuberculosis in this band, but otherwise the Indians are healthy.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and trapping are the only means from which these Indians derive their living.

Stock.—This band has a small number of horses.

Buildings.—These Indians have a few houses, which they seldom use, as they rarely remain long in one place.

Farm Implements.—There are no farm implements among these Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are quiet and peaceable. They make no progress, but get poorer each year as the fur-bearing animals become scarcer.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral.

CREE BAND, LITTLE RED RIVER.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—There are some cases of scrofula and tuberculosis among these Indians.

Population.—This band numbers 76.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in fishing, hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—This band has no buildings.

Stock.—These Indians have some horses of an inferior kind.

Farm implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a hunting people, and when fur and game is plentiful, make a good living. They do not progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

BIGSTONE'S BAND, WABISKAW.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Crees.

Reserve.—These Indians have chosen their land, but it has not yet been surveyed.

Population.—This band at the last annual payments numbered 256.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is very good.

Occupations.—They live chiefly by fishing, hunting and trapping. A few of them have done a little gardening.

Buildings.—Nearly all this band have very good log houses.

Stock.—These Indians have no cattle, but own a number of very good horses.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this band have no farm implements, but have asked for some garden tools.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are good hunters and are peaceable. Very little, if any, progress has been made.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and fairly moral.

CREE BAND, WHITEFISH LAKE.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This band has a reserve situated on the north shore of Whitefish lake. It contains about 11,000 acres. There is a fair amount of good farm-land, extensive hay meadows, and considerable timber.

Population.—At the annuity payments in September last, this band numbered 88.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is good. They have suffered from no epidemic during the year.

Occupations.—These Indians fish and hunt for a living.

Buildings.—Most of the Indians of this band have log houses, well built.

Stock.—They have no cattle, but have a considerable number of horses.

Farm Implements.—This band has no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and are good hunters.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

CREE BAND, STURGEON LAKE.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve contains about 20,000 acres of land well suited to agriculture and stock-raising. It is situated on the south and west shores of Sturgeon lake.

Population.—This band numbers 184.

Health and Sanitation.—There are a few cases of tuberculosis among these Indians. Every precaution is taken to prevent the spread of this disease.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band are engaged in fishing, hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—These are the usual log buildings, but are comfortable and well ventilated.

Stock.—This band owns a few cattle and horses. They take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good hunters and are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate and its morals are good.

SUCKER CREEK BAND, LESSER SLAVE LAKE.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the south side of Lesser Slave lake, at the extreme west end of the lake. It contains about 9,000 acres. A large part of it is covered with poplar, spruce, tamarack, and birch timber. There are extensive hay meadows and some fine farm-land.

Population.—This band numbers 139.

Health and Sanitation.—The members of this band are very healthy.

Occupations.—Quite a number of these Indians do some gardening and farming in a small way, but fishing and hunting are their only real occupations.

Buildings.—All these Indians have comfortable log houses and stables.

Stock.—This band has a number of cattle and horses, of which they take good care. The stock wintered well.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have some farm implements, of which they take good care.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, and are gradually increasing their herds of cattle.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

KENNESAYO'S BAND, LESSER SLAVE LAKE.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the south side of Lesser Slave lake, and contains 14,000 acres. It is about equally divided between open country and timbered land. The land is excellent for agricultural purposes, and there is enough large timber for the Indians' own use.

Population.—This band numbers 187.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have suffered very little from disease this year.

Occupations.—These Indians do gardening and a little farming. Hunting and fishing are the main industries.

Buildings.—The houses are log with board roof and floors, and are comfortable and well ventilated.

Stock.—These Indians have a number of cattle and horses. They take good care of their stock, which wintered well.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have some farm implements, of which they take good care.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of these Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Their cattle are increasing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SWAN RIVER BAND, LESSER SLAVE LAKE.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Crees, and are a part of Kennesayo's band.

Reserve.—The survey of this reserve has not yet been completed, but these Indians have chosen a fine piece of country in the valley of the Swan river, which flows into Lesser Slave lake from the south.

Population.—This band numbers 50.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good.

Occupations.—These Indians have hitherto lived by hunting and fishing, but are anxious to start farming.

Buildings.—These Indians have all got good comfortable log buildings.

Stock.—With the exception of a few horses, these Indians have no stock.

Farm Implements.—This band has no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate and moral.

BEAVER BAND, ST. JOHNS.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Beaver tribe.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

Population.—The Indians of this band number 107.

Health and Sanitation.—There are a number of cases of tuberculosis among these Indians.

Occupations.—This band lives entirely by hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—These Indians have no buildings.

Stock.—This band has no stock except a number of small and inferior horses.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and peaceable. They make no advancement, as they live the old wandering life.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and fairly moral.

I have, &c.,

W. B. L. DONALD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
PEIGAN AGENCY,
BROCKET, March 31, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910, together with the usual statements of agricultural statistics and inventory of government property.

Reserve.—The Peigan reserve is situated on the Oldman river, west of the town of Macleod, and its area about 146 square miles or 93,440 acres. In addition to the reserve proper the Indians have in the Porcupine hills a timber reserve containing 11½ square miles. During the past season a portion of the reserve situated in the north and west and comprising parts of townships 7 and 8, in range 28 north and west of the Oldman river and comprising about 35 sections, was surrendered to the government, changing the original shape of the reserve, the south portion being 12 miles from east to west and 6 miles north, the northeastern portion 8 miles east to west, and 9 miles north and south, the Oldman river forming a part of the north and west boundary.

The Crowsnest Pass railway passes through the reserve from the northeast to the southerly and west boundaries, there being 15 miles of track and three sidings on the reserve, the first siding west of Macleod being Peigan, where there is a substantial section-house, a good stock-yard, and every facility for shipping.

Chokio is the next, nicely situated about 5 miles east of Brocket station; this latter is situated in the south and west portion of the reserve. The station is a good building, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has an agent at this point.

T. Lebel & Company have a large warehouse, the Alberta Pacific Elevator Company an elevator, and there is a large raised platform for the farmers to load direct into cars.

Several different firms have been buying baled hay, oats, and wheat this season, and as this is the most convenient point for most of the settlers south—in what is called the Kootenai and Halifax lake country—to dispose of their hay and grain, a large volume of business has been done during the past season. It is near this point that the agency buildings are situated.

The place where the Indians have started farming is from the south of the agency headquarters and to a point south and east of Chokio siding. This district was subdivided into 160-acre plots during the past season. Grain can be delivered direct from the thresher to the elevator, or cars, if so desired.

The reserve is composed of undulating prairie and untimbered hills, and besides the waters of the Oldman river, there are numerous small streams and springs distributed over the reserve, giving an abundant supply of good water for stock and other purposes, and making it one of the best grazing and farming districts in southern Alberta.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 462 souls, details of which are found in the tabular statement.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the past year has been fairly satisfactory. There has been an absence of infectious diseases. Those cases with fatal results have, in a large degree, been caused by tubercular disease. In the spring there is a general cleaning up around houses and rubbish burned. During the summer all are under canvas.

Occupations.—The cattle and horse industries have been the principal occupations, there is a growing tendency toward increased grain-growing, and the past results have been encouraging. Considerable new land was broken during the past year.

Stock.—The past year has been exceptionally favourable for stock: the calf crop was good and the loss nominal. Good beef animals were easily procured during the entire winter.

Farm Implements.—Implements are fairly well taken care of, and a good working outfit, sufficient to equip each farmer with a working outfit, exclusive of the steam plough, was purchased the latter part of the past year.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is a general tendency toward improvement, both in buildings and farming operations. Considerable new land was broken during the past season, a portion of which was sown to fall wheat; 48 lbs of Regenerated Abundance oats, which was supplied by the department, was sown on new breaking and yielded 84 bushels (measured) of clean oats, all of which has been kept for seed.

The Peigans as a whole are fairly industrious, and progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance and immorality are the exception rather than the rule. No doubt the severe punishment to which those supplying liquor as well as the intoxicated are treated has a tendency to limit the use of intoxicants.

I have, &c.,
E. H. YEOMANS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY,
SADDLE LAKE, May 25, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

SADDLE LAKE BAND, NO. 125.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 57 and 58, ranges 10, 11, 12, and 13, west of the 4th meridian, and including Blue Quill's reserve, joining it to the west, has an area of 82,560 acres. Most of the land is of good quality, and is well adapted for either farming or stock-raising. There is an abundant supply of hay, water and fire-wood available.

Population.—The population, including Blue Quill's band, No. 127, is 262.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good during the year. The sanitary precautions as regards cleaning up around premises were carefully carred out.

Occupations.—These Indians engage chiefly in the occupations of farming, stock-raising and working for settlers in the vicinity of the reserve. A large number of them made handsome additions to their incomes by selling hay to settlers in the vicinity of this reserve.

Buildings.—The majority of these Indians have comfortable dwelling-houses, and good stables for their stock.

Stock.—The stock belonging to these Indians was well cared for during the past year.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are fairly well supplied with farm implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, but have not made any marked progress during the year.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly moral. No case of intemperance occurred during the year.

JAMES SEENUM'S BAND, No. 128.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the eastern shores of Goodfish and Whitefish lakes, in townships 61 and 62, ranges 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian. It has an area of 11,200 acres. Being hilly and broken, it is chiefly suitable for stock-raising.

Population.—The population of this band is 331.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good during the year. The usual sanitary precautions were carefully carried out.

Occupations.—The chief occupations followed by these Indians are stock-raising, hunting and fishing. They also carry on farming on a limited scale.

Buildings.—These Indians have good dwelling-houses, and warm stables for their stock.

Farm Implements.—They are well equipped with farm implements, and take fairly good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are law-abiding and fairly industrious. They are not making much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—No case of intemperance occurred during the year. They are fairly moral.

LAC LA BICHE BAND, No. 129.

This band belongs to the Cree nation. They number 13 persons. They make their living by hunting, trapping, fishing and working on the Athabaska river.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 130.

These Indians belong to the Chipewyan tribe. They live at Heart lake, 20 miles east from Lac la Biche. They number 85 persons. They make their living by hunting, trapping and fishing.

BEAVER LAKE BAND, NO. 131.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 65 and 66, range 13, west of the 4th meridian. It has an area of 23,461 acres. It is suitable for stock-raising and farming on a limited scale.

Population.—The population of this band is 107.

Occupations.—They make their living chiefly by hunting, trapping and fishing. A few started farming last year and made satisfactory progress. They received additional assistance from the department this year, in the shape of oxen, harness and tools, and a few milch cows.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Owing to the lateness of the spring, the grain crop was very meagre, and the quality poor. However, the Indians in a manner made up for this by putting up a large quantity of hay and selling it at good prices. A large number of out-patients were treated from the hospital during the year. Miss Gordon, the nurse in charge, has been untiring and painstaking in carrying out her very onerous duties. I regret to say that the Indians still have a very decided prejudice against going into the hospital for treatment, and do not seem to appreciate the benefits such a course would be to them. A new addition was added to the agent's dwelling, and stone foundations were built under all the frame buildings at the agency headquarters.

I have, &c.,

J. BATTY.
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
SARCEE AGENCY,
CALGARY, April 11, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on matters in connection with this agency for the year ended March 31, 1910, together with statistical return and inventory of all government property under my charge.

Tribe or Nation.—The Sarcees belong to the Beaver tribe or Athabascan race from the far north, and are spread out between Alaska and Mexico. They are also related to the Navajoes and the Apaches in the south. They speak a distinct language, which has a peculiar guttural sound, and few outside the tribe can learn it. Before taking up reserve life, they were engaged largely in war with the other bands, which may account for their depletion in numbers. Many of their peculiarities still remain with them, and they are at times hard to deal with.

Reserve.—The reserve comprises township 23, ranges 2, 3 and 4, west of the 5th principal meridian, and contains an area of 69,120 acres. The land is generally rolling, and in the eastern portion is suitable for grain-raising, while the western townships cannot be excelled as a stock range.

Population.—At last treaty payments (November 17, 1909) the population was 211, being a total increase of 14 over last year.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the health of this band is good. Some are afflicted with tuberculosis. No epidemic visited the reserve during the past year. Every attention is given to the rules laid down by the department regarding sanitation, and the Indians are, I am pleased to report, getting more particular each year in this respect.

Occupations.—Stock-raising, grain-growing, farming and haying are the principal industries, and more Indians each year are becoming interested in these pursuits. In addition to this, working for white settlers, and sale of hay and wood to townspeople, keep these people pretty busy throughout the year.

Buildings.—A few new dwelling-houses and stables have been erected during the year, some of which have painted roofs and shingled, all their own work.

Stock.—Live stock is the most important industry we have, and I am glad to report the Indians are increasing their herds, and taking more interest in the pursuit

than formerly. The introduction of well-bred bulls and stallions on the reserve now for some years past is making itself felt and the herds are much improved in quality as well as in numbers.

Farm Implements.—Every year the Indians are becoming better off in implements and machinery, and they are able to handle and take better care of them than heretofore. These things are now procured out of their own earnings, and in this respect they are as comfortable and well off as their white neighbours.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, like the majority, are naturally indolent; even the most industrious require constant supervision. On the whole, however, I am glad to report that considerable progress is noticeable and many are improving their condition, and getting better off each year, and becoming more self-reliant.

Temperance and Morality.—The Sarcees have a great weakness for strong drink, which they easily procure at Calgary. The traffic, however, has decreased considerably during the past year

I have, &c.,

A. J. McNEILL.
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
STONY RESERVE, MORLEY, April 1, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910, together with the tabular statement and inventory of government property.

Reserve.—The Stony reserve, of 69,720 acres, is situated in the foot-hills of the Rocky mountains about 40 miles west of Calgary, on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway. It is divided by the Bow river; Peter Wesley's band residing on the north, Moses Bearspaw's and Jonas Two Young Men's bands on the south side of the river. Morley station is about half a mile from the agency headquarters.

With the exception of the southeast corner, nearly all the reserve is hilly and gravelly, a great portion being covered with timber.

These Indians are Stonies, a branch of the Sioux, with the exception of a few Crees who have intermarried with the first-named and joined them.

The population is made up as follows: Bearspaw's band, 257; Peter Wesley's band, 291; Chiniquay's or Jonas Two Young Men's band, 119, a total of 667 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good, except, of course, scrofula and consumption, some few succumbing annually to both diseases.

The hospital as far as inside work is concerned is closed, but the nurse visits all the sick on the reserve.

Sanitary precautions were taken at all Indian houses, and all garbage removed and burnt every spring.

Occupations.—The Indians raise cattle and horses, cut and deliver logs to the saw-mill, fire-wood, posts, and rails on car at Morley and Ozada, a siding 7 miles west of Morley. They also cut and haul wood to Kananaskis lime kilns and Exshaw, besides labour at outside points.

The Indians were as usual away hunting last fall, but from the wood industries alone their earnings amounted to $14,084.77, all of which they received in cash.

Their total earnings from all sources amounted to $34,342.77, besides amounts earned in Southern Alberta and other outside points, of which no record is obtainable.

Buildings.—Several buildings have been erected and repaired, and most are fairly clean and comfortable.

Stock.—Stock-raising is one of the principal industries on this reserve. Cattle and horses are doing fairly well, but I am sorry to say that the Indians will not give proper attention to cattle. They prefer horses, who rustle better without labour of putting up hay. Of course there are some exceptions, but it would be more satisfactory if more would take a better interest in their cattle.

Farm Implements.—The Indians have purchased 7 wagons, 2 mowers and rakes, 5 sets of double harness, 1 plough, 1 bob-sleigh, 2 harrows, besides other useful articles for their households, out of their earnings. They take fairly good care of their property.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are advancing in many ways, as shown by the amounts they are earning, which makes them more self-reliant. They are law-abiding, better off, and spend their money judiciously.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate, very few cases of intemperance being brought to my notice.

As to their morals I am sorry to say they are not improving.

I have, &c.,

T. J. FLEETHAM,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
ALBERTA INSPECTORATE,
RED DEER, May 23, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report upon matters pertaining to Indians during the fiscal year ended March 31, last.

The inspectorate includes eight agencies, namely: Peigan, Blood, Sarcee, Blackfoot, Stony, Hobbema, Edmonton and Saddle Lake.

Only three complete inspections of agencies were made during the fiscal year, namely: Peigan, Saddle Lake and Stony. The remainder of my time was taken up purchasing stock for various reserves, attending sales of surrendered Indian lands, inspecting building operations at the Hobbema agency and various other special duties.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

A partial inspection was made of this agency during May, and the work completed during July.

The staff now comprises Messrs. E. H. Yeomans, agent; Wm. Black, clerk; John Grant, farmer, and two Indians doing the duties of stockman and interpreter.

During last August these Indians surrendered about 23,000 acres of their reserve lying northerly of the Oldman river. A portion of the surrendered area was sold dur-

ing November and a real start has since been made at farming and advancement generally. The unsold portion of the surrendered land referred to will again be offered for sale at public auction on June 15, next. The reserve originally contained about 116,000 acres and there yet remains about 93,000 acres, or nearly 200 acres for every man, woman and child belonging to the band.

The outstanding conditions of the surrender are that 30 per cent of the sum received for the land is to be invested in farm horses and various modern implements, with which the working members of the band will be enabled to carry on farm work to the best advantage. There is now an up-to-date 36-horsepower traction steam engine breaking up about 25 acres of land daily, and the total area which it is hoped will be put under crop this season by individual Indians of this band is: 300 acres seeded to timothy, 500 acres to oats, and about 800 acres to winter wheat. About 20 sections of the best tillable land within the reserve was subdivided into quarter sections and the able-bodied have located on these divisions with a view of eventually making their home thereon, and using the unsubdivided portion of the reserve for the pasturing of their herds of cattle and horses.

The Crowsnest Pass portion of the Canadian Pacific railway runs through the reserve. It is intended to erect two modern grain elevators at points on this railway within the reserve, and which will make it possible for the Indian farmers to deliver their grain direct from the thresher into their own elevators.

Sixty per cent of the gross sum received for the land referred to is to be funded, and the interest which accrues thereon is to meet the operating expenses of ploughing, threshing, operation of the grain elevators in season and such like work, and the residue for clothing for the aged and infirm members of the band and for beef and flour.

The individual members of the band who carried this surrender to a successful issue are enthusiastic regarding the benefits it will be to every member of the band by providing the able-bodied with farming outfits, with which they not only hope to make the remaining portion of their land holdings more valuable than the whole area was before the surrender was consummated, but, besides, divorce themselves from dependency on the taxpayers.

A building about 40 x 60 feet was erected for the storage of implements when not in use, and the Indians are now erecting fences to protect their crops. The building and fence material was paid for out of the proceeds of the land sold.

The agency buildings are all in a good state of repair, and the work of the agency in general is moving along very satisfactorily.

BLOOD AGENCY.

The Blood Indians started farming in earnest about 3 years ago, and last season they threshed over 37,000 bushels of grain. This grain belonged to 28 individuals and, as there are about five times that number of able-bodied men in the Blood band, it is not improbable that this band of Indians may grow a quarter of million bushels of grain within ten years.

These Indians now have two steam motor-ploughing engines, the second one having been recently purchased and paid for out of their own funds and at their own request. When the proposal was first mooted to invest the band's funds in improved farming machinery it met with a good deal of opposition from the unprogressive members of the band. They argued that it was their own money and that it should be divided equally among the Indians, to be spent as each individual thought best. Fortunately, better counsel prevailed, and the band's funds were not divided and squandered within a month or less time, and now the wisdom of the investment of this money in farming machinery is to be seen, and I believe it is generally so acknowledged by a great majority of the band.

The cattle industry is also thriving on this reserve, and the herd now numbers about 7,000 head.

A great drawback to the progress of these Indians is the ease with which they procure intoxicants, and I regret to say that too many of this and other bands in this inspectorate are led astray from the path of advancement by its use.

Mr. R. N. Wilson is the agent, and to him is due the credit of starting these Indians at farming, and advancing them to the height they have attained at stock-raising of late years.

SARCEE AGENCY.

The Sarcee reserve lies within a few miles of the city of Calgary. The reserve comprises three townships or 108 square miles. The band numbers about 210 souls.

Mr. A. J. McNeill is the agent, and he has been ably assisted in his work by Mr. Gordon, the clerk, and by Mr. Hudson, the farmer.

While these Indians have not retrograded, they have not advanced to any noticeable extent. Mr. McNeill was dangerously ill last winter, and the Indians took advantage of this forced relaxment of duty and did a good deal of drinking. At the request of Mr. Gordon, who was acting agent while Mr. McNeill was ill, I visited the reserve and checked this hilarity by sending a few of them to jail and convicting a few of the suppliers of the intoxicants. So long as whites are imbued with the notion that the Indians are only useful for parades, the giving of ancient dances, &c., at exhibitions, and, in short, to be used as draw-cards at exhibitions and subjects for moving pictures, so long will it be difficult to advance them along the true lines of advancement and rectitude. The foregoing are some of the reasons why the Sarcee Indians are at a standstill on the road to progress.

STONY AGENCY.

The Stony reserve is located on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, and about midway between Calgary and Banff.

This reserve is not adapted to grain-growing for the reason that it is subject to summer frosts and grain and potatoes rarely ripen. It is, however, a very good range for cattle, but better for the raising of horses than cattle.

An inspection of this agency and reserve was made during the month of December, last. Mr. T. J. Fleetham is the agent and I found the work of the office and of the reserve had been well kept in hand. The agency buildings were in a good state of repair and all the surroundings neat and tidy.

The Stony Indians gain their livelihood by stock-raising, marketing fire-wood, working for whites in the vicinity, and by hunting.

A hospital was opened here about four years ago and closed last year because the Indians decline to patronize it, and it was thought they would when it was incepted.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

This agency is on the Blackfoot reserve and just southerly of the town of Gleichen. The reserve comprises 470 square miles or over 300,000 acres. The band numbers about 800 souls. There are, therefore, about 375 acres of land for every man, woman and child of the band. The main line of the Canadian Pacific railway forms the northern boundary of this reserve.

While these Indians are rich in land, they are poor as regards equipment to cultivate even a small portion of it. It would unquestionably be advantageous for them to relinquish a portion of their land and thereby secure sufficient farming appliances so that those disposed and physically able to work might individually cultivate a reasonable area of the choice farm-land owned in common by the band. There

is now a disposition on the part of the younger members of the band to do this, and it is my opinion that at no very great distant day the young and more progressive members of the band will carry this into effect.

There was less than 50,000 pounds of beef gratuitously issued during the last fiscal year to this band. The able-bodied now provide for themselves, and only the aged and infirm were assisted.

These Indians gain sufficient ready money from coal mining, the cattle and horse industry, haymaking, sand and gravel hauling, freighting and day labour of one kind and another to meet their living expenses. It was only ten years ago that they were given about one and a quarter pounds of beef per head daily and the impression then was that the Blackfeet would never be in a position to support themselves and must always be a burden on the country.

Mr. J. H. Gooderham is the director and supervisor of this agency.

The agency and farm buildings are in a good state of repair, and the small forestry started adjacent to the agency headquarters ten years ago is the admiration of all who see it.

HOBBEMA AGENCY.

Within this agency are the Louis Bull's, Frumeskin's, Samson's, and the Montana or Bob Tail's reserves.

The Calgary and Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific railway runs through the last three named reserves.

During the last fiscal year the agency headquarters on the Battle river were turned over to the use of Mr. Lucas, farmer, and the agent took possession of new and commodious buildings near to the Hobbema siding. The new headquarters are more central for the carrying on of the work, and, moreover, far more accessible to any one having business to transact with the agency.

The Louis Bull's, Samson's, and Montana's surrendered portions of their reserves about eighteen months ago and portions of the surrendered areas were sold at public auction last October.

I do not think that the Indians of any of these bands are progressing as much as lies within their reach if they were disposed to launch out with this object in view. They do some farming, but of an inferior sort. Their old fields are infested with foul weeds, and a radical change of farming methods is necessary before a creditable showing can be made on any of the four reserves within the agency. Although they have been repeatedly advised as to how best to farm and care for their stock, they consider themselves the best judges on these matters and act accordingly.

Mr. Geo. G. Mann is the agent and has supervision over the four reserves.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

This agency comprises the Enoch's, Alexander's, Michel's, Joseph's, and Paul's reserves.

The agency headquarters is on the Enoch's reserve and about 10 miles south-west from Edmonton.

Two years ago the Enoch's band quit claimed about 6,000 acres of land lying within the eastern portion, and last June this land was sold at public auction and about $115,000 realized therefor.

They had previously surrendered about 10,000 acres and had approximately $140,000 to their credit. Now with the funded money and the sum due them on the deferred payments on the land last surrendered and sold last June they have a sufficient interest income to meet many of their wants and, besides, every able-bodied member of the band has a reasonably good farm working outfit with which to carry on individual farming. Outside of the annuities, &c., guaranteed to these Indians,

they require no more assistance from the taxpayers. If it were impossible for them to procure intoxicants, they would prosper.

Although I have not visited this agency or the reserves within it during the last fiscal year, I was informed by the agent, Mr. Verreau, that the Alexander's Indians have made some advancement in the way of farming, that the Michel Indians have progressed to some extent, and that Paul's and Joseph's have remained about stationary.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

This agency and the reserves included therein were visited during September last.

The agent's residence was undergoing necessary repairs and stone foundation walls were either completed or nearly so under the storehouse, vehicle building and office. A new farmhouse near the agency headquarters was occupied and a start made on a new house for the use of the interpreter. A new flour-mill building had been put up a year before and operated for a short time. The partial failure of the wheat crop during 1908 lessened the usefulness of this mill to the Indians and the settlement in general.

I visited the new reserve set apart a few years ago just south of Beaver lake and about 75 miles northerly from the agency headquarters on the Saddle Lake reserve.

The location is a very good one, as there are fish in the lake, abundance of building material, fair hunting in the vicinity, a number of very good hay meadows and plenty of land for the growing of potatoes and roots.

The Indians at the Whitefish Lake reserve had made no progress. A number of the fields had not been cultivated or seeded and the fences had either been used for fire-wood or were out of repair. These Indians seemed to be under the impression that it was the duty of the government to supply most of their wants and not to either dictate or advise them as to the care of their cattle or farming operations. The killing of immature animals and females is practised to such an extent that no increase in numbers is possible, neither do the Indians receive the benefits within their reach from this industry as they would if they were more amenable to instruction from those much wiser than themselves.

Mr. Vincent Smith was the farmer in charge when I made the inspection. Mr. Smith resigned during the month of December, and now Mr. A. W. Perry, farmer at the Ermineskin's reserve for several years, is in direct charge at this point.

I did not think the Indians of the Saddle Lake reserve had made any advancement. The failure of the crops for a couple of seasons apparently had discouraged them to some extent and a number of fields previously under crop were lying uncultivated. These Indians, too, do considerable killing of females and immature cattle contrary to the wish of those who have their best interests at heart.

Mr. J. Batty is the agent in charge of the Saddle Lake agency.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MARKLE,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

OTTAWA, December 30, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the affairs of Treaty No. 8 for the year 1909.

I left Ottawa on April 23 on my annual trip to Treaty 8. I arrived in Edmonton on the 28th and arranged for transportation to Athabaska Landing. Owing to the construction works in operation at the time on the railway lines, teams were very scarce and difficult to get. I had to wire to Athabaska Landing to have them meet me with teams in Edmonton, that being the nearest place I could secure them.

Owing to the lateness of the season and as the rivers were still frozen over, I thought it much better to remain in Edmonton until the ice was running.

Leaving there on May 10 with two teams, we arrived at Athabaska Landing on the 12th. It looked as if the ice had all gone out; but on the following day it started to run again, and continued to do so until Saturday at noon.

The only means of transportation was a little gasoline launch belonging to the Public Works Department, which I secured by wiring to Mr. Amyott, the civil engineer at Calgary, receiving permission to use it.

We started on Saturday night up the river to the junction of Little Slave river. Here we had to abandon the launch and go overland. We secured a few cayuses and wagons and trecked along the banks of the river to the lake and discovered that it was still ice-bound and not fit to travel on, so had to keep on the shore for practically 90 miles over rough roads of rocks, boulders and wet ground. Owing to rain and snow and the frost coming out of the ground, the condition of the roads was such as to be almost impossible to get through, making it the worst trail that it has been my lot to travel over during the ten years that I have been in the country. Our horses were weak and played out and the feed was scarce, but we kept on over the rocks and soft ground until we got to Lesser Slave Lake Post, where we arrived on May 26.

We left on the following day with a new outfit of horses for Peace River Crossing. The west end of this trail was so wet and the clay so sticky that we had to put an extra team on in order to get through with our freight. We arrived on the 31st, which I think was good time, considering the state of the trail. Here we camped a couple of days, waiting for the Hudson's Bay steamer. Owing to the delayed season, I found that it would be eight or ten days behind time, so I was obliged to make arrangements with Revillon Bros., at Peace River Crossing, to take Dr. Donald up to St. John with his saddle and pack horses. There were 5 births and 5 deaths reported here.

The rest of our party started for Dunvegan, where we arrived on June 7 and made payments there. The Indians at that point have a pretty hard time during the winter and spring, owing to the scarcity of the fur-bearing animals and no moose of any account. The past winter has been one of the hardest that they have experienced for some years, although the chief said that he had seen more tracks of animals this year than for two or three years previous. They have a strong desire to start farming, but, as they are not physically strong nor over-burdened with intelligence, I endeavoured to persuade them to try gardening first, such as growing vegetables, &c.; that would add to the comfort of their living. I informed them that, if they decided to do so, the department would supply them with sufficient seeds and garden tools. They have no cattle, but own a few horses, and, if a plough were given them,

they could prepare their ground for their gardens. Therefore, I would recommend that a few seeds and garden implements be furnished them this coming season. These Indians are peculiarly situated. They have a good agricultural country, but no fishing lakes, so that when the hunt fails, they are at a great loss, as they have no fish to depend upon for a living. There were 2 births and 2 deaths reported here.

I sent back my teamsters from Dunvegan, and constructed a raft large enough to carry our party down the river to Peace River Crossing.

We arrived at Duncan Testawit's band on June 9, and found that these people had not done so much as in former years, their excuse being that they were compelled to hunt for a living until it was too late for seeding. Notwithstanding this, some of them had very good crops this season. They were very much discouraged last year, but for two or three years previous to that had been very successful. I have tried to get them to work in the same manner as the white settlers there. They have quite a number of cattle and a good class of Indian horses, and if they would depend more on themselves and stay closer to their ranches, they would, in my opinion, make a better living and would certainly become self-supporting or nearly so.

I got the raft enlarged here, and left on the 11th for Vermillon. We had a very good stage of water, arriving on the 14th and finding the Indians mostly all in. At this place 1 birth and 3 deaths were reported.

The Slaves had a very hard winter, owing to the shortage of fur-bearing animals, moose being very scarce round this section of the country also. I think that these Indians have too far to come for their annuity payments, as the distance is over 100 miles, and very hard travelling especially at that time of the year, in order to meet me. I would suggest that, when making a change in treaty payments, the agent should make arrangements to meet them at Hay River, about 100 miles north of Vermilion. It certainly seems to me an unnecessary hardship to bring so many people such a distance for the purpose of payment. Reports show 4 births and 6 deaths here.

In the Vermilion district the number paid in the largest band was 306. The chief informed me that they have their trading posts at Hay River with the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Bros.; but the distance is so great that he considers it a hardship. It would be impossible for me to make the trip in less than ten or twelve days, and that would put me out in my dates at other places of payment. Therefore, I think it might be arranged to pay them in their own district.

The next band dealt with was the Beavers. They want reserves set apart for them somewhere along the north side of the Peace river. I informed them that there was no immediate hurry, as it would be some years before any white settlers would be coming in, and advised them to take every care in selecting their lands in one reserve, as I considered it better than taking it in severalty. The chief quite agreed with me. We paid 131. These people—or at least the older ones of the band—will not take very well to agricultural pursuits, whatever the younger generation may do. I thought that they would make a better living by continuing to follow the hunt than by farming, as the fur-bearing animals are on the increase. There were 5 births and 2 deaths.

The next band we met with was the Crees, where we paid 110. These Indians roam on the south side, and they, also, have spoken to me during the last couple of years about their selection of a reserve. They, like the rest, are purely hunting Indians. Some have built shacks in the last few years, but I have advised them to cease doing so, as their health is much better living in teepees. I have tried to dissuade the Hudson's Bay Company and traders from introducing stoves, as I think, in a small Indian shack they are not healthy, and I believe that they are in many cases the cause of tuberculosis. These Indians are anxious to have a few garden tools such as spades, rakes, hoes, &c., and some seeds, which I would recommend the department to send them.

We left Vermilion on June 19 for the Little Red river in a small flat boat, and arrived late in the evening of the next day. These Indians have a little more suc-

cess in the hunt than those further up the river, and they also are anxious to have reserves set apart for themselves; but I informed them that there was no need to hurry, as the white settlers would not come for some time to come. They also ask for garden tools, but, as they have no fixed place of residence, these things would only be a hindrance to them, and, therefore, it would be better for them to continue the hunt, as the opportunities afforded them for a livelihood in that line would be far better than farming or gardening. They are quite isolated, but succeeded in getting enough meat for themselves during the hard season. There were 2 births and 1 death reported here.

We left for Chipewyan in a York boat in tow with the Hudson Bay steamer *Primrose*. Owing to the river being in flood, we made good progress and arrived there on the 22nd. Here we have two large bands, Crees and Chipewyans. Annuity was paid to 231 Crees and 206 Chipewyans. There has been a great deal of sickness amongst these people during the past winter owing to an epidemic of grippe. good living around Lake Athabaska, as it is noted for its excellent fish, such as trout illness, quite a number were unable to hunt; consequently, they had to get assistance from the missionaries and traders. When I was there they all looked well. The fur-bearing animals are more numerous this year—as they have increased. The spring muskrat hunt was exceedingly good, and prices were high, about three times that of previous years, and they are quite profitable to the Indian, as the meat is good for food. They must have secured at least 50,000 this spring. They should also make a good living around Lake Athabasca, as it is noted for its excellent fish, such as trout and whitefish.

The Crees hunt the moose on the south side of the lake, where they are in large numbers. I think it is the best hunting-ground in the province. It is the home of all kinds of water-fowl. The Chipewyans reported 15 births and 19 deaths, and the Crees 8 births and 11 deaths.

Leaving here, we arrived at Fond du Lac with the same transportation and found the Indians waiting for us. They had a fair hunt of fur as well as meat animals. They had a good supply of caribou meat and sent out a considerable quantity to other posts for barter. We paid 190 Indians their annuity. They were all healthy and strong and Dr. Donald informed me that they were about the healthiest that we visited in the north. The country around here is high and rocky and covered with a small growth of jack-pine, which makes the place look dreary. It has every appearance of mineral wealth, and it is wonderful to me that it has never been prospected for that purpose. These Indians have no cattle or horses, and very little gardening is done. The mode of transportation is with dogs in winter and canoes in summer. Here were reported 9 births and 3 deaths.

Leaving Fond du Lac June 29, we arrived at Smith's Landing on July 1. The Indians were all in, numbering 226, all of whom we paid. They had a fairly good year and no starvation to speak of and were in good health. Caribou was plentiful and they had quite a quantity of dried meat left for summer and fall use. Part of this band roam on the edge of the Barren land and seldom come in together except to barter their fur. The chief wants some scythes for cutting hay and a few garden tools, as they would like to do some gardening next summer. Some of them have grown a few potatoes around their shacks. I advised them to continue living in teepees, as these are more healthy than shacks, which have not any open fireplaces or any means of ventilation, but are heated with sheet iron stoves, which in my opinion are very unhealthy for them. I believe that most of the tubercular trouble amongst these people could be traced to these dirty, unhealthy places. If built with open fireplaces, the foul air would be carried off. I suggested burning down these old shacks, as the department would provide them with teepees. One old man informed me that he was going to build a good shack similar to that of the white man. I drew his attention to the fact that the white man kept his shack clean. He did not see why the Indians

could not do the same if the government would provide them with the soap to do so. These people are morally as good as any in the district. There were 11 births and 13 deaths reported here.

We left Fort Smith July 3, for Fort Resolution on the Steamer *Mackenzie River*, and arrived on the 5th. There were very few Indians at this post on account of the ice on the eastern end of the lake. The Dogribs and Yellowknives were unable to get in for at least eight or ten days after I had arrived. Not being able to tell when they would come in, I made arrangements with Mr. Laird and Sergeant Field to go to Hay River by sail-boat to meet the Slaves at that point, which they did on the day appointed. They paid 116 Indians and found them in fairly good condition. The fur was scarce during the past winter and not many of them went far away, but remained round the lake, where they made a good living by fishing. There were 4 births without any deaths reported here.

The rest of our party remained at Fort Resolution, waiting for the arrival of the Dogribs and Yellowknives. We paid at Resolution 151 Yellowknives, 174 Dogribs, and 123 Chipewyans. I spent about three weeks at this point waiting for the Indians and Hudson Bay transports. Here, with the help of Dr. Rymer, we were successful in persuading the Indians to destroy five shacks, and, as they had good teepees I did not say anything about furnishing tents, as the department had instructed me to do. Probably later on they will need material for teepees, and I shall be in a position to get them. Amongst the Yellowknives there were reported 3 births and 9 deaths, amongst the Dogribs 7 births and 2 deaths, and the Chipewyans, 6 births and 4 deaths.

The Roman Catholic Mission has built an excellent up-to-date convent and school, the best in the northern country. It is beautifully situated on one of the deep bays on Great Slave lake. It is built on a modern plan and heated throughout by hot-air furnaces. Beautiful gardens are attached, and to all appearances it is one of the nicest properties in the country. I visited this school and found that the children were doing satisfactory work. They were all healthy, comfortably clothed and well fed.

I might be permitted to mention here that Dr. Rymer has been very energetic in looking after the sanitary conditions of the Indians and has been very successful in persuading them to pull down some of these unhealthy buildings. I think that the department should recompense him for his services to the Indians in that part of the country and would strongly recommend that this be done.

We left Resolution on the 28th by Steamer *Mackenzie River* and arrived at Fort Smith on the following evening. We crossed the bridge to Smith's Landing and arrived there at noon the next day, where we camped till August 3, waiting for the freight wagons. Resuming our journey up the river, we arrived by steamer *Grahame* at Chipewyan on the 4th at 2.30 p.m. Here we were detained all day, being unable to cross Lake Athabaska on account of the wind. We left Chipewyan on the 6th at 3 a.m., arriving at Fort McMurray at 4.30 p.m. on Sunday the 8th, and paid treaty on Monday the 9th, three days ahead of time, as the Indians were all in. Here we paid 130 Crees and Chipewyans and about 16 Stragglers who came from around both sides of the Athabasca river and have no fixed place of abode. Amongst these bands there were 8 births and 5 deaths reported.

We left Fort McMurray on the 10th by model boat and scows. This was the slowest part of the trip, as it was impossible to travel more than 8 or 10 miles a day. There are about 100 miles of rapids on the Athabaska river.

We arrived at Pelican portage, where we had to remain for 6 days waiting for transportation. The first portage is about 3 miles over the mountain to the Pelican river, rather a small stream, and the water was a little low for good canoeing; but after we got over the rapids, it was one of the most pleasant trips of the summer.

We arrived at Wabiskaw at 6 p.m. on September 2, and met the Indians on the 4th. They have staked two reserves for themselves and are very anxious to have

them surveyed in order to secure them from the intrusion of the white settlers, who, they say, are already looking over the country with a view to settling. I think it might be as well to comply with their request, as it would satisfy them on that point; for doubtless just as soon as roads are opened up along the rivers and lakes, the white settlers will locate. There were 11 births and 7 deaths reported here.

We left Wabiskaw on September 6 for Whitefish Lake with pack trains. Owing to the heavy rains, the trail was very wet most of the way. When we arrived on the 11th we found most of the Indians in. They had a short hunt this season and report that the fur-bearing animals are on the increase and in a year or two will be quite plentiful again. We made payments here to 88 Indians. Last year while I was there they made a request of me to send them some cattle, as they intended to start ranching. I informed them that, if they would put up sufficient hay, I would recommend that the department purchase two or three cows for them. I find that they have failed to put up the hay, so it would not be advisable to supply them with any cattle this year. They have promised to do better next year. This band reported 3 births and 2 deaths.

Leaving Whitefish Lake on the 14th, we arrived at Lesser Slave Lake on the 16th. On reaching here, I was taken ill with an attack of rheumatism and was unable to proceed to Sturgeon Lake. I sent Mr. Laird and Mr. Lamothe with Sergeant Adams, and they made payments to 176 Indians. At this place they have a considerable quantity of hay. I made arrangements with Agent Donald to send four or five head of stock there this fall. I am not sure whether he has done so, as I have not received any information since. There were 11 births and 1 death reported.

While the party was at Sturgeon Lake I made payments to a few who were round Lesser Slave Lake.

We left Lesser Slave Lake on the 27th for Sucker Creek and made payments there. These Indians are doing very well. They have something over 70 head of cattle, most of them being supplied by the government. The soil of this reserve is of a good quality and well adapted for grain-growing and cattle-raising. I would recommend that a man who is thoroughly acquainted with Indian work be secured as an assistant for Agent Donald to instruct the Indians in farming. I am sure that good results would follow, as they seem to be very eager to learn. The increase of produce would fully compensate for his salary. Owing to the fact that the white settlers are becoming more numerous in the district, the Indians will have to make improvements on their reserves and an assistant would be very essential for this work. The records here showed 10 births and 4 deaths.

We left on the 28th for Drift Pile River and made payments on the same day. Very little farming had been done here except making hay, of which they had a considerable quantity put up for winter use. The cattle on this reserve are the best that I have seen anywhere. They were short of hay the previous year owing to the season being so late and consequently a few of the young cattle died. But despite the fact that this year was better, the increase will not be quite as much as last year. In all we paid 354 Indians.

While at Fort Smith word came to me that an Indian at Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie river was crazy. Inspector Jennings of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police was on his way to Herschel Island at the time, and the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Smith requested him to look into this case while there. There being no medical man in the country, I allowed Dr. Donald, who accompanied me, to go with Inspector Jennings to investigate this case of lunacy; but it brought out the fact that the Indian was not dangerous enough to be placed in an asylum. After the examination, as the doctor would be marooned at Fort Simpson until the steamer returned, he went down to Fort McPherson.

I did not like to take upon myself the payment of the doctor's expenses until instructions were received from the department, but I think that he should be allowed for his actual outlay.

I have, &c.,
H. A. CONROY,
Inspector Treaty 8.

OTTAWA, December 20, 1909.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the surveys completed by me during the past season.

I left Ottawa on April 22, and after securing such supplies as necessary, proceeded to Muscowpetung reserve, where a survery and valuation of the portion surrendered for sale, consisting of 17,934 acres, was made. The total valuation was $141,328.

I then proceeded to Samson's reserve, in Alberta, where 9,345 acres which had been surrendered for sale was subdivided and a valuation of $100,403 placed thereon.

A surrender of the Bobtail reserve, adjoining Samson's, was obtained while at work there, and arrangements made for giving the Montana band a portion of the reserve. The whole of the Bobtail reserve, including the portion given the Montana band, was subdivided into sections. The portion to be sold, amounting to 9,819 acres, was valued at $110,026.

An agreement was also made with Chiefs Ermineskin and Louis Bull, by which Louis Bull received his portion of the reserve. He afterwards surrendered 5,800 acres, including Bear lake, giving an area of 5,308 acres for sale, which was subdivided and valued at $49,799.

A portion of the Peigan reserve, in South Alberta, was subdivided into sections and quarter sections for the purpose of locating the Indians on farms. While at this work this band surrendered about 23,000 acres for sale, north of Oldman river on the west side of the reserve. This was subdivided into sections, and an upset price of $272,586 placed on the land.

As each reserve was subdivided, plans, valuations and reports were completed and forwarded to Ottawa, so that the auction sale could be held whenever decided upon.

A re-survey of the town plot of Wabamun, on Lake Wabamun, on reserve 133B, about 40 miles west of Edmonton, was also made.

I have, &c.,
J. K. McLEAN.

British Columbia,
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency,
Hazelton, March 31, 1910.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement, also list of government property in my keeping, to March 31, 1910.

Agency.—This agency is of all in British Columbia the most northerly situated, and is bounded towards the north and west by the Northwest Coast agency, towards the south by the Williams Lake agency, and on the east by the Rocky mountains.

For geographical reasons and distinction of entirely different characteristics of two nations—nearly equal in population—this agency is treated under two divisions.

THE KITSUN DIVISION.

Location.—The supervision of this part of the district begins with the inclusion of New Town, 4 miles below the Kitselas canyon of the Skeena river, and about 80 miles below Hazelton, terminating beyond its headwaters, covering, in a northerly direction, a distance of about 150 miles, exclusive of Kitwankool, situate on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river, and Kisgegas, on the Babine river, 3 miles beyond its confluence with the Skeena. The other eight villages are on both banks of the latter river and end with that of Kuldoe, towards its source.

Reserves.—The reserves of this division contain, collectively, an aggregate of 23,396 acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land, consisting mainly of natural meadows with growths of balm of Gilead, poplar, willow, alder and hazel; and the foot-hills to the mountains are largely covered with mixed coniferous timber.

Population.—This division contains a population of 1,263.

Nation.—The Indians comprising this division are of the Ksun nation, the parent stock of the Tsimpsians of the coast.

KITSELAS BAND (TSIMPSIAN.)

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situate on both banks of the Skeena, and consist of an area of 2,821 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 80.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the health of these Indians has been excellent. Precautions are being observed to maintain it so, and a good many of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These people till some small patches of gardens, cut cord-wood, and resort to canoeing, fishing, hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—All the buildings, mainly situated at New Town, are commodious, well lighted, and placed on good and dry soil.

Stock.—This band has no stock.

Farm Implements.—Only the ordinary implements for clearing land, gardening, and weeding are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are intelligent and of good disposition, and in general are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole, these people are temperate and moral.

KITWANGA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are about equally located on both banks of the Skeena, and consist of an area of 4,275 acres. With these are included five unsurveyed allotments for fishing grounds.

Population.—This band numbers 152.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians enjoyed the best of health, and care is being taken to preserve it by a system of keeping clean all premises and their environs; and many of these people have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians mainly occupy themselves with fishing, hunting and trapping. They also resort to cutting cord-wood, tilling their gardens, and working in and about the canneries of the coast. Quite a large number of these people have employment on the Grand Trunk Pacific survey and right-of-way work, which likewise obtains with other bands along the line. The women and children gather a large quantity of wild berries, and dry them for winter use; they also attend to the gardens during the absence of the younger men.

Buildings.—Care is being taken that all buildings are located on dry and healthy soil, and are spaciously arranged to combine comfort with privacy; also with windows enough to ensure the access of plenty of sunlight and fresh air.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well and without loss, and better arrangements for shelter and provender are steadily being made.

Farm Implements.—The implements used here are not such as would suit actual all-round farming, but suffice in clearing and tilling the land for the potato and other root crops, and in reaping, gathering and stowing hay.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are intelligent, law-abiding and industrious, and very progressive in their tendencies. They have surprisingly improved their general condition.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are temperate and moral.

KITWANKOOL BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band, for which no reserve has yet been allotted, is the only one remotely situate from the Skeena, and is located on the right bank of the Kitwanga river, 25 miles from Kitwanga and 4 miles below Lake Kitwankool and on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river.

Population.—The population, not counting about 115, living at Ayensk, Kinkolith and Fishery bay, Nass, is 48.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no illness in this band. Sanitary measures are fairly well observed; also vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—These people are largely occupied in hunting and trapping, at which the returns are good, and the old women and children gather the wild berry yield for winter use.

Besides the aforementioned, the greater part of this band work in the salmon canneries of the coast during the season. In common with all the Ksuns, they avail themselves of every opportunity of useful employment.

Buildings.—Here, for the want of lumber, the buildings are of the old style of shacks, but situate in a healthy locality.

Stock.—The cattle and horses of this band wintered well, and better provision is being made for their shelter and keep.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are intelligent and industrious, and, notwithstanding their isolated condition, have made fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—There were no complaints in regard to infraction of either.

ANDIMAUL BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band, for which no reserve has yet been allotted, is on the right bank of the Skeena and situate about 6 miles above Kitwanga.

Population.—This band has a population of 86.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been excellent. Their premises and surroundings are being kept clean; and a large number of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—To some extent, these people fish and trap, chop cord-wood, and also during the season work about the canneries of the coast.

Buildings.—Here all the houses are of modern pattern, well lighted and commodious, and placed on high and dry ground.

Stock.—Much care was given the stock, which wintered well.

Farm Implements.—Only the common tools for breaking up land, clearing, weeding and haying are here in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are intelligent and energetic, and can be termed well-to-do.

Temperance and Morality.—These people can be regarded as temperate and moral.

KITSEGUKLA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, comprising an area of 2,732 acres, are located on both banks of the Skeena. The new and old villages are on the left bank of the river; the latter about 9 miles below the first. The new village is on reserve No. 2, with its area subdivided on both banks of the river.

Population.—The people of this band's two villages number 59.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people was excellent. Their premises were kept clean and the ordinary precautions were observed, especially so at the new village, and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of this band are fishing, hunting and trapping. They largely seek employment, during the season, at the canneries of the coast; and much of their spare time is applied to chopping cord-wood and improving their homes and land.

Buildings.—With the exception of those of the old village, the houses are well located, modern, fairly commodious and amply lighted.

Stock.—The stock belonging to these Indians is well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of a good plough, only ordinary implements required for breaking up land, clearing, tilling and weeding the soil, and for haying, are yet in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are law-abiding, industrious and energetic. They are constantly improving in a general respect.

Temperance and Morality.—In both respects their conduct is excellent.

GETANMAX BAND, HAZELTON.

Reserves.—The reserve lands of this band are located, with the exception of a timber reserve, on Two-mile creek, on both banks of the Skeena, and inclusive of Rocher Deboulé, also belonging to this band and on both banks of the Bulkley river, comprise a total of 3,791 acres. For the most part these lands are well watered and suitable for agricultural and grazing purposes.

The delta formed by the confluence of the two rivers, whereon the township of Hazelton is situate, contains to the back or east of it, on a plateau intersecting the delta and its triangle at shorter base from north to south, the old Indian village on

the left bank of the Skeena, and on the right bank of the Bulkley, the new Indian village, with the agency buildings at a fair distance between them.

Population.—This band, largely composed originally of people of other villages, has a population of 249.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians was very good. The departmental instructions regarding precautionary measures were faithfully complied with and more of the people were vaccinated. Apparently there were no contagious diseases. Regarding tuberculosis and its dissemination, the people are well impressed of its danger. Attention is paid to cleanliness of person, premises and surroundings.

Cases of illness of Indians of this district are attended to by Dr. H. C. Wrinch, and his services have proved invaluable in that respect.

Hospital.—The hospital, well equipped in its appointments, reflects great credit for efficient management and general results far-reaching in extent.

Occupations.—Hazelton being especially at present the terminus for communication, entrepôt of supplies and travel, the Indians of this band with those nearby readily find employment of all sorts at good wages. This condition is being still more augmented for those in range of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway line and its right-of-way. As these conditions become pronounced, so the pursuit of fishing, hunting and trapping will decline to the same degree.

Buildings.—All buildings outside the old village are well placed, of good pattern, well lighted, and commodious.

Stock.—The horses and cattle wintered well; they were fairly well provided for.

Farm Implements.—In this respect, the implements are yet principally such as are used for breaking up land, clearing, gardening, weeding and haying. The farm implements, only lately acquired, are housed and cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are industrious, law-abiding and careful of their earnings. They eagerly avail themselves of the subdivisions laid off for homes, and continue most satisfactorily onward in the regular order of development.

Temperance and Morality.—Though the temptation to transgress in both is greater here than elsewhere on the Skeena, reasons for complaint are few.

GLEN VOWELL BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situate about 4 miles above here, on the special reserve of Sikedach, on the right bank of the Skeena. This reserve contains 900 acres, which are subdivided into plots of choice agricultural and pasture lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 98.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band was excellent; the necessary precautionary measures are well observed, and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—In addition to doing some fishing, hunting and trapping, and working about a saw-mill situated here, these people find remunerative employment, which the proximity of Hazelton affords. Much of their time is principally occupied in the improvement of their holdings.

Buildings.—The buildings of this settlement are spaced off and aligned, and are uniformly of modern pattern, well lighted and capacious, and compare favourably with those of white settlers.

Stock.—The cattle and horses are properly looked after, and fair provision is made for their keep.

Farm Implements.—Only the necessary implements for breaking up land, tilling the soil, gardening, weeding and haying are used here yet.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are law-abiding, industrious and persevering. Much of their land has been converted into pasturage and gardens, and

more is being cleared and well fenced. All that is accomplished, in so short a time, is a record not easily surpassed.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a temperate and moral community.

KISPIAX BAND.

Reserves.—The village of this band is located about 9 miles above and to the north of here, on the right bank of the Skeena and left bank at the mouth of the Kispiax river; with the special reserve of Aguedin north from the village of Kispiax, and inclusive of Sikedach, mentioned with the preceding band, the reserve area of this band comprises a total of 4,916 acres of agricultural, grazing and hay land, which to a large extent has been subdivided.

Population.—This band has a population of 219.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these people has been very good. As much as possible, the usual precautions are taken to preserve it, and some of the people were vaccinated. On Friday of every week, Dr. H. C. Wrinch, of here, visits their village, where he maintains a dispensary for the treatment of cases of sickness and ailments.

Occupations.—These Indians operate a saw-mill, improve their land, and quite a number of them repair to the coast for employment in and about the salmon canneries there. In addition to other pursuits of a mixed nature, they also fish, hunt and trap.

Buildings.—All buildings erected here of recent years are of very superior quality, being a striking contrast to the old ones, and are placed upon dry and healthy soil.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well and without loss, and better care is being bestowed upon them from year to year.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of a plough and some harrows, only the ordinary implements for breaking up and clearing land, gardening, weeding and haying are in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are ambitious, industrious and provident, and have become law-abiding. In general, their former inclinations in the opposite direction have, of late years, been gradually moulded for the better. Since the land whereon the village stands has been laid off, it will become improved in proportion as the old split cedar houses and their associations disappear. The progressive portion of the people have become fully aware of what is necessary to be be done, which is exemplified by a beginning well under way.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaint of infraction in either respect was noted during the year.

KISGEGAS BAND.

Reserves.—The village of this band is about 67 miles to the north of here, situate on the right bank of the Babine river, and 3 miles above its confluence with the Skeena. For the length of 228 chains the reserve embraces both sides of the Babine river, and has a total area of 2,415 acres of mixed quality of land.

Population.—This band has a population of 235.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been excellent. The most necessary sanitary measures are being fairly well observed, and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—Remotely situated, these Indians are almost exclusively employed on the hunting and trapping grounds, which extend far beyond the sources of the Skeena and Babine rivers, Bear lake, and also to the Stikine. They also resort extensively to fishing. When at home, the people occupy themselves in improving their

gardens and in breaking up more land. The women and children gather and dry wild berries for winter use.

Buildings.—Here also the improved pattern of buildings is superseding the old, and entirely so on the new village site allotted and subdivided a few years ago.

Stock.—The stock, consisting only of horses, wintered well.

Farm Implements.—No other implements are in use here but such as are required for gardening, breaking up land and haying.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are intelligent, industrious and law-abiding, but their energies are still mainly applied to the fishing, hunting and trapping grounds. As a whole, much improvement in their general condition is steadily going on. Those with habitations at Bear lake seldom come here. The trapping grounds prove very productive and profitable; and in general this band is undergoing a betterment of its welfare and condition.

Temperance and Morality.—Under both these headings their conduct is very good.

KULDOE BAND.

Reserves.—The village of this band is situated on the right bank of the Skeena, and is connected with Kisgegas by a rough and rocky trail, a distance of about 25 miles. The reserve contains 446 acres of land of varying nature, which is almost equally divided in area on both banks of the Skeena.

Population.—The people of this band number 37.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been very good. They observe the necessary sanitary precautions and are mostly all vaccinated.

Occupations.—Like the preceding band, the occupations of these people, with the exception of fishing, are almost altogether confined to their hunting and trapping grounds, but from year to year they enlarge the extent of their gardens. The women and children also gather and dry wild berries for winter use.

Buildings.—No other buildings but those of split cedar prevail here.

Stock.—These Indians have no stock.

Farm Implements.—Only implements for breaking up land, gardening and weeding are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are intelligent and law-abiding. Though somewhat isolated, they have adopted civilized habits and manners to a remarkable extent.

Temperance and Morality.—This band observes temperate and moral habits.

HAGWILGET DIVISION.

Location.—This division begins within 4 miles to the southeast of Hazelton, and extends in that direction a distance computed at about 350 miles to Blackwater. But, in reality, it also includes the area wherever over its wide expanse range two bands of Sikanees and two bands of Naauces, between Blackwater and the Rocky mountains.

Reserves.—The reserves of this division comprise an area of 26,217 acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land, with 18 villages under the Babine and Carrier groups, collectively.

The natural features of the reserves are principally flat-lying meadows bordering on lakes, and more or less timbered toward the hills.

Population.—This division embraces a total population of 1,850.

Nation.—All the bands under this heading are of the Hagwilget or Dené nation.

In dealing with the following, I deem it admissible to reserve for the summing up in conclusion, remarks about identical features in all localities.

ROCHER DEBOULE BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situate on the left bank of the Bulkley river, at its main canyon, about 4 miles southeast of Hazelton. The reserve comprises both sides of that river, and contains an area of 443 acres, which was assigned to the Getanmax (Hazelton) band.

Populaton.—The population of this band is 161.

MORICETOWN BAND.

Reserves.—The village of this band is located on the left bank of the Bulkley river, and at its second big canyon, south. The reserve lands contain an area of 1,853 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 158.

FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserves.—The village is located on the right shore of Babine lake, near its discharge, the Babine river, where there is a good bridge of about 200 feet in length. The reserve lands have an area of 894 acres, situated partly on the bank. There is considerable more land allotted to this band—inclusive of the next band to follow—of which no tracings have yet reached me.

Population.—The population of this band is 153.

OLD FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserves.—The village is on the right and the reserves are on both shores of the lake, and comprise an area of 359 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 136.

YUCUTCÉ BAND.

Reserves.—The village and reserves are located at the head of Stuart lake, on the intervening 9 miles of land between Babine and Stuart lake, or portage.

Population.—This band has a population of 15.

TATCHE BAND.

Reserves.—The village and reserves are situate on the left shore of Stuart lake, and the former at the mouth and left bank of the Tatche river. The reserve area amounts to 1,779 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 66.

PINTCE BAND.

Reserves.—The village and reserve are on the left shore of Stuart lake, and the former at the mouth and right bank of the Pintce river. The reserve consists of 728 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 47.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserves.—The village and reserve are on the right bank midway up the Tatche river, at this point commonly called Trembleur river. The reserve area is 584 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 24.

TSISLAINLI WITH TSISLI BAND.

Reserves.—The two villages and reserves of these, the people of one and the same band, are at the head of Trembleur lake and left bank of Tatla river. The reserves comprise an area of 1,291 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 22.

STUART LAKE BAND.

Reserves.—The village and reserves of this band are on the left shore of Stuart lake, and at its discharge, the Stuart river. The total reserve area is 2,875.

Population.—This band numbers 199.

STELLA BAND.

Reserves.—The village and reserve of this band are on the right bank of the Stella river and near its discharge into Fraser lake. The reserve area is 2,077 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 60.

FRASER LAKE BAND.

Reserves.—The village and reserve of this band are on the left shore of Fraser lake and at its discharge, the Natleh river. The reserve contains 1,949 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 66.

CHISLATTA LAKE BAND.

Reserves.—No reserves are yet allotted to the Indians of this band, with three separate villages to the south of the telegraph line, south. Of these, Belgatcé and Stilachola are situated on the north shore of the lake, and Chislatlate on the west end and head thereof

Population.—The population of this band, consisting of three vilages, totals 75.

FRANCIS LAKE BAND.

Reserves.—Likewise, no reserves are yet allotted to this band, with habitations, in one locality (Tatchgaisgak) on the south shore, and another (Tatla) on the north shore of the lake. The last named is situated on the head of the lake and near the mouth and left bank of the Nadina river.

Population.—This band has a population of 32.

STONY CREEK BAND.

Reserves.—The village of this band is located on the right bank of Stony creek, and the reserve on both of its banks extends down to its discharge into Noolka lake.

Population.—This band numbers 110.

BLACKWATER BAND.

Reserves.—Reserve No. 1 is located on the right bank of the Fraser river; No. 2, on the left bank of the Blackwater river, and No. 3, on the eastern shore of Nattesley or Bobtail lake; in all they amount to an area of 537 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 68.

MCLEOD LAKE BAND.

Reserves.—The village is situated on the western shore of McLeod lake, and the reserve on both banks of Long river. The reserve contains an area of 286 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 98.

FORT GRAHAME AND LAKE CONNELLY BANDS OF SIKANEES.

Locations.—Fort Grahame is the principal trading post of the first mentioned band of Sikanees, and Connelly Lake outpost of the latter. Their hunting and trapping grounds extend to all points of dispersion over an area of about 400 miles of mountains, lakes, rivers and swamps to the east of their respective trading posts.

Habits and Customs.—Both of these bands are nomadic in their habits. They are averse to fish diet and subsist entirely on fresh and smoked caribou, moose and beaver meat, lynx, rabbits and grouse. Under these conditions, these Indians can only travel in units of single families. Only about twice a year are they accustomed to meet, when the priest designates the time at a given point for a general rendezvous.

Population.—From the best of information, the Fort Grahame band numbers 88. The Connelly Lake band has a population of about 120.

CONNELLY LAKE BANDS OF NAANEES.

Location.—Under conditions similar to those of the two preceding bands, two semi-nomadic bands of Naanees range over a large expanse of country to the north of Lake Connelly.

Population.—The population of these two bands is about 152.

REMARKS CONCERNING HAGWILGET DIVISION.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians are made aware of the importance of general cleanliness. Many of them have been vaccinated, and no contagion of any kind appeared, and the best of health prevailed.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are hunting, trapping and fishing and looking after stock, mainly consisting of horses. The bands of Rocher Deboulé, Moricetown and Fort Babine engage in packing with their horses. Many of the members of the Rocher Deboulé and Moricetown bands are engaged in right-of-way work on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway line, which soon will include small contracts in grading. In this, these Indians proved themselves good and faithful workers, and in that sort of employment the same opportunities are offered to all those coming within reasonable range along its course. As a whole, they attend more and more to their gardens.

Buildings.—With the exception of the Sikanee and Naanee Indians, more interest is being shown in constructing better houses in healthy localities.

Stock.—Likewise, with the exception of the outlying bands referred to, there are cattle and horses in all the localities, and these wintered well, and the provision for their provender and shelter is continuing to improve from year to year.

Farm Implements.—Barring a plough at Rocher Deboulé and Moricetown each, and two mowers and one horse rake in the latter place—which are being taken good care of—the implements are still such as scythes, hand-rakes and others useful in clearing and tilling the soil.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a whole, the Indians are law-abiding and tractable. Since for those further removed mixed employments are wanting, the results are small in proportion. But nevertheless, what thus far has been accomplished, will

make these people prepared to take hold when a change of condition arises. In their way, the stock is being looked after; the areas of their gardens are constantly becoming enlarged, and more care is being bestowed upon them.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year, no information of infraction, under either of these terms, came from within this division.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Population.—The population of the two divisions of this agency being 1,263, and 1,850 respectively, the total population is 3,113.

Reserves.—With an area of 22,396 acres of the Ksun division, and 26,217 acres of the Hagwilget division this agency contains a total reserve area of 48,613 acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land, inclusive of some for fishing grounds.

I have, &c.,

R. E. LORING,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
BELLA COOLA AGENCY,
BELLA COOLA, May 23, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report respecting the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1910.

As the time since my appointment—January 1, 1910—has been too short to allow me to become familiar with each particular band in the agency, and as the characteristics of the various bands are in most respects alike, I desire to make my report applicable mainly to the agency as a whole.

Location.—This agency is located along the coast of the mainland of British Columbia, extending from Rivers inlet on the south up to Skeena river on the north, and up this river as far east as Kitselas canyon.

Reserves.—The principal reserves are: Oweekayno, at the head of Rivers inlet, area 1,761 acres; Talleo, at the head of South Bentick, and Bella Coola, at the head of North Bentick Arm, areas 4,007 acres; Kimsquit at the head of Dean channel, area 930 acres; Bella Bella, on Lama passage, 3,372 acres; Kitamat, at the head of Douglas channel, area 907 acres; Kitlope, on Gardner channel, area 352½ acres; Hartley Bay, on Douglas channel, and China Hat, on Tolmy channel, combined area 2,059½ acres; Kitkat'a, on the Dolphin island, area 4,640 acres; Port Essington, on the Skeena river, area 13 acres.

The reserves situated on the coast line are generally of a rugged nature, and ill-suited for agricultural purposes; those away from the coast at the head of inlets have land that might be brought under cultivation, but here it is often heavily timbered, making the preparation expensive. Part of these reserves are cleared and tilled, the principal crops being potatoes and hay.

Population.—The total population is about 1,600; in this there has been very little change during the year. The Indians in the northern portion of the agency, those of Port Essington, Kitkatla, Hartley Bay, and part of the natives of China Hat, belong to the Tsimshean nation; as far as I have been able to learn, the inhabitants of the other reserves, though more or less related, are not known by a common name.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the past year has been good; they have suffered from no epidemic or unusual disease; the most prevailing disorder being tuberculosis, in its various forms. The sanitary conditions need improvement, and a gradual improvement is seen in most bands. At Rivers Inlet a hospital is in operation during the summer months, and at Bella Bella in wintertime; here the Indians receive treatment under the able supervision of Dr. R. W. Large. At Bella Coola, Dr. T. H. Jamieson treats the natives; and Dr. T. J. McPhee at Port Essington.

Occupations.—The chief occupations are hunting and fishing. During the summer months, they are generally employed at the salmon canneries; the men are fishing with small boats and nets, while the women and children are at work inside preparing the fish for canning. The rest of the year they fish for their own consumption in rivers, lakes, or the deep sea. In the fall salmon is caught and cured for winter supply; the fish is split in two, dried in the sun or over their fires. The fish was plentiful during the year and work was easily obtained at the canneries. These Indians hunt wild animals for food more or less the entire year, while fur-bearing animals, such as the bear, wolf, lynx, marten and mink, are sought in the fall and spring when the fur is at its best. While hunting is not nearly as important as fishing, the price of furs was good and there does not seem to be a constant decrease of wild animals, as a periodical decrease is followed by a periodical increase.

On some reservations a little land is cleared every year, and potatoes and hay raised besides some fruit such as strawberries and raspberries; both men and women work at this, principally the latter; a few cattle and horses are kept.

Some Indians find employment as hand-loggers for saw-mills and at various kinds of day labour.

Buildings.—The old style of buildings, with the picturesque totem-pole at the entrance and with walls of split cedar boards placed perpendicularly and fastened to huge horizontal beams, without windows, are disappearing year by year. In their stead are seen frame buildings of the white man's style, often quite large, and well painted. Many of the Indians are good carpenters and painters; and, though the interior does not always correspond with the exterior appearance, many Indian women take pride in keeping their houses neat and clean.

Characteristics and Progress.—The coast Indians are law-abiding; of a peaceful and quiet nature, easily roused, however, by agitators, or when under the influence of liquor. The honesty of the members of some of the tribes is praiseworthy. As an instance I may mention that at Bella Coola, where considerable shipping is done, the public warehouse, near the Indian reserve, has never had a caretaker or even a lock to the door. Missionaries and school teachers are stationed in nearly all the villages working for the intellectual, moral and spiritual uplift of the natives. As long as a livelihood is so readily obtained by fishing and hunting, a considerable increase in agricultural pursuits, and a more settled mode of life can hardly be expected.

Temperance and Morality.—Though it cannot be denied that intoxicants are occasionally manufactured or otherwise obtained, it is a rare sight to see an Indian under the influence of liquor. The means of checking intemperance of this nature are through moral persuasion, imposing of fines and imprisonment. Viewed in the light, not of ideal, but of the actual conditions under which they live and move, their moral condition may be said to be good.

I have, &c.,

IVER FOUGNER,
Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
Cowichan Agency,
Duncans, May 2, 1910.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Agency.—This agency is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island and extends from Cape Mudge on the north to Sooke on the south, including the reserves on the different islands in the gulf of Georgia.

Area.—The total area of the reserves in this agency is 19,941 acres, forming a portion of the territory occupied by the Cowichan nation, whose language and influence formerly extended to the bays and sounds on the American side of the gulf and up the Fraser river as far as Yale.

These reserves are occupied by the following bands:—

SOOKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Sooke nation.

Reserves.—Nos 1, 2, 3 and 4. The reserves of this band are situated on the straits of Juan de Fuca, about 25 miles southwest of the city of Victoria, and contain an area of 166 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 30.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, and sanitary measures have been observed.

Occupations.—They engage in farming, fishing and working at the fish traps.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are very good, some of them being constructed of lumber and painted.

Stock.—They have good stock and take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of farm implements and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and make good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

CHEERNO BAND (BEECHER BAY).

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Cheerno tribe.

Reserves.—Nos. 1 to 11, inclusive. These reserves are situated on the straits of Juan de Fuca, about 15 miles southwest of the city of Victoria, and contain 179 acres. As most of the land in these reserves is hilly and rocky, very little farming is done.

Population.—The population of this band is 34.

Health and Sanitation.—They have enjoyed good health throughout the year, and sanitary regulations are well attended to.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing, working at the fish-traps and canneries, and they do a little farming.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are very good, but principally the large rancherie houses.

Stock.—Their stock is of a fair quality.

Farm Implements.—They have a few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and make good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a fairly temperate and moral people.

SONGHEES BAND.

This band comprises the following sub-families: the Esquimalt and Discovery Island Indians, as well as the Songhees Indians.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Songhees nation.

Reserves.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. These reserves are situated on the harbours of Victoria and Esquimalt, and on the islands in the straits of Juan de Fuca; the total area of these reserves is 306 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 137.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, first-class water being supplied to them from the Esquimalt Water Works Company.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hunting, stevedore work, and working in saw-mills and factories.

Buildings.—Most of them live in good frame and lumber dwellings, and have them well furnished.

Stock.—They have some good stock, and take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They have good farm implements and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious Indians, most of them being very well off.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral, although there are a few who will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

BANDS IN SAANICH DISTRICT.

Tribe or nation.—The Indians of these bands belong to the Saanich nation.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves numbered from 1 to 13 inclusive, in Saanich district, viz.: Malakut, Tsekum, Pauquachin, Tsartlip and Tsawout, the total area of the said reserves being 3,313 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 258.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health, and the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hop-picking and working in the cement works and mines.

Buildings.—Most of them have good lumber and frame dwellings.

Stock.—They have some fine stock and take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of the most modern farm implements and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding Indians, and make good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are temperate and moral, but a few of them will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

BANDS IN COWICHAN DISTRICT.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves numbered 1 to 9 inclusive, in Cowichan valley, which is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island, about 40 miles north of the city of Victoria, viz.: Kilpaulus, Comeakin, Clemclemalats,

Kheuipson, Quamichan, Koksilah and Somenos. The total area of these reserves is 6,136 acres.

Population.—The total population of these bands is 584.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, all the villages are situated on the banks of the Koksilah or the Cowichan rivers, thus affording a constant supply of good fresh water and good drainage.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are farming, fishing, hunting, teaming, boat and canoe building, stevedore work, working in canneries, hop-picking, as trackmen on the railway and in the several saw-mills.

Buildings.—Most of them have good lumber and frame dwellings and have them well furnished.

Stock.—They have some fine horses, many of which are improved breeds, and they take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They have all the modern and up-to-date machinery and farm implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are making very satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

HELLELT BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves.—Nos. 1 and 2 of the Chemainus band. One reserve is situated on the south bank of the Chemainus river about a mile and a half from the mouth; the other on an island at the mouth of the same river. The two reserves contain a combined area of 427 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 29.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, and sanitary regulations looked after.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing and working at the fish-traps and canneries.

Buildings.—Their buildings are in fair condition and are kept clean and neat.

Stock.—Their stock is of fair quality.

Farm Implements.—They have a very good supply of farm implements and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

THE SICCAMEEN AND KULLEETS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves.—Nos. 10, 12 and 13 of the Chemainus band. The main reserve is situated between Oyster harbour and Chemainus bay. One reserve is on the western shore of Oyster harbour, and a fishing station on the left bank of the Chemainus river near its mouth, the total area of which is 3,084 acres. There is no line dividing the land of the two bands.

Population.—The population of this band is 112.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health, they have an ample supply of clear spring water, and keep the dwellings clean and neat.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in fishing and cultivating oysters.

Buildings.—They have comfortable and well-kept dwellings.

Stock.—They have a number of good horses and cattle and take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

LYACKSUN BAND.

Tribe or nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves.—Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of the Chemainus band. These three reserves are situated on Valdez island, and have a combined area of 1,840 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 82.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good and sanitary regulations well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in boat and canoe building, fishing and logging; they own a steam tug, which is used in towing logs. They do very little farming, as the reserves are nearly all rock or heavy timber.

Buildings.—They have good comfortable dwellings.

Stock.—They have some well bred stock, but it is allowed to run wild on the island.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are making very fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and are a moral people.

PENELAKUT BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves.—Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9. This band includes Llmalche and Tsussie reserves. These reserves are situated on Kuper island and Tent island. There is also a small reserve belonging to this band situated at the mouth of Chemainus river. The total area of these reserves is 2,332 acres.

Population.—The total population of this band is 204.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, and sanitary regulations are observed.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in fishing, boat and canoe building, farming, working stevedore, and hunting.

Buildings.—Their buildings are in fair condition and are kept clean and neat.

Stock.—They keep a few cattle of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They have all the necessary farm implements and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral people.

NANAIMO BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe

Reserves.—Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, of the Nanaimo band. This band has a reserve on the Nanaimo harbour and one on the Nanaimo river, with a small fishing station on the southern shore of Gabriola island. The total area of the reserves is 637 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 160.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health and the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, working in coal mines and trimming coal in ships.

Buildings.—Nearly all these Indians live in the large rancherie houses, but a few of them have good frame dwellings and keep them clean and neat.

Stock.—They have some very good stock, and take very good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and are making very good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of these Indians drink whenever they can procure liquor, but they are moral.

SNONOWAS BAND (NANOOSE.)

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves.—This reserve is situated on the southern shore of Nanoose harbour, and has an area of 209 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 14.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health and sanitary conditions are very good.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in fishing, and manufacturing dog-fish oil. They do a little farming.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of a fair quality.

Stock.—They keep a few stock of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They have very few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and good people.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, they are temperate and moral people.

QUALICUM BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Qualicum nation.

Reserves.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Qualicum river. It has an area of 197 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 15.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, and sanitary conditions are all that could be expected.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hunting, and acting as guides for fishing and hunting parties.

Buildings.—They have good comfortable dwellings.

Stock.—They have a few stock, of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They have very few implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and fairly industrious people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

COMOX BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Comox band.

Reserves.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3. This reserve is situated on the southern shore of Comox harbour and on the left bank of the Puntledge river at its confluence with the Tsolum river. In connection with this reserve is a graveyard on Goose spit, Comox harbour. The area of this reserve is 378 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 43.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health, and sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are fishing, hunting and farming.

Buildings.—Most of them have good lumber and frame dwellings and keep them neat and clean.

Stock.—They have a fair quality of stock, and take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They are very well equipped with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

GALIANO BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan band.

Reserves.—No. 9 of the Penelakut band. This reserve is located on the northern extremity of Galiano island, and the area is included in that of the Penelakut band.

Population.—The population of this band is 31.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been very good, and sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing and boat-building.

Buildings.—There are only a few dwellings on this reserve, and they are of medium quality.

Stock.—They do not keep any stock.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They may be termed temperate and moral Indians.

MAYNE ISLAND BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Saanich nation.

Reserves.—No. 6 of the Saanich band. This reserve is situated on the northwest extremity of Mayne island. The area of this reserve is included in that of the Saanich bands.

Population.—The population of this band is 20.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health, and sanitary precautions are very well observed.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in fishing and hunting, and working for the white settlers.

Buildings.—As this is only a fishing station, their buildings are mere shanties constructed of cedar slabs.

Stock.—They have only a few sheep.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and make a very good living by fishing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral Indians.

COWICHAN LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Cowichan lake, near its outlet; it has a total area of 130 acres. During the year Alfred Livingston, his wife, and two children, also the mother of Alfred, started in to clear a piece of land and build a new house on this reserve. Alfred attended the Coqualeetza institute for a few years.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The progress of the Indians in this agency during the past year has been very satisfactory, many showing increased interest in the cultivation of the land and care

of their orchards. The instruction and advice given by Mr. Tom Wilson, inspector of orchards, is much appreciated.

I have, &c.,

W. R. ROBERTSON,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
FRASER RIVER AGENCY,
NEW WESTMINSTER, March 31, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1910.

BANDS IN THE CHILLIWACK DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves in close proximity to each other in this district, comprising a total area of 3,841 acres, viz.: Aitchelitz, Kwawkwawapilt, Squiahla, Skwah, Skulkayn, Skway, Soowahlie, Tzeachten and Yukkwekwioose.

Tribe or Nation.—These bands belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The total population of these nine bands is 324.

Health and Sanitation.—They have enjoyed good health during the past year; sanitary regulations are well observed in their villages, and most of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—They are engaged for the most part at fishing, farming and hop-picking. They also work as farm-hands for their white neighbours, and being good workers give general satisfaction to their employers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are comfortable frame buildings, which they repair and improve from time to time. Their outbuildings are in fairly good repair. They have a good class of horses and cattle, which compares very favourably with that kept by white settlers. They have a good supply of farm implements, in most cases purchased by themselves, and they take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and law-abiding, and are making considerable progress in mixed farming.

They may be classed as temperate, and, although there are some of them who will drink liquor when they can procure it, there are many strictly temperate. They have an excellent reputation for morality.

BANDS ON HOWE SOUND, BURRARD INLET AND SQUAMISH RIVER.

Reserves.—These bands, known as the Squamish Indians, and occupying reserves containing a total area of 6,806 acres are as follows: Burrard Inlet No. 3, Kapilano, Squamish (Howe Sound), Seymour Creek, Mission (Burrard Inlet), and False Creek.

Tribe or Nation.—These bands belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The total population of these 6 bands is 396.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of ordinary ailments, their health has been good throughout the year. The sanitary condition of their villages is quite up to the average, and vaccination has been duly attended to.

Occupations.—Their chief means of support are fishing, hunting, logging, farming and loading lumber in ships at the saw-mills.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have very good dwelling-houses and outbuildings. They take good care of their stock during winter and their farm implements are well kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and usually provide well for those depending upon them.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of them will drink liquor whenever they can procure it, but their moral character is very good.

CHEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river about 80 miles from its mouth, and contains an area of 1,433 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 95.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health, on the whole, has been exceptionally good, and the sanitary condition of their village is excellent.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are farming, fishing, hunting and hop-picking, while some of them are employed as farm-hands for their white neighbours. Some of the women are expert basket-makers, and derive a considerable revenue from this source.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses and outbuildings are of a good class and their stock, which is generally of good breed, is well taken care of, as also their farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a law-abiding band of Indians, seldom giving any trouble, and are getting along fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

CHEHALIS AND SCOWLITZ BANDS.

Reserves.—The Chehalis and Scowlitz bands occupy reserves on Harrison river, Scowlitz reserve being at its mouth, and Chehalis about six miles up stream. They have a total area of 3,144 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These two bands belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 156.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the health of both these bands has been remarkably good; they pay strict attention to the cleanliness of their surroundings; and most of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They are engaged for the most part at farming, hunting, fishing and logging, and they earn considerable money at hop-picking each year. Chief Johnny Leon of the Chehalis band has been foreman of one of the hop-yards at Agassiz for a number of years, during the hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are of a modern type, being sufficiently ventilated and well lighted. They keep some good stock, which they take good care of during winter, and their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not being used.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious and are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with a few exceptions, and strictly moral.

COQUITLAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Coquitlam river, about 6 miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 208 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 25.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few trifling ailments, the health of this band has been very good. Their houses and surroundings are always kept clean and neat, and they have all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They derive a livelihood principally from farming, fishing, hunting and working as farm-hands for their white neighbours. Many of them also find employment in the logging-camps.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses and outbuildings, which are all frame structures, are always kept in repair. They have some stock, which is given proper care.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and ambitious, and are making a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—Some few of them, unfortunately, are addicted to liquor-drinking, but they are moral Indians.

DOUGLAS, SKOOKUM CHUCK, SAMAHQUAM, AND PEMBERTON MEADOWS BANDS.

Reserves.—These bands occupy reserves situated between the head of Harrison lake, along the Lillooet portage to Pemberton, and contain a combined area of 7,497 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of these four bands is 496.

Health and Sanitation.—No sickness of a serious or contagious nature appeared amongst them during the year; the sanitary condition of their villages is fair, and they have nearly all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their principal resources are farming, hunting, fishing, teaming, packing and acting as guides for mining and timber prospectors, while the women contribute considerably to the support of the family by basket-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are all well constructed and comfortable, and their stock and farm implements are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very good, industrious and law-abiding Indians, and are ambitious to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral lot of Indians.

EWAWOOES AND TEXAS LAKE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on the south bank of the Fraser river, about 2 miles east of Hope, and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 7 miles east of Hope. They contain a combined area of 893 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of these two bands is 44.

Health and Sanitation.—They have enjoyed good health throughout the year, and they pay attention to the sanitation of their villages. Many of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—The principal resources from which they derive a livelihood are farming, fishing and hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are all frame buildings and substantially constructed. They keep their stock in the best possible condition, and they have a fair supply of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and usually make a comfortable living without much difficulty.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

HOPE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 100 miles from its mouth, and has an area of 1,400 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 79.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very satisfactory throughout the year, no serious epidemic appearing amongst them, and sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—They depend to a large extent on farming, fishing, hop-picking and hunting; a few of them also work as sectionmen for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and give good satisfaction to their employers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are well built and comfortable. Their horses and cattle are well provided for during winter; they are well supplied with farm implements, which are placed under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very peaceable, intelligent and law-abiding, and have made good progress in farming during the last few years.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaint of intemperance or immorality has reached me during the year in regard to this band.

HOMALCO AND KLAHOOSE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated in the vicinity of Bute inlet and Malaspina strait; they contain a total area of 4,738 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The total population of these two bands is 163.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been quite satisfactory, and the sanitary condition of their villages is good. Many of them have been vaccinated during the year.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are hunting, fishing and logging, and some of them do a small amount of gardening.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Much care is taken in the construction of their houses, especially those built in recent years. They provide well for their stock, and they possess very few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and energetic, and usually make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—Taken as a whole these Indians may be classed as temperate and they are strictly moral.

KATZIE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 10 miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 385 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 78.

Health and Sanitation.—Seven cases of small-pox broke out in this band during the latter part of May. The disease was confined to one family, and was of a very mild form, all the patients recovering. Otherwise, their health has been good, and they observe the necessary sanitary precautions. They have all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their principal industries are farming, fishing and hunting, and some of them also earn considerable by working as farm-hands for white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are all frame buildings, being well lighted and ventilated. They have some very good stock, which is well provided for during winter, and a few farm implements, which they are careful to place under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are making very satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral and very seldom cause any trouble.

LANGLEY AND WHONOCK BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on McMillan island in the Fraser river, about 20 miles east of New Westminster, and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 24 miles east of New Westminster. They contain a combined area of 1,432 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The total population of these two bands is 67.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been very good. The sanitary condition of their villages is well up to the average, and attention has been given to vaccinating.

Occupations.—These Indians do considerable farming. Their other means of support are fishing, hop-picking and working as farm-hands for some of their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are of a fair class, and their stock, which is mostly of good breed, is well taken care of. They also take good care of their farm implements, with which they are fairly well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and very good workers, and are making very satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They rank among the most temperate and moral Indians of the agency.

MUSQUEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north arm of the Fraser river, about one mile from its mouth, and contains an area of 452 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 98.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic amongst these Indians, and sanitation is good in their village. They have all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They farm, fish and hunt, and some of them are at times engaged at logging. They also earn considerable at hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwelling-houses are well built and neat in appearance. They have also some very good stables and outbuildings. Their horses and cattle are given proper care during winter, and their farm implements are carefully housed when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious and usually make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of them are temperate and their moral character is good.

MATSQUI BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river about 30 miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 1,072 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 43.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good throughout the year, and the sanitary condition of their village is fair.

Occupations.—They spend most of their time in farming and fishing. They also work in hop-yards during the hop-picking season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are of a lower class than those seen on most of the other Indian reserves in this agency. Their stock and farm implements are in most cases well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are not making very rapid progress, although they are fairly industrious. They are a law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They may be classed as fairly temperate and strictly moral.

NEW WESTMINSTER BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have reserves at New Westminster and at Brownsville, respectively, comprising an area of 32 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 43.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among these Indians during the past year, and their health, generally speaking, has been satisfactory. The sanitary condition of their houses and surroundings is excellent, and they have all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians are engaged for the most part at fishing, hunting and trapping, and some of them do a small amount of gardening.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are all frame buildings, being well constructed and neat in appearance. They do not keep much stock, and have only a few farm implements, chiefly such as are used by hand.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are for the most part industrious, and generally provide well for those depending upon them.

Temperance and Morality.—With a few exceptions, they are a temperate people, and strictly moral.

NICOMEN AND SKWEAHM BANDS.

Reserves.—These Indians occupy reserves on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 44 miles from New Westminster, comprising an area of 636 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 41.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a very decided improvement in their health during the past year. They willingly comply with the sanitary regulations, and nearly all have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are fishing, hop-picking, and mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable houses, and some very good stables for their stock. Their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a law-abiding people; but their progress is not as good as that of some of the other bands of the agency.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SEMIAMU BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band borders on the international boundary line, and fronts on Semiamu bay. It contains an area of 392 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 40.

Health and Sanitation.—The condition of their health has been remarkably good during the year: they willingly comply with the sanitary regulations, and have all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They do a considerable amount of mixed farming and fish for the canneries during the fishing season; they also engage in the hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings and outbuildings are fairly good; they have some stock, which is well taken care of, and their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded, good-natured people, and are making a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—Notwithstanding their close proximity to the American boundary line, the complaints in regard to intemperance are few, and their moral character is good.

OHAMIL BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about 74 miles east of New Westminster, and contains an area of 629 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 53.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic amongst these Indians. Sanitation is good and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—Farming has become quite an industry with these people; they also do some fishing and hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—There has been a very decided improvement in the construction of the dwellings that have been built in recent years. They have some very good stock, and a few farm implements, which they are careful to place under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious, and are getting along very well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

POPCUM AND SQUAWTITS BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about 65 miles east of New Westminster, and contain a combined area of 5,326 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of these two bands is 58.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few ordinary ailments, their health has been good. They take the necessary sanitary precautions, and have nearly all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They engage more or less in fishing and agricultural pursuits, and they also find employment at the hop-yards during the hop-picking season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are of a fair class, and are repaired from time to time. They have some good stock, and the most necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and strictly moral.

SECHELT BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Sechelt peninsula, Malaspina strait, and contains an area of 1,800 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 242.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been fairly good during the year, no epidemic appearing amongst them. The sanitary condition of their village is excellent, and they have all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They are employed at various occupations during the year, which consist chiefly of fishing, hunting and logging. Most of them do a small amount of gardening, and the women of the band derive a considerable income each year from the sale of Indian baskets and other articles.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They all have very good dwelling houses which are well constructed and very neat in appearance, especially those erected in recent years. They do not keep much stock, and have only a few farm implements such as are used by hand.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a very energetic and enterprising lot of Indians, and most of them make a very comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and their moral character is very good.

SUMAS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserves of this band are situated at Miller's Landing, on the south bank of the Fraser river, and at Upper Sumas on Sumas lake, and contain an area of 1,370 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 51.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health, generally speaking, has been very good, no epidemic appearing among them. They observe the necessary sanitary precautions, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—They are engaged for the most part at farming, fishing, hop-picking and hunting.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have some very good buildings, and their stock and farm implements are given proper care.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are improving a little.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of them will drink liquor whenever they can procure it, but they are moral Indians.

SLAMMON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Malaspina strait, and contains an area of 4,712 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 110.

Health and Sanitation.—Notwithstanding a few ordinary ailments, their health has been good during the year. They keep their village in a sanitary condition and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are mixed farming, fishing, hunting and logging.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses and outbuildings are above the average. They have some stock and the most necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, honest, good people and are steadily improving.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of them are fond of liquor, but the majority of them are temperate. Their moral character is very good.

SKWAHALOOK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, between Ruby Creek and Hope; it contains an area of 196 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 17.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been very satisfactory during the past year. They willingly comply with the sanitary regulations of the department, and have all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are farming, fishing, hunting, and some of them work for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as sectionmen.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are well constructed, being sufficiently lighted and ventilated. Their stock is of good breed and is well taken care of, and they are careful of their farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious and are improving from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—They are tempe ate an l moral

TSAWWASSEN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the gulf of Georgia, near Point Roberts, and contains an area of 604 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 51.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of ordinary ailments, the general health of this band has been very good. Sanitary measures are well attended to and they have all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their principal resources consist of agricultural pursuits, fishing and hunting.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have some very good buildings, which they generally keep in repair. Their stock is of good breed, and their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of them are very industrious, and they generally make a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of them will drink liquor whenever they can procure it, but they are a moral lot of Indians.

YALE BAND.

Reserve.—The Yale reserve is situated on the Fraser river, about 112 miles from its mouth, and contains an area of 1,100 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 76.

Health and Sanitation.—They have had fairly good health during the past year. They observe the necessary sanitary regulations, and attention has been given to vaccinating.

Occupations.—Fishing, farming, hunting and hop-picking constitute their principal means of support. Many of them also hire out from time to time as labourers, and as sectionmen for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are of a fair class. They have some stock and a fair supply of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and law-abiding, and are improving every year.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are classed as some of our most temperate and moral Indians.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of this agency are steadily advancing from year to year. They are generally good workers, and are well spoken of by those who employ them at such occupations as farm-hands, sectionmen on railways, logging and hop-picking.

They engage quite extensively in farming in some sections; and had a very creditable exhibit of farm products at the provincial exhibition held in New Westminster last autumn.

Their stock in many instances compares favourably with that of white settlers.

I have, &c.,

R. C. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY,
KAMLOOPS, May 19, 1910

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

Location.—The Kamloops-Okanagan agency is scattered over the greater portion of Yale district, immediately north of the international boundary line; the district contains approximately 24,000 square miles. The agency contains an aggregate acreage of 333,578 acres.

Natural Subdivisions.—The agency is divided naturally by the rivers that drain it into the Fraser, Thompson, Nicola, Spallumcheen and Okanagan districts.

Tribe or Nation.—It is probable that the Indians of this agency belong to branches of the Salish nation. They are designated as Chinook Indians, and speak natively three distinct dialects, known as Thompson, Shuswap and Okanagan, and, for the purposes of this report, the bands will be treated under these headings.

ADAM'S LAKE OR HALTKAM BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are located near the foot of Little Shuswap and Adam's lakes.

Population.—The population is 196.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic in this band, and the general health has been good. They have all been vaccinated. Their houses are well ventilated and premises kept in fairly good condition.

Buildings.—They have mostly substantial log buildings, and a constant improvement is noticeable.

Stock.—They have good horses and cattle, and some other stock.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and have made good progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—They have until recently ranked among our most temperate Indians. With the advance of civilization greater facilities were provided

them for procuring intoxicants. For the past year better police protection has been provided, and there is a corresponding improvement in their habits of temperance. They are otherwise moral Indians.

ASHCROFT OR STLAHL BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They are Thompsons.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, are situated on a plateau on the right bank of the Thompson river, opposite the town of Ashcroft, and at McLean's lake. They contain an area of 5,234 acres, agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population is 44.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no unusual sickness among them. Sanitation is good, and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They do some mixed farming and stock-raising. Water for irrigation is limited. They do some fishing and hunting, and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—Most of their houses are of logs, built many years ago. Some recent improvement is noticeable.

Stock.—They have good horses and cattle; the former are used for farming, freighting and saddle.

Farm Implements.—They have a fair supply of these.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and make a fair living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

BONAPARTE OR TLUHTAUS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering 5, are on the Thompson and Bonaparte rivers, on Hat creek, McLean's and Loon lakes.

Population.—The population is 147.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic. They move about a good deal in summer, which conduces to sanitation.

Occupations.—They farm to some extent, raise stock, chiefly horses, hunt and fish a little, but depend more on the results of their labour as farm helps, cowboys and freighters, using their horses in the latter occupations.

Buildings.—They have some fair log houses of more recent construction, although most of their houses are old. They have a very good church.

Stock.—They have a good many horses, mostly suitable for light work and saddle, and some good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly supplied with these.

Temperance and Morality.—They are improving in habits of temperance, and are otherwise moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers at any kind of farm labour or in the handling of stock. Some improvement has been made, chiefly in fencing land.

BOOTHROYD (SUK, KAMOOS, NKATSAM AND CHOMOX) BAND

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering ten, are located along the east bank of the Fraser river. They contain 1,600 acres. At Nkatsam considerable good farm-land exists. In other places land is not suitable for much in the way of farming.

Population.—The population is 158.

Health and Sanitation.—They have had no epidemic, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They raise hay, vegetables and fruit, and some stock. They fish, hunt and trap, mine, and work as labourers on the railway.

Buildings.—They have a very fair class of log buildings.

Stock.—They have serviceable horses, and some good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are suitably supplied.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and excellent workers. Some of them are well-to-do.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very temperate and moral.

BOSTON BAR BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band number six, and they are located round North Bend, Boston Bar and Scuzzey. They contain 628 acres, a very small proportion of which is tillable.

Population.—The population is 143.

Health and Sanitation.—They have had no epidemic. A number were re-vaccinated within the year, and their houses are fairly sanitary, more particularly at North Bend.

Occupations.—They raise a little hay, vegetables and fruit. They fish, hunt and trap, mine, and work as labourers on the railway, where a number of the younger men get steady employment.

Buildings.—At North Bend the buildings are good, but in other places not so good.

Stock.—They have a number of smaller saddle and pack horses, and a few cattle. Their stock is mostly wintered in Nicola.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good steady workers, but live up to what they earn.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

COOK'S FERRY BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering fifteen, are located on both sides of the Thompson river round Cook's Ferry and Spatsum and in the Tuile and Highland valleys. They have an area of 9,110 acres of bench-lands along the river, meadows in the Highland valley, and some sparsely timbered lands.

Population.—The population is 183.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no unusual sickness in this band. Sanitation is good. The new houses at Spence's Bridge, which replaced those carried away by the landslide of some years ago, are a great advance on the old ones. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They carry on mixed farming and stock-raising, fish and hunt to some extent, and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—The older ones are of logs. Some very good frame buildings have replaced those carried away by land-slide at Spence's Bridge, the workmanship on these being a credit to the skill of the Indians.

Stock.—They have good horses and cattle, and some pigs and sheep.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, but in some places they have not sufficient water for irrigation, and consequently more of them go to work on the railroad and other places where money is available. At Pemynoos more at-

tention is given to farming, and those Indians are better off. They are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

DEADMAN'S CREEK OR STICHISTAN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on Deadman's creek. It has an area of 20,134 acres, including the portion under lease, and comprises farming, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population is 117.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared. Sanitary conditions are naturally good. The older houses are not well ventilated.

Buildings.—These are mostly of logs, the older ones being low, one-story houses, and frequently roofed with earth, which in this dry climate can be made very serviceable if not pretentious. Considerable improvement is being made in houses.

Occupations.—They farm to some extent, raise horses and cattle, chiefly the former—for which their reserve is particularly adapted—fish and hunt locally to some extent, and work in various capacities as labourers. They are expert cowboys, as in fact all our Indians are, and in this way they find employment for their saddle horses.

Stock.—They have a number of serviceable horses, which they are improving, and some good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly supplied.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and have made substantial improvements in fencing and clearing of land in recent years.

Temperance and Morality.—They have improved considerably in habits of temperance, and they are moral Indians.

KAMLOOPS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, five in number, are situated at the confluence of the North and South Thompson rivers, opposite the city of Kamloops, and on Campbell and Heffly creeks. They contain an area of 33,379 acres of good agricultural, grazing and meadow lands.

Population.—The population is 242.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has prevailed; they have been vaccinated. Houses are fairly ventilated, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They grow a considerable quantity of hay, some vegetables, and they have planted some fruit-trees. They have a good market at Kamloops for anything they may have to sell. They fish and hunt to a limited extent, and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—Their buildings show some improvement, and are generally sufficiently lighted and ventilated.

Stock.—They have good bands of horses, which they are greatly improving, and some good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have a sufficient supply of requisite implements, machines and vehicles.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are capable of doing good work in any ordinary sphere of labour. They can make a good living, and should advance.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to their proximity to the city of Kamloops, the opportunities for procuring intoxicants are probably greater. The year past has

shown a marked improvement in this respect over the previous one. They are fairly moral in other respects.

KANAKA BAR BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, four in number, are located on the Fraser, 10 miles below Lytton. Their area is 500 acres.

Population.—The population is 52.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared. Their houses are too small for proper ventilation, but other sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—They produce a little hay and vegetables, but the tillable area on this reserve is relatively small. They fish, hunt, mine, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—These are small, and for the most part old.

Stock.—They have a few saddle horses and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, but cannot lay up much, or keep much stock.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

LYTTON BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—The reserves, twenty-seven in number, of this band, which is composed of several small bands, lie along both sides of the Fraser river from Lytton to Nesikeep, 25 miles above. They contain 10,292 acres of table-lands and mountain slopes, where fruit and vegetables grow well.

Population.—The population is 470.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited them; they have been vaccinated, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm in a general way, raise stock, fish, hunt, mine, and work as labourers in various ways.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock.—They have good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are doing well in agriculture and fruit-growing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NICOMEN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, five in number, are situated along the banks of the Thompson river, midway between Lytton and Cook's Ferry. They have an area of 2,976 acres.

Population.—The population is 49.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm and raise stock on a small scale, fish, hunt, placer mine and work as labourers.

Buiblings.—Their log buildings are good.

Stock.—They have some small horses and a few good cattle.

Characteristics and Progress.—They appear industrious, but advance slowly.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NICOLA (LOWER) BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, thirteen in number, are located along the Nicola river from near its mouth to Nicola lake. Hamilton creek reserve is also included. The area is 31,191 acres, containing good farming and grazing lands.

Population.—The population is 355.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared. Houses are fairly kept and ventilated, and other sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—They farm largely on some of the reserves. The Indians of Nicola-Mameet are among our most advanced farmers. They fish a little in the local streams and lakes, and at times get a good run of salmon in the Nicola. They do some hunting, and work as labourers, freighters and cowboys. Freighting has declined greatly since completion of the Nicola railway.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings.

Stock.—They have good herds of cattle and horses, they keep good stallions and mares, and raise a superior animal. Neighbouring white settlers sometimes patronize their stallions, and Indians sometimes breed to stallions of white men, which they may fancy.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress.—They have advanced as well as any of our Indians, are excellent workers, and many of them are well-to-do.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of them have been addicted to drink, but some improvement in this respect is becoming apparent. In other respects they are moral and law-abiding.

NICOLA (UPPER) OR SPAHAMIN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Okanagans.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, eight in number, are located near the head of Nicola lake, and around Douglas lake. They have an area of 30,888 acres, good farming and grazing lands.

Population.—The population is 194.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They carry on mixed farming and extensive stock-raising. They hunt and fish a little, and work as cowboys and freighters.

Buildings.—They are getting into a good class of buildings. Old log houses are steadily being replaced by modern roomy structures.

Stock.—They have large herds of cattle and horses of the best quality of thoroughbred and pure-bred.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and the majority of them are well off.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of them are given to drinking on occasions; the majority are temperate, and they are generally moral.

NORTH THOMPSON OR CHUCHUQUALK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They are Shuswaps.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated on the North Thompson river, about 50 miles above Kamloops. They have an area of 3,239 acres of good farm and timber lands.

Population.—The population is 128.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared. They are out of the way of medical treatment, except such as they can get by coming to Kamloops. Their houses are small and not well ventilated. In other respects sanitation is good.

Buildings.—They have a poor class of buildings.

Occupations.—They farm and raise stock to a considerable extent, hunt and fish more than other Indians, and work as cowboys, packers and general labourers.

Stock.—They have good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good, industrious, and law-abiding people, and have made fair progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—They are highly temperate and moral.

NESKAINLITH OR HALALT BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, are located on the Thompson river, near Shuswap lake. They have an area of 6,996 acres, good farming and grazing lands.

Population.—The population is 162.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared, general health has been unusually good, and sanitary conditions are favourable.

Occupations.—They farm quite extensively and raise stock; they fish and hunt to some extent, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied.

Stock.—They have good stock.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious, and are making good progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

OKANAGAN OR NKAMAPLIX BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Okanagans.

Reserves.—The reserves, ten in number, of this band are located round the head and both sides of Okanagan lake. They have an area of 29,790 acres of the best farming and grazing lands.

Population.—The population is 230.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared, and sanitation generally is good.

Occupations.—They farm extensively, raise stock, fish, hunt, and work as farm-hands, cowboys and hop-pickers.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock.—They have a number of horses for all-round work, and some good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with modern implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious in a way, and can farm well. They are now growing more hay and less grain than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—Too many of them are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but the law against the introduction of such is being pretty strictly enforced when offenders are caught. As a band they hardly compare with some others from a moral standpoint.

OREGON JACK CREEK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are on the right bank of the Thompson river, and on Oregon Jack creek.

Population.—The population is 18.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no unusual sickness, and sanitation has been good.

Occupations.—They grow hay and vegetables chiefly, raise stock, fish, hunt and work as labourers.

Buildings.—These are of log and small.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient.

Stock.—They have general purpose horses and some good cattle.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and make a fair living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

OSOYOOS (NKAMIP) BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Okanagans.

Reserves.—The two reserves of this band are located at the head of Osoyoos lake and at the foot of Dog lake. The area is 32,168 acres. There are some good farming, fruit and grazing lands.

Population.—The population is 61.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared; houses are well kept, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They grow cereals, hay, vegetables and fruit, fish and hunt to some extent, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—Those built in recent years are comfortable, and show a decided improvement on those of earlier date.

Stock.—They have a numebr of fair horses, and some good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are doing very well in fruit-growing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

PENTICTON BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Okanagans.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, two in number, are located at the foot of Okanagan lake. They contain 48,694 acres, good farming, fruit, grazing and meadow lands.

Population.—The population is 160.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared. The houses of these Indians are well kept and sanitation all round is good.

Occupations.—They farm, raise stock and fruit, fish, hunt, and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—They have a comfortable class of buildings, much improved in recent years.

Stock.—They have good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are making good progress in farming and fruit-growing. They rank well with the best of our Indians in every respect.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SHUSWAP (LITTLE LAKE) OR KUAUT BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps.

Reserves.—The reserves, five in number, of this band, are located at the head of Little Shuswap lake, and at Salmon Arm. Their area is 7,840 acres, good timber, with fair farming and some grazing lands.

Population.—The population is 99.

Health and Sanitation.—No unusual sickness has appeared; general health has been very good, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm a little, raise stock, fish, hunt, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—These are substantial.

Stock.—They have good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. They have cleared considerable land.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not highly temperate, but otherwise moral.

SIMILKAMEEN, LOWER AND UPPER BANDS (CHUCHUWAYHA, ASHNOLA AND SHENNOSQUANKIN).

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Okanagans.

Reserves.—The reserves, sixteen in number, are located along the Similkameen river, from the boundary line to Princeton. The area of the lower reserve is 19,472 acres, and that of the upper 6,438 acres, containing good bottom, bench and grazing lands.

Population.—The population is: lower, 136; upper, 44.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared and the general health has been very good. Sanitation is good, and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They farm quite extensively, raise stock, fish very little, hunt, and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings, chiefly log.

Stock.—They have a good number of good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and have made good progress in farming and stock-raising.

Temperance and Morality.—Their proximity to the international boundary line, has, in the past, been somewhat of a menace in the matter of procuring intoxicants, as once across the line they were immune. Laws in the state of Washington, I am informed, have recently been enacted making it a misdemeanour to supply liquor to any Indian, under a severe penalty, and this, I am sure, will have a salutary effect on our Indians located near the line. There is a large percentage of good Indians among them, and the moral tone generally is good.

SISKA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering seven, are located on the Fraser river, a short distance below Lytton.

Population.—The population is 29.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared; their houses are not well ventilated, but other sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They produce little from their land, which does not admit of much cultivation. They fish and hunt considerably.

Buildings.—They have a poor class of buildings.

Stock.—Their stock is limited to a small number of saddle horses.

Farm Implements.—They use very few.

Characteristics and Progress.—They make but a bare living, and cause little trouble in any way.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SKUPPA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are on the left bank of the Fraser, between Lytton and Siska. The area is 268 acres, which is not capable of much cultivation.

Population.—The population is 17. Other statistics are included in Lytton band, with which it is identified.

SPALLUMCHEEN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering three, are located on Spallumcheen and Salmon rivers. The area is 9,679 acres, comprising good agricultural and timber lands, with some good pasture-lands on the Salmon river.

Population.—The population is 164.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited them. Their houses are fairly constructed and ventilated, and other sanitary conditions are good. They have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They farm extensively, raise stock, fish, hunt, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all kinds.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, get on well, and are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They rank well as to temperance and morality.

SPUZZUM BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—The reserves, six in number, of this band, are on the Fraser river, some distance above Yale. They have an area of 456 acres, containing some tillable land.

Population.—The population is 157.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared, sanitary conditions are good, and they have been vaccinated.

Occuptions.—They grow some hay and vegetables, hunt, fish, mine, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and quiet, and they have advanced well, considering their opportunities.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

COLDWATER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—The reserves, numbering three, of this band are located on the Coldwater river, in the Nicola valley. They have an area of 6,276 acres of good farming, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population is 107.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic; the general health has been unusually good, and sanitary conditions are favourable.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings and are steadily improving them.

Stock.—They have a number of good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, steady and extremely law abiding. They have made good progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—They class among our most temperate and moral Indians.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The past, taken as a whole, has been a favourable year for the Indians of this agency. Crops in some instances were hardly up to the average, but prices were unusually good for all kinds of farm produce and stock. In many places improvement in dwellings is apparent, and the Indians have generally made steady advancement.

I have, &c.,

A. IRWIN,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KOOTENAY AGENCY,
STEELE, April 20, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Location of Agency.—The agency is in the southeast part of British Columbia, and is bounded on the north and east by the Rocky mountains, by the United States on the south, and on the west by the Okanagan agency.

ST. MARY'S BAND, No. 1.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is on the Kootenay river at the junction of the St. Mary's river, and has an area of 17,425 acres; the Isidore ranch, 680 acres; the Miyuke ranch, 160 acres; the Bummer Flat reserve, 190 acres; the Industrial school reserve, 33 acres; and the reserve at Indian office, 11½ acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 208.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of an epidemic of grippe, the health of the Indians was fairly good, and the deaths that occurred were mostly amongst the aged and the very young children. The usual spring cleaning of the village of St. Eugene was attended to and those that required vaccination were carefully looked after.

Occupations.—Farming is the principal industry with stock-raising. Some engage in packing, hunting, trapping and fishing, but since the lumbering industry has revived, a number of the young men and ex-pupils have found work in the camps.

Buildings.—Many of the dwellings in the village are comfortable, well lighted and ventilated. Those on the reserve are of logs.

Stock.—They have some good stock, which are carefully attended to during the winter.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with wagons, ploughs, harrows, mowers, hay rakes, and sleighs, which are put away under sheds when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of the band are industrious and anxious to improve their condition, and a marked change for the better is noted.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very temperate and moral-living people.

TOBACCO PLAINS BAND, NO. 2.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of the band are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is near the international boundary, close to the state of Montana, and has an area of 10,560 acres. It is rolling prairie and good for stock-raising, and a portion can be irrigated.

Population.—The population of the band is 54.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good, and with the exception of grippe, which has been prevalent in the spring, they have been free from sickness. Their village is situated on a gravelly bench, and their houses are fairly well kept.

Occupations.—They follow farming and stock-raising, a few hunt and fish, and some of the young men find work around the saw-mills, and in the lumber camps near by.

Buildings.—Their dwellings, cattle sheds and stables are of logs.

Stock.—They own a fairly good band of cattle and horses, which they are trying to improve by the introduction of a better grade of bulls and stallions.

Farm Implements.—These consist of wagons, ploughs, harrows, mowers, rakes and sleighs, which they take good care of and put away when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians of the band are industrious, and are steadily improving their condition. They are law-abiding and seldom give the authorities any trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—With very few exceptions they are a temperate and moral band.

LOWER COLUMBIA BAND, NO. 3.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is in the valley of the Columbia, noted for its picturesque scenery, and is situated between the Lakes Fairmont and Windermere; it contains 8,456 acres of excellent land, which slopes towards Lake Windermere. It is well supplied with water for irrigation.

Population.—The population of the band is 73.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good; vaccination was attended to by the late resident medical officer and myself. The Indians occupy tents during the summer months, which by being moved frequently, ensure good sanitary conditions.

Occupations.—These Indians follow farming and stock-raising, a few of the older ones do a little trapping and hunting, some of the young men are engaged in the lumber camps during the winter season.

Buildings.—The dwellings, barns and stables are of logs.

Stock.—They own a fairly good band of horses and cattle, which they are improving by a better class of animals. Some of the best horses in the agency have been raised by this band. They provide well for their stock, which is carefully looked after in the winter.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with wagons, ploughs, harrows, rakes and mowers, which they put away under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a very industrious band, and understand farming. They keep their fences in repair, and are law-abiding and are yearly becoming better off.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not given to the use of intoxicants, and their morals are excellent.

LOWER KOOTENAY BAND, NO. 4.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is in the West Kootenay district between the Idaho boundary and the town of Creston, and has an area of 1,831½ acres of bottom and bench

land. The bottom-land is subject to overflow from the river, the bench-land when cleared is good for all kinds of vegetables and fruit-growing.

Population.—The number of Indians on the reserve is 157.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good, and the only sickness amongst them was caused by the very changeable weather during the spring, and was of the nature of grippe. Vaccination was attended to.

Occupations.—They do a little farming, but their work is principally amongst the settlers, clearing the land, picking and packing fruit; their services are greatly in demand during the fruit season, as they are considered experts.

Buildings.—During the summer they live in tents, but in the winter they occupy dwellings at the Indian village, which are fairly comfortable, and are generally clean and well kept.

Stock.—These Indians have quite a band of cattle and horses, which they provide well for during the fall by cutting and curing the native grasses which grow in abundance on the swamp and bottom lands.

Farm Implements.—They are getting well supplied with ploughs, harrows, rakes, mowers, sleighs and wagons, which they carefully look after.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are making satisfactory progress, and the majority are industrious, and are good wage-earners. They are law-abiding and seldom get into any serious trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to report that, with very few exceptions, they are a temperate and moral band.

SHUSWAP OR KINBASKET'S BAND, NO. 5.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps and came many years ago from the Shuswap lake country in the Okanagan agency.

Reserve.—The reserve is on the right bank of the Columbia river, in the Windermere district, and has an area of 2,759 acres. The land is easily cultivated, and is good for grain, fruit and vegetables.

Population.—The population of the band is 58.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians have enjoyed good health, and there has been very little sickness amongst them.

Occupations.—The principal industry is farming and stock-raising, some do a little freighting during the winter, others trap and hunt.

Buildings.—The dwellings are frame buildings and a number are of logs, they have also good barns and stables.

Stock.—Their stock consists of cattle and horses of the better grade, which they try to improve by the purchase of stallions and bulls; their horses are in demand in the markets of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Farm Implements.—They own self-binders, mowers, rakes, ploughs, wagons, harrows and democrat wagons, which they take good care of and generally house when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good farmers, intelligent and industrious, and do their work well; they are not so thrifty as the Kootenays. They observe the laws of the country and give the authorities no trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, and conduct themselves well.

ARROW LAKE BAND, NO. 6.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps, who married into a Kootenay family that settled on the Arrow lakes.

Reserve.—The reserve is located on the west side of the Lower Arrow lake in the West Kootenay district, and contains 255 acres. The soil is light and sandy and is only fitted for growing vegetables and fruit.

Population.—The population of the band is 23.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians was good. They occupy tents during the summer, which are moved frequently, so that the sanitary conditions are excellent.

Occupations.—They do a little gardening, but their time is mostly occupied in working for the settlers along the lake, clearing land, and picking and packing fruit. During the fall they hunt, trap and fish, and are generally successful.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are frame buildings, which are neat and well kept.

Stock.—They have no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—They cultivate their little gardens with hoes, spades and rakes.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers and save their wages, and live and dress much like the white settlers. They are law-abiding and seldom give trouble to the authorities.

Temperance and Morality.—With a very few exceptions, they are not given to the use of intoxicants, and live honest and moral lives.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of the different bands in the agency are improving their condition; they cultivate their farms with more care and intelligence, look after their fences, and keep their homes cleaner than formerly. Their clothing is more suited to the climatic changes, their food is better cooked and they enjoy much better health, and fewer cases of consumption are noted. The ex-pupils of the industrial school have proved most useful amongst the Indians throughout the agency. They are good farmers, understand the care and handling of stock, and assist their relatives and others in putting in and harvesting the crops.

I have, &c.,

R. L. T. GALBRAITH,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY,
ALERT BAY, March 31, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ending March 31, 1910.

Location of Agency.—This agency extends from Cape Mudge on the south, to Smith inlet on the north, and includes all the islands between these points; the mainland from the mouth of Bute inlet to Smith inlet; all that portion of Vancouver island lying to the northwest of an irregular line drawn from Kuhushan point on the east coast to the point south of Klaskino inlet on the west coast.

The Indians in this agency belong to two nations, namely, Kwawkewlth and Lachwiltach, each nation being divided into various tribes or bands, but these have gradually joined together and at present there are practically only fourteen distinct tribes, each one being composed of four or five bands. During the summer months they are scattered over the various reserves, but during the winter months are collected in fourteen villages.

KWASHELA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is an offshoot of the Nakwakto tribe, who in turn belong to the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—This band has two reserves on the shores of Smith inlet, the two together comprising 716 acres, very little of which, however, is suitable for agriculture. Their winter village is on a small island at Takush harbour.

Population.—This band numbers only 29, having lost a number by migration.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no particular epidemic during the past year, and yet there were five deaths. One of these was from drowning, one from consumption, one from syphilitic ulcers, the other two being from old age and general debility. Their winter village is kept very clean and seems healthful, but during the hunting and fishing season they live in dirty squalor.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of this band is fishing. There is a cannery on the inlet which gives them all employment during the salmon season. They also catch a number of furs, principally mink, which have brought unusually high figures during the past season.

Buildings.—At the winter village the houses are of the usual large and barn-like type peculiar to the coast Indian. The fronts are covered with good lumber and painted. The rest of the walls and roof are covered with split cedar boards.

Stock and Implements.—With the exception of a few fowls, there are none.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly law-abiding and industrious, but there is absolutely no progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to their isolation the temptation to drink is not very strong, and since two years ago, when some visitors brought in a supply of liquor, during the consumption of which a free fight occurred, resulting in the death of one of their number, no word has reached me of any liquor being amongst them. In their morals they are about on a par with the rest of the Indians in the agency.

NAKWAKTO BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band or tribe is part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—There are in all seventeen reserves belonging to this band. Most of the land is rocky and comparatively barren, the only two reserves that are fit for agriculture being situated on Seymour inlet. The total area of their reserves is 684 acres. Their winter village is at Blunden harbour.

Population.—This people number 91 souls, a much larger proportion than usual amongst the Indians being children.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic during the past year, although the deaths have numbered four. The village site is dry and healthy and conveniently situated. When away from their winter village hunting, fishing, &c., they pay little attention to cleanliness.

Occupations.—Most of this band make their living by fishing and hunting. They have the usual employment during the salmon fishing season at some of the numerous canneries at Rivers inlet. They also catch and cure large quantities of halibut, which they sell to other Indians. They also do considerable trapping.

Buildings.—In the main village at Blunden harbour there are some fairly good buildings of their kind. The fronts are well covered with dressed lumber and painted. Besides these houses each family has one or more smaller house at the various fishing stations, which they use during the time they are fishing there. These fishing houses are mere shacks, built usually of split cedar boards, and are usually kept in a very filthy condition.

Stock and Implements.—They have no stock, with the exception of a few fowls.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band has the reputation of being wild and unmanageable. Formerly they also had the reputation of being arrant thieves. In

this respect there has been a great improvement during the last few years. There are still some thieves amongst them, but the general average of them is quite up to the usual average. Truth is never looked upon as a virtue amongst the Indians, and it is rather difficult at times to know what is true and what is false, but a better code of ethics seems to be very gradually moving amongst them.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are fairly temperate, but principally because of their isolation, which makes it rather difficult to obtain intoxicants. With the exception of their loose ideas in regard to the marriage laws, their morals are about the average.

NUWITTI BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Nuwitti tribe is part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Population.—The Nuwittis were once a very powerful and numerous band, but have now dwindled down to 57 souls.

Reserves.—There are 8,606 acres of very poor land.

Health and Sanitation.—This band is very dirty. Their village is well situated and has excellent drainage, but their habits are dirty. They principally live on halibut, which they catch on the banks near their village, and the flesh is cured in the village. They throw all the offal on the beach, which decays, and in warm weather smells very bad. On each occasion, when I visit them, I get them to have a general cleaning up, and try to persuade them to keep things clean, but on my next appearance they are just as bad as ever. There was one birth and five deaths during the past year, but the deaths were all amongst the old people.

Occupations.—Fishing is their principal occupation. They do very little hunting and trapping.

Stock and Implements.—Nothing but a few fowls.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Nuwittis are fairly industrious and law-abiding. With the exception that they are now building new houses on the old sites, they have made no progress whatever during the last four years.

Temperance and Morality.—One of their headmen is a special Indian constable, and uses his influence wisely with the result that very little liquor ever finds its way amongst them. Morally, they are perhaps above the average.

KWAWKEWLTH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These belong to the Kwawkewlth nation, and from them the name of the agency originated. There are four tribes joined together under one name.

Reserves.—There are nearly 260 acres belonging to this band, which all would be fit for agriculture or grazing, but which is mostly in its wild state.

Population.—There are in all 118 who belong to this tribe, besides a number who because of a certain admixture of white blood, cannot be counted as Indians.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good during the past year. The village is situated on Beaver harbour, on the site of the old Hudson's Bay fort, called Fort Rupert. It has a plentiful supply of good water and good drainage.

Occupations.—This band, in addition to the usual fishing and hunting, earns money in many other ways. There are a number of young men amongst them who work in the logging camps either for themselves or others. They also work in the saw-mill at Alert Bay spasmodically.

Stock and Implements.—They have only a few fowls.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band was formerly very numerous and powerful. There are a number of young men among them at present who have considerable ability, but owing to the environment do not put forth their best powers. The

older men in the band are prime movers in all that partakes of the potlatch system, and this has a tendency to keep everything back.

Temperance and Morality.—Having been in such intimate and close proximity to the whites, many of the young men have acquired the drink habit. However, they do not bring it to their village but get away on the sly and drink, or else go to town and get on the outskirts where they can usually find some one low enough amongst the whites to procure it for them. Otherwise they are a very decent lot of people, their morals being above the average.

KOSKEMO, KWATSINO, AND KLASKINO BANDS.

Tribe or Nation.—These three bands originally were part of the Quatsino nation, but are united with the Kwawkewlths.

Reserves.—The three bands together have an area of 1,039·5 acres of land, situated on Quatsino sound, Winter harbour and Klaskino inlet. Most of this is mountainous and excepting for the timber is not very valuable, only small patches being fit for cultivation.

Population.—The three tribes together only number 79. Of this number 60 are Koskemos and 19 Kwatsinos, those belonging to Klaskino being so intermarried with the two others that they have lost their identity.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic of any kind, still there has been a decrease in numbers. Their buildings are all well ventilated and the sites very healthy, the decrease being owing to the fact that there has been only one birth. Most of the members of these bands are elderly people.

Occupations.—They depend almost entirely on fishing, hunting and trapping for their subsistence.

Buildings.—These are of the usual type, large, airy, and well ventilated, but draughty.

Stock and Implements.—They have only a few fowls.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are a very kind-hearted and hospitable lot. They are almost doomed to extinction owing to the fact that their young people have either gone away to other places, or died. They themselves have quite resigned themselves to the fact that they are threatened with total extinction. They have a few very good gardens amongst them, but do not care for them as they should. There is a great want of progress amongst them.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are not given very much to the use of intoxicants, and in morality are quite up to the average.

NIMKISH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—The reserves belonging to the Nimkish band aggregate about 445 acres. Part of this is on Cormorant island, on the east shore of Alert bay, but the greater part is on Vancouver island, on Nimkish river. The land, while hard to clear, is mostly suitable for agricultural or grazing purposes.

Population.—There is a total of 137.

Health and Sanitation.—The village where the Nimkish Indians reside is at Alert bay. This is a very healthy location. The soil is gravelly and slopes towards the beach, thus making a natural drainage. There has been no epidemic of any kind; but the death-rate has been higher than the birth-rate. The Columbia Coast Mission has a hospital at Alert Bay, the Department of Indian Affairs gave a generous grant towards its building and equipment, and their doctor received an annual grant for medical attendance on those Indians who are in poor circumstances. The greater part of the patients have been out-patients, and all have received the same medical treatment as if they had been in-patients.

Occupations.—This band is much more fortunate in the way of occupations than any other tribe in the agency. There is a cannery, and a large saw-mill at Alert Bay. In addition to this there are large quantities of cord-wood needed, besides acting as canoemen, guides, &c., to the sporting fraternity who come this way. They get good wages for all work done. The majority work at some cannery during the season, and many hunt and trap during the winter.

Buildings.—Alert Bay is noted the world over for its display of totem poles either in front of, or forming part of the buildings. The buildings themselves are of two distinct kinds. There are some modern houses comfortably furnished, and the usual type of house with the dressed lumber front and huge timber frame covered with split cedar boards.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people, like their dwellings, are of two distinct types. The older people who live for and follow the old potlatch customs, still exert a strong influence, and partially nullify all efforts put forth by the missionaries and others who are trying to better the conditions. Many of the younger people who have received a fair education would like to break away from this system, but its influence is very strong. On the whole they may be said to be progressive and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—The Nimkish Indians have had more teaching and better opportunities than any other part of the agency. Alert Bay is the religious, as well as the educational centre of the agency, besides being the residence of the agent. As a natural result any intemperance that may exist is kept carefully concealed. Also a higher idea of morality prevails than in any other part of the agency.

TSAWATAINEUK OR KINGCOME BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This tribe consists of four bands who live together. They are the Tsawataineuk, Ah-wharmish, Quaw-ano, and Quick-swo-taineuk bands. They all form part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—The reserves of the Tsawataineuks are located at the head of Kingcome inlet, at Wakeman sound, and a number of smaller reserves, which are mostly fishing stations on the north shore of Sutlej channel and its tributaries, and on Gilford island. The total area is 854·5 acres. The two first-mentioned are eminently suitable for agriculture, but the rest are not of much account except as fishing or hunting stations.

Population.—This is the largest tribe in the agency, numbering 226.

Health and Sanitation.—Although not by any means a clean and tidy people, they have had fairly good health. There has been no epidemic of any kind during the past year. The birth-rate and death-rate have kept nearly even during the year just ended. There are two principal villages, one at Kingcome inlet, where they live during the summer months, and one at Gilford island, where they winter. Usually at Kingcome inlet there is a freshet in the river which washes away any remnants thrown around.

Occupations.—There are a number of young men in this tribe who work in the logging camps. The rest are fishermen and hunters. The oulachon run starts in April of each year, and from this fish is made an oil that is largely used as an article of food amongst all the Indians, and they derive a good income from the sale of it. Though some of the reserves are suitable for agriculture, so far they have not engaged in it with the exception that occasionally a small patch of potatoes is grown.

Buildings.—The buildings belonging to the Tsawataineuks are mostly of the usual type peculiar to the agency, but not nearly up to the usual standard. The winter village at Gwayasdums on Gilford island has better buildings than at Kingcome inlet, but they do not compare at all favourably with those at many other villages.

Stock and Implements.—They have no stock or implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is fairly industrious. Those who work in the camps get a good name as workers, but the older people are rather indolent excepting by fits and starts. There is a very marked want of progress amongst them.

Temperance and Morality.—While on the whole not very much can be said against them on the ground of intemperance there are times when some of them will go to almost any length to get liquor. I have known as much as $15 to be paid for a single bottle of liquor. In morality they are slightly above par. They are always amenable to the law.

MAMALILLIKULLA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—There are several reserves belonging to the Mamalillikullas aggregating 574·5 acres, situated on Village island and Tribune channel, but very little of this is fit for agricultural purposes.

Population.—This band numbers 49.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic during the year and though the general health has been very good, there have been six deaths during the past year. The village is healthily situated, but the water system is not of the best. A movement is on foot to improve this.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are hunting, fishing, and some of the younger men work in the logging camps.

Buildings.—The buildings in this village are of the usual type, but are very old. At present timbers have been brought on the ground to rebuild some of the larger houses. They have smaller houses at the back of the village, where most of the people sleep.

Stock and Implements.—They have no stock, except a few fowls.

Characteristics and Progress.—On the whole this band is peaceful and law-abiding, but not progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—This band has the credit of not having had one prosecution under the liquor act during the last three years. In morality there is no particular cause for complaint, with the exception that the marriage customs, like those of the whole agency, are very loose and easily broken.

TANAKTEUK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Tanakteuks are part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—There are four reserves, aggregating 565·7 acres, most of which is either at the head or on the shores of Knight inlet. The reserve at the head of the inlet is suitable for agriculture, but the rest is barren and rocky and only fit for what it is used for, namely, fishing and hunting grounds.

Population.—The last count showed a total of 90.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been very good, although the death-rate has been much higher than the birth-rate. They wander round from one reserve to another according to the season, but at no time are their dwellings kept in a cleanly and orderly condition.

Occupations.—They are principally engaged in fishing, hunting, trapping, and some of the younger men in logging.

Buildings.—The buildings are all of a very poor type.

Stock and Implements.—They have no stock or implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—This tribe were formerly looked upon by the rest of the Indians with considerable contempt. At that time they remained at Knight inlet the whole year. For some years past, however, they move to the reserve at Dead Point on Harbledown Island for the winter, and take their full part in all the

festivities, &c., with the rest of the tribes, and as there are a number of young people amongst them they are more sought after. They are not at all progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—They are practically on a par with the rest of the tribes in this vicinity.

KLAWATSIS AND MATILPI BANDS.

Tribe or Nation.—These two tribes, though nominally having different reserves, are united. They live in the same village and have their interests in common. They are an offshoot of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—There are in all 172 acres belonging to the two tribes. Of this about one-third might be used for agricultural purposes, but the remainder is rocky and mountainous.

Population.—The total number of the united bands is 99.

Health and Sanitation.—This is without exception the cleanest and best kept village in the agency. The general health has been very good, yet the death-rate has been considerably higher than the birth-rate.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, and logging are the chief occupations, but I am pleased to state that this season several good garden patches are being prepared. One man has set out about a dozen fruit-trees, but they are not doing particularly well.

Buildings.—The prevailing type of house is the huge barn-like structure common to the agency. Here, however, there is more finish to the buildings, both inside and out. The chief has a neat little cottage, well painted, and finished. He has an inlaid linoleum on the floor, pictures on the wall, all neatly framed, and though he cannot read, has several good volumes on his centre table.

Stock and Implements.—They have no stock.

Characteristics and Progress.—This people are on the whole industrious, law-abiding, and more progressive than their neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—Slightly above the average.

WAWLITSUM OR SALMON RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is part of the Lachwiltach nation.

Reserves.—There are 329 acres of land in the reserve at Salmon river, most of which is good agricultural land. A portion of this is dyked in to keep off the high tides. This portion is all level and under wild grasses. The rest of the land is somewhat higher but timbered.

Population.—There are in all only 37 members of this band.

Health and Sanitation.—The village at Salmon river is well situated and has excellent drainage, and the general health has been very good.

Occupations.—The principal occupation is logging, though considerable fishing is done.

Buildings.—These are very poor.

Stock and Implements.—About a year ago this band made application to the department for assistance in purchasing a team of horses, as they wished to do a little farming. This assistance was granted and a suitable team purchased. Very little use has been made of them, although they have been fairly well cared for. One of the horses proved to be rather spirited and they were unaccustomed to driving a team, and this has been the chief factor in the lack of success. There is also a plough, the property of the department.

Characteristics and Progress.—Although this band seems to have a great ambition to do things and improve their condition, there has been very little progress or improvement. The chief reason seems to be the fact that it is contrary to the Indian nature to work steadily and consistently day after day.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been an improvement here in the matter of temperance. The saloon near the reserve has been shut down owing to the license being cancelled, and it is much more difficult to obtain liquor than formerly. The new licensing law will materially assist this in the future.

WEWAIAIKUM OR CAMPBELL RIVER, AND KWIAHKAH BANDS.

Tribe or Nation.—These belong to the Lachwiltach, or, as it is more commonly called, the Yucaltaw nation.

Reserves.—There are 675·5 acres of land belonging to these people. The reserve at Campbell River is eminently suitable for agriculture, but the reserves on Cadero channel and Loughborough inlet are heavily timbered, and, even if cleared, not of much value.

Population.—A portion of the Kwiahkah band has united fortunes and interests with the Cape Mudge band, leaving a total of 72 at Campbell River.

Health and Sanitation.—The village at Campbell river is situated on a sand spit between the Campbell river and Discovery passage. It is a healthy, well-drained spot, the only drawback being the scarcity of water. Wells have been dug and water found, but it is salt. At present they are entirely dependent upon rain water, except what is brought from the rapids of the river in canoes, a distance of over a mile.

Occupations.—Their occupation is principally fishing and hunting. A few of the younger men work in logging camps or contract to get out timber for the camps.

Buildings.—The dwelling houses here are of modern design and construction, but are very poorly constructed. A few of them are neat and tidy, especially on the outside.

Stock and Implements.—One man has a few sheep, but no other stock is kept except a few fowls. There is good pasturage for cattle, and they always talk of buying cattle, but so far it has ended in talk.

Characteristics and Progress.—With the exception of the love of intoxicants and the evils resulting therefrom, the Campbell River Indians are fairly law-abiding and rather industrious. They are clearing a piece of ground for farming purposes, but it will require more than one generation to make agriculturists out of them, as that requires too much application and too much detail work.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been a slight improvement in the matter of temperance during the past year. This band unfortunately have a craving for intoxicants, and will stoop to anything to obtain them, and there are too many vagrant whites in the neighbourhood who are only too willing to assist them for a consideration.

With regard to morality, I regret to state that with the proximity of so many logging camps, and so many loose characters constantly round about, prostitution and other forms of vice are only too common.

WEWAIAIKAI OR CAPE MUDGE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Cape Mudge band is part of the Lachwiltach nation.

Reserves.—The reserves at Cape Mudge and on the islands near by aggregate 2,016 acres. Most of this land, though heavily timbered, is suitable for agriculture. The timber if put on the market would bring a good many thousand dollars.

Population.—The population of this band is 103.

Health and Sanitation.—The village at Cape Mudge is situated on a roadstead sheltered from the southeast winds by a promontory known as Cape Mudge. It is an ideal site for a village, being dry and easily drained, and having an abundant supply of good water piped into the village. The soil at the village site is a gravelly sand and holds no dampness.

Occupations.—Their occupations are principally fishing and logging. Very little garden stuff is raised.

Buildings.—There are no really good buildings at this village, though there are some few reasonably good-looking small houses.

Stock and Implements.—There are a few sheep, one horse, and a couple of cattle, but they get very little attention.

Characteristics and Progress.—It is to be regretted that there has not been more improvement in this village. So far as geographical and climatic conditions, this is the best location in the agency, but in spite of the training and advantages they have had, very little can be said of improvements.

Temperance and Morality.—There are only a few in this band that have acquired the drink habit. In morals they are about at a standstill. No improvement can be noted nor any increase in immorality.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It will be noticed that year by year shows a slight but decided decrease in the number of Indians in this agency. Apart from the death roll being in excess of the birth-rate in a number of cases, it has been ascertained that individuals who are partly of one tribe and partly of another have been counted as belonging to both, though usually known under different names in each tribe. These repetitions are gradually being made right.

The chief reason for the want of progress is the apathy of the Indians themselves. They do not realize that they have sunk into a rut, and only an active effort on their own part can pull them out of it. They make their living very easily, that is so far as the actual necessaries are concerned. Fish in one form or another is the chief article of diet, and the waters of the coast teem with fish. Then their ideas of the ideal and that of the whites do not at all correspond. Their chief aim is to go through life easily and get all the fun and glory they can out of it. The glory comes from giving a potlatch, the fun in doing nothing as often as possible. The only hope of improvement is through the education of the young.

I have, &c.,

W. M. HALLIDAY,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
NASS AGENCY,
METLAKATLA, May 13, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report respecting the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Location of Agency.—This agency is located on the northwest coast of British Columbia, extending from the Skeena river, which forms the boundary line between the Nass and Bella Coola agencies to the south, to the head of the Nass river in the north, including the villages of the Nass river, those along the coast, as well as Kitsumkalum, situated on the north bank of the Skeena river.

The total area, as far as can be ascertained at present, amounts to 50,045½ acres.

Population.—The population of this agency is about 2,000.

Reserves.—The principal reserves are Kitlaedamax, Aiyansh, Gwinaha, Lachkalsap and Kincolith on the Nass river, Port Simpson and Metlakatla, on the Tsimpsean peninsula, and Kitsumkalum, on the Skeena river.

KITLACDAMAX BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Neishga nation.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated at the head of the Nass river, and are of considerable agricultural value; some small reserves are located at the mouth of small streams, and are used for camping grounds during the salmon-curing, in season, by the Indians of this band.

Population.—The population is 105.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are fairly healthy, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—Fishing during the season, and hunting and trapping during the winter are their chief employments.

Buildings.—They live in old-fashioned Indian houses with few exceptions. The young people build modern houses with the aid of a new saw-mill recently erected.

Stock.—They own a few horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have very few farm implements. They have not learned the use of such.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—They are said to be temperate and moral.

AIYANSH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians at this point are of the Neishga nation.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are adjoining the southern portion of the Kitlacdamax reserve, and have an area of nearly 2,300 acres. The land is well adapted for mixed farming. They have a portion of a commonage for fishing stations at Fishery Bay and at other points on the river, which are used by these people when securing fish for food purposes.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is fairly good. Climatic conditions and good sanitation conduce to the healthy state of the natives at this point. The commonage at Fishery Bay is not kept in a desirable condition.

Occupations.—Fishing, farming and hunting are the occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—Supplied with materials from the local saw-mill buildings continue to improve.

Farm Implements.—No mechanical farm implements are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, and are progressing morally, good order being maintained in the village.

Temperance.—These people are temperate.

LACHKALSAP BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Neishga nation.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are located on the Nass river, about 20 miles from its mouth. The total acreage is 4,356½, including several small reserves, being old Indian settlements, and located at the mouths of small streams where salmon run in season.

Population.—The population is about 142.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people is fairly good, sanitary conditions could be improved.

Occupations.—Fishing is the principal industry of these people. They work at the various canneries in the fishing season. The women engage in the making and mending of nets, filling cans and labelling them.

The men and boys fish and supply the canneries, and some take positions at various locations of machinery in process of canning.

During March and April oulachon fishing is followed. From these tiny fish grease is extracted, which forms the chief item of native food used by the northern Indians. They also hunt, but furs are now scarce. They log timber also for the use of building.

Buildings.—They have comfortable homes.

Stock.—They have a few cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—Improvement is gradual. They are considered law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, but, being near white settlements, are severely tempted.

GWINAHA (OR KITNILLUCKSHILT) BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These people belong to the Neishga nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is a small one, and is located on the Nass river, just below the canyon. Small portions of the land are suitable for gardens, but cannot be called agricultural land.

Population.—The population is about 57.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band of Indians is fairly good. Sanitary conditions are fair, considering that they have no white leaders.

Occupations.—These Indians engage chiefly in fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—Old style Indian houses are used by these people.

Stock.—They have no stock.

Farm Implements.—They do not use farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They make very slow progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and fairly moral.

KINCOLITH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Neishga nation.

Reserves.—Their reserves are located on the lower Nass river, Portland canal and Observatory inlet.

They contain a total area of 5,135 acres. The larger reserves are mostly mountainous, and of little commercial value. The small reserves are old Indian villages or fishing camps, laid off at the mouths of small streams, from which the Indians secure their fish for food purposes; small gardens are found on some of them.

Population.—The population at the last census was 249.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is fairly good; as there is a medical man residing in the village, medical attendance is readily at hand. Sanitary conditions are favourable.

Occupations.—These Indians are good fishermen, and take big catches for the canneries during the salmon fishing season. The women engage at this time in filling cans and in other employments at the canneries. In the winter, logging, trapping and hunting are the main employments.

Buildings.—They have airy and comfortable dwellings, most of which are nicely furnished.

Stock.—These people do not raise any stock.

Farm Implements.—Farm implements are not used.

Characteristics and Progress.—Good progress is being made by these Indians. They have a well conducted and orderly village, and have two resident justices of the peace.

Temperance and Morality.—In view of the fact that these people are in close touch with civilizaiton, they are morally good.

PORT SIMPSON BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Tsimpsean tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves of this people cover the largest area of any in this agency, having an acreage of 31,000. The land is not good agricultural land, although portions of it are used for garden purposes.

Population.—The population at the last census was 709.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has not been good, especially during the past winter. Considerable tubercular trouble in different forms has been noticed, but resident medical attendants with good hospital accommodation have been able to cope with many cases.

A case of scarlet fever was promptly quarantined and dealt with in time to avert a spread of the disease.

Occupations.—Fishing, logging and carpentry are among the many crafts to which these people can turn their hands, a good number of them working in the sawmills. A few, however, do considerable hunting.

Buildings.—The buildings at this village are among the finest to be seen along the coast, many of them surpassing, in size and appearance, the best dwellings of the white settlers.

Stock.—Some of the Indians here own bulls and milch cows. Accommodation for them, however, is only fair.

Farm Implements.—Farm implements are not used on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, and are making steady progress. An annual horticultural and industrial exhibition, in which the Indians displayed a most creditable collection of native industries, household arts, paintings, and domestic industries, was held last fall.

Temperance and Morality.—The existence of an hotel near the reservation has a very bad effect upon the moral tone of this village, many drunks and lewd persons sometimes finding their way to cabins off the reserve to which Indian women are allured and supplied with liquor. Generally speaking, the moral tone of Port Simpson is good and the people are fairly temperate.

METLAKATLA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Tsimpsean tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are located on the southern half of the Tsimpsean peninsula and the nearby islands; the total area of which is 15,454 acres.

Population.—The population is 193.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people is good, and sanitary conditions are satisfactory.

Occupations.—Fishing, logging, and carpentry are among the chief employments of these Indians. A few do a little hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—Some of these people have roomy and comfortable domiciles, which are quite up to the average white man's dwelling. In many instances they are comfortably furnished.

Stock.—These Indians do not raise any stock.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are making steady progress, and are industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral. The growth of the city of Prince Rupert does not help them along these lines.

KITSUMKALUM BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Tsimpsean tribe.

Reserves.—Their reserves are located on the north bank of the Skeena river, about 70 or 80 miles up the river, and contain some good agricultural land.

Population.—The population is about 60.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people is good. Sanitary conditions are satisfactory.

Occupations.—They usually engage in fishing during the season, also logging and hunting. When navigation is closed, they take freight and passengers over the ice to interior points, and handle the freight of the railway camps along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific construction.

Dwellings.—The buildings at this village are being improved upon.

Stock.—A little stock is kept by these Indians.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are making gradual progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are improving along the lines of temperance and morals.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It will be observed that, owing to the fact that my appointment to this agency dates only from February of the present year, I have been obliged to quote in some instances the figures presented last year as to population. Having visited only a few of the reserves, I have relied upon verbal information from residents of the villages in some cases.

The catch of salmon during the past season was much smaller than that of the previous year, consequently the earnings of the Indians were not so high and general progress has been slow.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES CLIFTON PERRY,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
STICKINE AGENCY,
TELEGRAPH CREEK, April 13, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Location of Agency.—This agency comprises all that portion of the Cassiar district lying north of a line drawn east from the intersection of the international boundary and the Stickine river.

Tribe or Nation.—I cannot ascertain from any one here to what tribe or nation the Indians of this agency belong. They comprise at present three bands and some of them are to some extent intermarried with other bands with whom they come in contact.

Reserve.—None of the Indians of the agency have reserves except the Tahltan band, which has two. They are designated as reserves No. 1 and No. 2 respectively.

TAHLTON BAND, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of these Indians, and where they have their village, is reserve No. 1, and is situated on the north side of the Stickine river, 12 miles northeast of Telegraph creek, and consists of 375 acres, and is divided by the Tahlton river where the Indians secure their fish. Reserve No. 2 is situated about 1 mile farther north; it contains 40 acres, a part of which is wild hay meadow.

Population.—The population of this band is 219.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been fairly good. The most prevalent disease is of a syphilitic nature. It is a difficult matter to keep patients isolated. Regarding cleanliness of premises, it is as good as can be expected. Ninety-two Indians have been vaccinated during the year with thrity-three positive results and fifty-nine negative owing to the fact that the first lot of vaccine received was not effective, and before a new lot came a good many of the Indians had gone away and did not return before it was also useless; several escaped vaccination.

Occupations.—The general occupation is hunting and trapping fur-bearing animals during the winter; in the summer nearly all the young men are employed as boatmen, packers and guides for hunting parties, while the older ones remain on the reserve catching and drying fish.

Buildings.—The buildings are all comfortable log houses.

Stock.—Some few members of the band own pack-horses. They have at present 12 head, which they use in summer when on hunting trips and packing freight for others. They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—There is no farming done by Indians in this agency.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians generally are industrious and law-abiding, and while they do not seem to be laying much money by, they are always adding to their general comforts.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are becoming more temperate, a great change being noticeable during the past year. Undoubtedly in a good many cases it is more through fear of detection and punishment than a matter of choice, and, I am pleased to say, owing to my efforts to suppress the liquor traffic, which was the principal cause of all other troubles among them. They are naturally improving in morality.

ATLIN BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have no reserve. They make Atlin their headquarters, where most of them have built houses, and where they spend most of their time in the early part of the summer.

Population.—The population of this band is 86.

Health and Sanitation.—I visited this band last July and found one man, Joe Taku, very sick with some form of tuberculosis, and one woman, Julia Johnson, who was in the last stage of consumption. They both died shortly after I left. As there was no doctor appointed to attend the Indians of this band, I am unable to give any detailed account of the nature of the sickness amongst them. The sanitary condition of their premises was not as good as it should be. I do not know of any of these people having been vaccinated. There had been no provision made for isolating persons suffering from such disease. I instructed the Indians as far as I could regarding their duty in that respect, but as I was unable to remain among them as long as I should have done, it is likely that they paid little attention to what I said, therefore, I hope to be able to arrange my visit this season so that I shall spend more time with them.

Occupations.—The occupation of the band is hunting and trapping fur-bearing animals. Some of them work in the mines during the summer, but not to any great extent.

Buildings.—Their buildings are all rather poorly constructed frame houses. In most cases they are large enough, but have thin walls, being one inch lumber, nailed on a light frame.

Stock.—This band has no stock.

Farm Implements.—These Indians do not do any farming.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of these Indians appear to be industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Judging from what I learned from Mr. Fraser, the government agent at Atlin, they have very little trouble regarding drunkenness. It appears that they are not bad in that respect, and Father Allard, the missionary priest, speaks well of their moral habits.

LIARD BAND.

These Indians spend nearly all their time in the woods, and only come in to trade at the posts once a year, with the exception of occasionally a few coming in during the winter. When I went down last season on my return from Atlin they had all been in and had returned to the woods. As I could not learn where they were, it was useless for me to go out to look for them, so had to return without having accomplished anything. The previous year they did not come in to trade at all, but went to other trading posts outside of the agency, therefore, I am unable to report on them. However, I hope to be able to arrange my visit this year so that I shall meet them. I have received two or three letters from the chief, and he expresses himself as being very anxious to meet me, and appears to appreciate the fact that the government is making an effort to look after them.

I have, &c.,

G. D. COX,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WEST COAST AGENCY,
ALBERNI, April 1, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

Location of Agency.—This agency extends from Otter Point to Cape Cook, a distance of some 200 miles along the west coast of Vancouver island.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Aht nation, and comprise at present 18 bands; some of them are much intermarried with other bands which happen to be located comparatively near them.

Reserves.—The 18 bands forming this agency have 150 reserves and fishing stations, aggregating 12,390 acres, or about 5 acres per capita of population. There are only two large reserves; these are located in Barkley sound, one at Alberni, belonging to the Tseshaht band, and containing 1,030 acres, and the other at Sarita, belonging to the Ohiat band, and containing 1,700 acres. The areas of the other reserves are small, varying from 2 acres up to 250 acres each. The majority of these reserves are rocky or heavily timbered, having been given as fishing stations or as village sites, and contain only small patches of land suitable for cultivation.

TSESHAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians have their most permanent home, is named Tsahaheh (No. 1), and is situated on the west bank of the Somas river at Alberni, and comprises an area of 1,030 acres. There is some good land on this reserve. The total area of all their reserves is 1,458 acres.

OPITCHESAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their permanent house, is named Ahahwinnis, and is situated on the east bank of the Somas river at Alberni, and contains 96 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 422 acres.

HOWCHUCKLISET BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band is named Elhlateese, and is situated at the head of Howchuckliset harbour, Alberni canal, and comprises an area of 400 acres. The total area of their reserve is 575 acres.

OHIAT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band are named Ahadzooas, Haines island, and Numukamis. The two former are situated close together at the eastern entrance of Barkley sound, and the latter in the Sarita valley. The Indians use the two former in the spring and summer months and spend most of the winter at Numukamis. The total area of their reserves is 2,671 acres.

TOQUOT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band is named Mahcoah, is situated at Village passage, Barkley sound, and contains 124 acres. The Toquots are a very small band and much intermarried with the Ucluelets, with whom they spend much of their time. The total area of their reserves is 421 acres.

UCLUELET BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their general residence, is named Ittatso, is situated on Ucluelet arm, Barkley sound, and contains 180 acres. The total area of their reserves is 649 acres.

CLAYOQUOT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their permanent winter home, is at Opitsat on Clayoquot sound, containing 180 acres. The total area of their reserves is 540 acres.

KELSEMAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their home for the greater part of the year, is named Yahkis, on Flores island, Clayoquot sound, and contains 180 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 223 acres.

AHOUSSAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their winter home, is named Mahktosis, on Matilda creek, Clayoquot sound, and contains 250 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 826 acres.

HESHQUIAT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their most permanent home, is at Heshque, which is situated on Heshquiat harbour, about 20 miles north of Clayoquot sound, and contains 222 acres. A number of the Indian houses of this village are in reality built on land adjoining the reserve, and which is vested in the Roman Catholic Church. The total area of all their reserves is 577 acres.

MOACHAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside for the most part, is named Yuquot, is situated at Friendly cove, Nootka sound, and contains 211 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 527 acres.

MATCHILAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where most of their houses are built, is named Cheshish, is situated in the rear of Bligh island, Nootka sound, and contains 29 acres. Many of the members of this band live much of the time with the Moachaht band, with whom they have been intermarrying for a long time. The total area of all their reserves is 127 acres.

NOOCHATLAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve and chief home of this band is named Noochat, is situated on Esperanza inlet, and contains 16 acres. The total area of the reserves of this band is 188 acres.

EHATTISAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where they live all fall and winter, is at Oke, on Esperanza inlet, and contains 32 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 123 acres.

KYUQUOT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band, and where the Indians have their permanent home, are named Aktese and Kukamukamees, situated close together on Village island and Mission island respectively, comprising an area of 193 acres. These islands form part of the Barrier island group. The total area of all their reserves is 611 acres.

CHAICCLESAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their winter home, is at Acous in Battle bay, Ououkinsk inlet, and contains 100 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 258 acres.

NITINAT BAND.

Reserves.—The three main villages of this band are named Wyah, Claoose and Carmanah, all of which are situated at the entrance of the straits of Juan de Fuca, and comprise an area of 773 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 1,790 acres.

PACHEENAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians live when at home, is named Pacheena, and is situated at the mouth of the San Juan river at Port Renfrew, and contains 153 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 404 acres. The band is much intermarried with the Nitinats.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Population.—The population of the various bands enumerated above is as follows: Ahoussaht, 223; Clayoquot, 208; Chicclesaht, 61; Ehattisaht, 87; Ucluelet, 132; Hesquiat, 143; Howehuckliset, 34; Kelsemaht, 79; Kyuquot, 237; Matchilaht, 56; Moachaht, 140; Nitinat, 181; Noochatlaht, 41; Ohiat, 138; Opitchesaht, 51; Pacheenaht, 54; Toquot, 24; Tseshaht, 127; making a total for the agency of 2,016.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been good throughout the past year, and they have been very free from epidemics of any serious disease. The birth-rate has increased to 30·25, which will compare favourably with that in some of the older provinces. The death-rate continues high, causing a reduction in the total population. Tuberculosis has, as usual, claimed a number of victims. The Indians are beginning to understand the infectious character of this disease, and to appreciate the precautions necessary to ward it off, and are now more careful about associating directly with those who have contracted it; but there is an element in the Indian constitution which will always militate against their longevity; they seem to be lacking in the quality of vital tenacity, and will succumb to an attack of some disease from which even a delicate white person would recover in a few weeks. The lessons of cleanliness, both in house and person, that the children receive in the industrial and boarding schools, are not lost when they go back to their villages, and a marked improvement can almost always be observed in the condition of the houses and persons of ex-pupils, more especially in those cases where both man and wife have had the benefit of school training.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency may be said to live on the water and by the water. All their houses are built close to the water, the Pacific ocean or some inlet thereof, and it is from the ocean in one way or another that they derive their livelihood. Sealing and salmon fishing are the two occupations that engage the attention of the bulk of the people. The sealing industry is divided into two branches so far as these Indians are concerned,—hunting from schooners, and hunting off shore. In the former way the practice is for the owners of the schooners to engage the Indians for a cruise early in the year down the California coast, ending with the beginning of the close season in May, and then for another voyage to Behring sea, leaving in July and returning in October. The schooner feeds the hunters and pays all expenses, giving the men an agreed on price for each skin obtained by them. The schooner carries the Indians' canoes on board, and on arriving in Behring sea, the canoes are lowered, each manned by two Indians, and they strike off in different directions, hoping to come upon the seals unawares, generally when asleep on the surface of the water. As the use of firearms is forbidden in Behring sea by international agreement, the Indians use the old-fashioned spear, in the use of which they are adepts. At night the canoes return to the schooner, but, as violent storms and sudden fogs are common in that latitude, it is often a difficult task to find the schooner, which may have drifted away a long distance in the meantime. If the hunters have been successful, the schooner remains where it is and her hunters go out next day; but, if they have not come across any seals, the schooner will sail 40 or 50 miles further in hopes of picking up the seal herd, as the seals are not found in odd numbers anywhere, but in herds of considerable size, which keep roughly together.

Twenty years ago an Indian would sign to go sealing for as low as $2 a skin obtained by him. At that time seals were so plentiful that Indians have been known to come home in the fall with $800, and even $1,000. Since then the seals have steadily decreased in numbers, and the price has risen until now the price paid is about $4.50 each skin, and even at that price an Indian is very fortunate who comes home with $200 for his season's work.

Hunting seals off-shore is a more simple matter. When the seal herds come north from the Californian coast in April and May on their way to Behring sea, they sometimes, but not always, come within 20 or 30 miles of the coast of Vancouver

island. Indians are not subject to observing the close season in May, June and July, so they go out from shore in their little canoes, and, if they happen to fall in with the herd, are likely to get quite a number. For any skins got in this way they can obtain from $15 to $20, and one day's good hunting will net them quite a sum. A few years ago the Hesquiat band of Indians happened to go out on a day when the weather was favourable and fell in with a large herd, and the band came home with nearly 150 skins, worth over $2,000; but that was due to a combination of circumstances which might not happen again for 20 years. Generally the bulk of the herds keep too far off shore for the Indians to venture out so far, as at that season of the year sudden storms are liable to occur at any moment.

The salmon industry is the other main branch of employment for these Indians. The men are paid a certain price for each fish caught and delivered at the cannery, while the women are employed inside the cannery, cleaning the fish and putting them into the tins. The canneries to which these Indians mostly go are situated on the Fraser river and at Rivers inlet in the north. The season is a short one and at the close of it the Indians often get employment hop-picking for a few weeks. The men will not make nearly so much money at these operations as at sealing; but they are much less hazardous than sealing and they afford an opportunity for the man's wife and family to get work.

Within the last three years another source of employment has presented itself in the opening of two whaling stations, one at Kyuquot and the other at Sechart, in Barkley sound. Both these stations employ Indians to cut up and handle the whales. This gives steady employment all summer for a number of the Indians who live in the vicinity of these stations. Another small source of revenue which has been lately exploited is the supplying Chinamen in Victoria with seaweed. Only a certain small-leaved variety is wanted, and, when this is carefully dried, it finds a ready market at a remunerative figure. The men also do a little trapping, but the wild fur animals are not numerous, though a slight impetus has been given to the business owing to the provincial government's having raised the bounty on panthers and wolves to $15 a head, at which price it would pay the Indians to organize hunting parties if they could be got to co-operate.

Buildings.—The character of the buildings in this agency varies a good deal with the situation. In places close to white men's houses, and where lumber is obtainable at reasonable prices, the Indian will generally imitate the white man's style of house; but in remote spots where the price of lumber is very high owing to freight, &c., the Indians are forced to adhere to the old shanty style of building. What few new houses are built are generally of moderate dimensions and with floors, doors, and windows.

Stock.—Very few of these Indians possess any stock, and still fewer make any profitable use of what they do own.

At Alberni, which is the only place in the agency where it is possible to use a buggy, the two bands located there have a dozen or so horses and keep a few buggies to drive about in. One man had a work team and did a little teaming; but his team died this winter. The Indians do not take proper care of their stock, and only the mildness of the winters enables the stock to survive.

Farm Implements.—There are practically none in this agency.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this agency have a wholesome respect for the law, especially if its infraction means a sojourn in jail; to the infliction of a fine they are more indifferent. Having regard to their numbers and the crimes recorded, it can be fairly said that they are peaceable and law-abiding. They cannot be said to be industrious in the sense in which it would be applied to white people. They will work hard for a few days or weeks, and then take a prolonged holiday, and the best of them have but little idea of saving money against a time of necessity. As they do not till the soil, and depend for the most part on wages ob-

tained during the fishing and sealing season, their prosperity, so far as the amount of money they actually obtain in any one year, depends to a great extent on conditions beyond their control. If the run of salmon in the Fraser river is a poor one, or if the weather renders the seals scarce and difficult to obtain, then their incomes will be materially affected without any fault or lack of endeavour on their part. Last season, for instance, the company that largely controls the sealing schooners decided to send out only a few schooners, and the Indians could not go sealing if they wanted to; this season, I am told, there will be a good many schooners fitted out, and they offer good prices to get the Indians to go.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are undoubtedly temperate, but it is by compulsion rather than by inclination, and if the strict check now maintained over them in this regard were relaxed, drunkenness would be rampant and many crimes now unheard of would follow in its wake. I believe that the great majority of them know that the department's policy in this respect is a wise one and in their own best interests and they endorse it, but if liquor were readily obtainable, they would succumb to the temptation. As to their morality, when they are living Indian lives amid an entirely Indian environment, they are as moral as a similar number of white people; but where they come in contact with dissolute whites in the neighbourhood of towns, they are apt to become demoralized.

I have, &c.,

ALAN W. NEILL,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY,

LAC LA HACHE, May 6, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Since my appointment I visited the following bands:—

WILLIAMS LAKE OR SUGAR CANE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Shuswaps.

Health.—These Indians had good health. There was no epidemic.

Occupations.—The season was very dry, we never had such dry weather for years. Both root and grain crops were a failure. Haying season was fair. The fishing was very good. The salmon run was large, and the continual run was unusual.

In hunting and trapping very little is done by these Indians; they do some deer hunting.

Morality.—Their morality is not very good, particularly as regards temperance.

Buildings.—Several new buildings are being erected.

TOOSEY BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chilcotin tribe.

Health.—Their health was fair. No epidemic disease visited them.

Occupations.—The weather was very dry, the crops both root and grain a failure. Haying was good.

Fishing was very good. These Indians depend chiefly on hunting and trapping for a livelihood, and secured a good price for their catch of furs.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morality is good, and there is not much drinking going on.

Buildings.—There has been no improvement made in buildings.

ANAHAM BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chilcotin tribe.

Health.—Their health was very good.

Occupations.—The season was very dry, but the Indians had water for irrigating their land. The root crop and grain was very fair. The haying was good; there was sufficient feed to winter their stock three months.

The fishing was very good. The Indians made a fair catch and secured high prices for their furs.

Morality.—Their morality is very good, especially in regard to temperance, very few drink.

Buildings.—Several new buildings were erected, and great improvements made to the others; houses painted, and very clean reserve.

STONE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chilcotin tribe.

Health.—Their health during the past year has been very fair.

Occupations.—The season was dry. They had a little water to irrigate with, and had a fair crop of roots and grain. The haying was good: a sufficient supply was put up for their stock for three months.

The fishing was very good. These Indians depend chiefly on hunting and trapping for a livelihood. They sold their furs for good prices.

Morality.—Their morality is good. There is no drinking.

Buildings.—No new buildings are being erected.

SODA CREEK BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Shuswap tribe.

Health.—Their health has been good.

Occupations.—The season was very unfavourable for seeding and planting, but, considering the dry season, the Indians had a fair crop both in roots and grain. Haying was very fair: they had sufficient feed for the winter lasting three and a half months.

The fishing was good: a large supply of salmon was put up. Very little hunting and trapping was done.

Morality.—The morality of these Indians is not very good, especially in the matter of temperance.

Buildings.—No new buildings have been erected.

ALEXANDRIA BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Health.—Their health has been fair. There has been no epidemic disease.

Occupations.—The season was dry, and a failure in root and grain crops was the result. The haying was fair: sufficient feed was obtained for their stock for three months.

The fishing was very good: there was a good long run of salmon. A large quantity was dried by them for their winter's food. They do a little trapping and hunting. They secured a high price for their catch of furs.

Morality.—The morality of these Indians is good. There was a little drinking during the season.

Buildings.—No new buildings are being erected.

QUESNEL BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Health.—Their health has been fair. There have been no epidemic diseases.

Occupations.—The season was dry, no seeding of any kind was done. The haying was fair: sufficient hay was put up to feed stock all winter, three and a half months.

There was very good salmon fishing, a large supply being dried by the Indians. Hunting and trapping was fair. The Indians secured a high price for their furs.

Morality.—The morality of these Indians is not very good, especially in regard to temperance. There was one serious case of crime, the murder of an Indian woman.

Buildings.—There has been no improvement in buildings.

FORT GEORGE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Health.—Their health has been very good.

Occupations.—The season was dry; no seeding of any kind was done.

Very little hay was put up, sufficient to feed a few head of horses during winter, lasting four months.

The fishing was very good. The Indians put up a large quantity of dry salmon. They depend chiefly on hunting and trapping for their livelihood. The catch was not as large as usual, but they secured a better price than previous years.

Morality.—The morality of these Indians is good. A little drinking was going on last season.

Buildings.—Very few new buildings were erected.

CANEM LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Shuswap tribe.

Health.—Their health has been good.

Occupations.—The season was very dry; grain and root crops were a failure. The haying was fair, the Indians had sufficient feed to winter their stock for four months.

The fishing on the lake was good. The Indians catch a few fish with spoon bait. Fur animals were very scarce, but the Indians secured good prices for their pelts.

Morality.—Their morality is good. There has not been so much drinking this season as usual.

Buildings.—A few new ones are being erected.

CLINTON BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Shuswap tribe.

Health.—Their health has been good.

Occupations.—The season was dry. The Indians had fair crops in roots and grain. Sufficient hay was put up for wintering their stock during two months.

The fishing was good. Very little hunting and trapping is done by them.

Morality.—Their morals are not very good, especially in the matter of temperance.

Buildings.—No new buildings have been erected.

I have, &c.,

ISAAC OGDEN,

Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
Office of the Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, January 17, 1910.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to present for your information a report of the work of the Indian reserve commissioner and of the surveyor temporarily employed during the past year.

In February, a dispute having arisen as to the boundary between the Alberni Land Company and the Indians, Mr. Surveyor Green was directed to resurvey Seshart reserve No. 2; and in June, owing to the differences between the Indians and white settlers, he re-ran the boundaries of Seshart reserve No. 1.

On August 4 Mr. Green was instructed to survey the reservation made in 1899 and 1904, for the Nemaiah Valley, Nazco, and Alexis Creek Indians.

On his return from this duty, he, together with the local agent, examined the sources of water-supply at Ashcroft and Cook's Ferry, with a view to obtaining an additional supply of water for irrigation on the reserve.

In November Mr. Green re-surveyed a portion of the banks of Cowichan river, which, owing to logging operations, are continually being washed away. This work was reported upon on November 23, last. He has also been employed during the year in making plans, tracings, and other work of a technical nature.

As stated in my annual report of February, 1909, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands has refused to sanction any further allotments of land to Indians until the dispute between the Dominion and Provincial governments as to the reversion, &c., of the reserves has been settled: the work of the commission cannot, therefore, be proceeded with pending a settlement of the question. Meanwhile the country is being settled very rapidly, and lands all over the province are being occupied as homesteads, &c., by incoming settlers, interfering more or less with the hunting and fishing grounds of the Indians.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL.
Indian Reserve Commissioner

Central Experimental Farm,
Ottawa, January 26, 1910.

The Secretary,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to present herewith the report of Mr. Tom. Wilson, for the season of 1909, on the work of inspecting and spraying the Indian orchards in British Columbia, which he has carried out under the direction of the Dominion entomologist.

In October, 1909, I visited a number of Indian orchards in the reserves on Vancouver island, and in the Chilliwack Valley, in order to see the work that is being

carried on and the results of the same. I discussed the effects of this work with the Indian agents, the settlers and fruit-growers, and with the Indians themselves, and all testified as to the good results, considering the inherent difficulties to be contended with, that were accruing from the instruction which is being given and the active campaign which is being carried on. The conditions of many of the native orchards have undergone great improvement, and not only has this increased the amount of fruit produced, but the greater freedom of the orchards from insect pests has given cause for satisfaction on the part of the neighbouring fruit-growers. With the increasing importance that fruit-growing is assuming in the province, the Provincial Department of Agriculture is devoting correspondingly increasing attention to the control and prevention of fruit pests, and as many of the Indian reserves are in the proximity of the orchards of the settlers, the necessity of assisting the Indians so to cultivate their orchards as to rpevent them from being an offence is evident.

A number of spraying machines are distributed in different localities, and in some cases the Indians are now able to spray their own orchards. Most of them, however, depend on the visits of Mr. Wilson, who not only sprays the trees, but gives instructions for the cleaning away of useless trees and scrub, which is a very important part of the work, as I found that bad cultivation, or, more correctly, absence of cultivation, is the real cause of the state of the Indian orchards.

It gives me great pleasure, however, to be able to report the improved conditions in many of the orchards and the satisfaction that this work is giving to many of the fruit-growers, to whom the condition of the orchards was often a serious menace.

I have instructed Mr. Wilson to visit the Indian Mission schools as frequently as may be convenient, as I believe that the greatest benefit will be gained by instructing the rising generation in the best methods of fruit-culture, and my visit to one or two of the school orchards confirmed my opinion.

I have, &c.,

C. GORDON HEWITT,

Dominion Entomologist.

VANCOUVER, October 28, 1909.

DR. C. GORDON HEWITT,

Dominion Entomologist, Central Experimental Farm,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my third annual report of work done in the inspection and cleansing of Indian orchards in British Columbia.

During last winter and spring, before I commenced regular work amongst them, I had several applications from different bands for instruction, and I was able, at different times, to spend some little time among them. Among others the Ohamel band, near Ruby creek, sent word by Mr. McDonald, the agent, that they wished to have their orchards put in order. I was able to send them a spray pump and materials for spraying; and gave them instructions what to do. I am glad to have to report that they followed instructions given and with good results.

I also persuaded the Indians on the Whannock reserve to cut down a number of old useless trees of no special variety, and had the orchards well sprayed at the same time. I gave a couple of talks to the pupils (Indians) at St. Mary's Mission school, and a demonstration of spraying, showing them what to spray for and its effect. I did the same at the Capilano Mission, which was much appreciated by the Sister in charge, and also at Coqualeetza Institute, where I gave the boys some lessons in

spraying and the care of trees. I have made a practice of doing this since I took over this work, and it is gratifying to know that some of the instructions have been remembered, as I met a boy in Nicola to whom I gave some lessons, and I found that he had been doing some excellent work in different orchards belonging to both settlers and Indians.

During the early part of March I paid a visit to Cultus lake in the Chilliwack district and carried on some work in the orchards there. About the same time I had a communication from the agent, Mr. McDonald, regarding the condition of the Indian orchards at North Nicomen concerning which the provincial authorities had made complaints. I went up and saw the orchards in question, ordered a lot of cleaning up to be done, supplied the Indians with a small spraying pump and materials, all of which had the desired effect.

Pests.—At the beginning of May I commenced the season's work under the direction of the Dominion Entomologist, and was very busy for some time, as we had an extremely bad infestation of tent caterpillars, which threatened to destroy everything. This extended from the mouth of the Fraser to Chilliwack on the mainland, and from Victoria to Cowichan on Vancouver Island. It was necessary to fight by whatever means were available. I sprayed the orchards when practicable with arsenate of lead, and in other cases I had the Indians burn the nests of the caterpillars.

As the Katsee Indians were under quarantine for small-pox, I was not allowed on the reserve. I sent the materials for spraying and told them how to use them. They sprayed accordingly their own trees, and the result was fairly satisfactory.

The Langley Indians are very anxious that I should visit them during the winter and show them how to prune their trees. They think also that they could manage to spray their own orchards. I think this might be tried to see how they succeed.

Aphis.—We have had one of the worst seasons with aphides that I have ever experienced in British Columbia. The green, black and woolly aphides have all been equally destructive. It was very hard work to keep them in check. Much work should be done during the winter to try to kill the eggs by judicious spraying.

Scale.—The oyster scale, I am glad to say, is gradually being checked, and it is certainly not spreading to any appreciable extent. The European scale has almost disppeared. I believe it used to be very prevalent in some of the Chilliwack orchards, but it is easily kept in control.

Bud-moth, &c.—Bud-moths, case-bearers and several of the leaf-rollers did considerable damage in the early summer, and were treated with lead arsenate.

Fall Webworm.—The web-worm has been very common, both in the woods and in the orchards. Wherever it was possible, I instructed the Indains to cut away the webs and burn them, but it is almost an impossibility to eradicate the pest.

Slug.—Another insect that always gives trouble in the fall is the cherry and pear slug. As a general rule it is only the second brood that is evident, and as the leaves are nearly ready to fall, the damage is not so great as if it were more destructive early in the summer. As there is a prejudice among the Indians as well as among the settlers against spraying with poison while the crop is on the trees, it will take some time to get them into the habit.

Apple Scab.—Owing to the comparatively wet and cold summer, we have had the apple scab and other fungous diseases, which have given much trouble, and although most of the trees have been sprayed with Bordeaux mixture, and in some cases with a weak solution of lime and sulphur, it has spoilt a good deal of the crop, so much so that there is only a small percentage of No. 1 apples on the market; prices, however, are good.

The following orchards in the Chilliwack district were sprayed early last spring and during the summer.

SKULKAYN (SKOWKAIL). About 400 trees.

Chief Billy has a good orchard of trees that are well cared for; he does not want help, but looks after his own place under my instructions.

Little Jack has a good orchard of trees well cared for. He lost several trees last winter and spring, I think, with bark canker.

Little Charley's place is carelessly kept.

Long Charley, about the same. Dan Mylo takes good care of his trees. Harry Uslick has some good trees, but he has neglected them this season owing to frequent absence.

YUKKEKWIOOSE (YUKYUSH).

Robert Joe, George, Bill, Little Jimmy, Chief Louis, Julius Manwa.—Most of these people are careless, but some of them are showing improvement; 150 trees.

TZEACHTEN.

Billy Hall, Little Jimmy, Frank Roberts, James Mitchell, Fred. Whellick, Jack Uslick, Louis.—Most of the people take good care of their places, and some are really models of tidiness. About 500 trees.

SQUAHALA (SQUUHALLA).

Chief Peter, Charley Survelle, Isaac Jim, Jimmy Survelle, Old Jim, Charley.—Many of the trees in these orchards are old and overgrown. Some useless thickets of seedling plums. About 230 trees.

KWAWKWAWAPILT (QUOQUAPAL).

Chief Joe, Pat Joe, August Joe, Charley.—A few scattered trees, some of which are well cared for.

SKWAY (SWYOE).

Joseph, August Joe, and several others.—As the place is isolated during the high water in summer, it is difficult of access. We did a little spraying on the place, but, as the water was rising rapidly, we had some difficulty in getting the sprayer back again. A good deal of work ought to be done during the winter months.

SKWA.

Some of the orchards of this reserve are extensive and have been well planted; many of them too close. Most of them were sprayed during the summer with poisoned Bordeaux mixture, so that the tent caterpillars and other leaf-eaters did little damage. Many of the trees are covered with lichen, and ought to be sprayed with lime and sulphur during winter. There are some very good cherry-trees in some of the orchards, which carry good crops annually.

SCOWLITZ (HARRISON).

The orchards here are nearly all young, having been planted since 1896. Most of the old orchards were killed in 1894, during the flood of that year. The trees are very healthy and have been well planted. Most of the orchards were sprayed in the early summer, and again, for the aphis in the fall.

WHAMOCK.

There are some old orchards on this reserve which used to be an eyesore. I spent several week-ends with the Indians, and had the orchards sprayed with lime,

sulphur and caustic. There are some very good young orchards on the benches above the railway. Two of the men are preparing the land for further orchard extension.

MATSQUI.

There are about 1,000 trees on this reserve, some of them very old and useless, more specially those growing on the river flats. I have advised the owners to have them cut out and destroyed, and I am glad in being able to report that in some instances this is gradually being done. Up to the higher part of the reserve and around the village the trees are in good condition. There are some magnificent pear and cherry trees which bear good crops. These were sprayed during summer for the leaf-destroying insects.

LANGLEY.

There are between 300 and 400 trees here, and some of them in very good condition. The Indians of this band were the only ones who made any show with their fruit at the Provincial Exhibition in Westminster.

KATSEE.

The Indians here did their own spraying, as they were under quarantine for small-pox during early summer. They did good work.

SQUAMISH (CAPILANO MISSION).

Mr. McDonald, the agent, says that it is the women who look after the places here. Most of the men work away from home at stevedore work, logging, &c., and the gardens look the most neglected that come under my care. A few of the places were sprayed with the lime and sulphur solution, but the Indians are difficult to persuade. Many of the places are very overgrown with bush and seedling plums and cherries. Many of the cherry-trees, however, have carried beautiful crops this season.

MUSQUAM.

This is situated at the mouth of the Fraser river; there is not much attention paid to the orchards, there being only 200 trees of any value, although there are quite a number of thickets of seedling plums. The caterpillars were swarming over everything in the summer. I got the people that were about, to burn the collections of caterpillars early in the morning before they had spread out for the day to their feeding grounds.

NORTH NICOMEN.

There are only four families on the reserve, and the orchards are small, but they are contiguous to white people who made complaints. In the spring they were supplied with a small hand and bucket sprayer, and they sprayed their trees with caustic soda.

CULTUS LAKE.

About six miles from Chilliwack and on an island in the fork of the Chilliwack river, there are several large orchards. Many of them are large and worn out. Some of these I had sprayed in the early sppring with caustic soda, but there remains a great deal of work to be done. The Indians are good farmers and take an interest in their farms, but previously neglected their orchards.

CHEAM AND POPCUM.

The people here have almost abandoned their places with a very few exceptions. The orchards have been wild and are gradually being overrun by the original forest.

KATZ LANDING AND OHAMIL.

The Indians here sprayed their own places, acting on instructions I was able to send them. I found on examination that they had done good work. There are over 2,000 trees in the reserve.

COWICHAN AGENCY. SOMENOS, NEAR DUNCANS.

The orchards are not very extensive and the people do not pay a great deal of attention to their trees, as many of them go away to work. We sprayed these trees with lead arsenate, as the caterpillars showed signs of doing damage; 111 trees belong to the band.

QUAMICHAN.

The same remarks apply as above. There are 227 trees of different kinds.

KAMEAKIN.

James Kapiel has a few good trees that are carrying good crops. There are a few others with varying sized orchards.

KLEM-KLEMALITZ.

A lot of very neglected places, as most of the people go out working. About 100 trees belonging to the band.

LOKASIALA.

About 150 trees, some of which are well cared for and carry good crops. All these were sprayed for the leaf-eating worms with lead arsenate.

SONGHEES.

Complaints coming in from the city of Victoria that the tent caterpillars having their origin in the Indian reserve were invading the city, I went down and supplied the Indians with kerosene oil and torches, and burnt the nests. This had the effect of stopping the pest in the meantime, but there remains a good deal of brush in the reserve, which is a breeding place for pests of different kinds, and it would be advisable to have some work done on the reserve during winter. The trees, although they have been sprayed twice, are still a good deal infested with oyster scale. Owing to the comparatively dry climate in the southern part of Vancouver Island, they are not so covered with lichen as on the lower mainland.

OTHER RESERVES VISITED, BUT NO SPRAYING DONE.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Early in the summer I received a letter from the Indian Department at Ottawa, instructing me to go to Alberni and report on the orchards there, as complaints had come in about the state of the Indian orchards in that neighbourhood. I accordingly went over and found that, owing to the extremely damp climate, the trees, which are mostly old, were somewhat covered with lichen and there were some aphides present; but the condition of the orchards was about that of the average Indian orchards. They were a good deal neglected as to pruning and cutting of dead wood. I reported the same to the department and recommended that a sprayer be purchased for the agency. This has been done, and the pump is now in my hands awaiting shipment to the agent, Mr. Neill. In August I again visited the West Coast agency, and visited

most of the reserves on the Alberni Canal. As far as Ucluelet I found that orcharding is only in its infancy with the Indians there, though I found that what they are doing they are doing well, and they are anxious for instructions.

FRASER AGENCY.

From Yale down to Hope, on both sides of the river, there are orchards scattered along the bank. The names are Emory Bar, American Bar, Lookiac, Awawas, Union Bar.

KAMLOOPS. (LYTTON.)

The trees here have suffered very severely last winter; over 75 per cent of the peach and plum trees being killed, while many of the apple trees were injured. Aphis was the only pest that made its appearance during the summer.

SPAPIUM.

On the right bank of the Fraser opposite Lytton. Here also the trees suffered severely. One man lost over 200 trees in good health and in full bearing. The chief, Johnnie Martin, owned a small sprayer, and I supplied him with whale-oil soap and an extension rod, and he loaned the outfit to his neighbours (Indians.)

NYKYA.

About four miles farther down the river from the foregoing; a number of small orchards, aggregating 200 trees, in fairly good health. From Lytton up the river on the right bank extending a distance of over 20 miles are a number of small detached orchards rather difficult of access, as there is no wagon road, only a patch trail. The places can only be reached by saddle horse or on foot. I found no serious pests on my visits to these people.

SPULAMACHEEN.

I visited the orchards here twice during the summer. I found a curious black knot fungus affecting the wild choke cherry; but strange to say, I saw no evil effects on any of the cultivated varieties, although just growing over the fence from the wild bushes. The Indians there had good crops of fruit this season.

PENTICTON.

Here are the only orchards in the dry belt that did not seem to suffer from the hard winter. In fact, they suffered less than orchards belonging to white people alongside of them. They had excellent crops of good fruit. Chief Edward of this band owns a small pump, of which he makes good use; he kept the aphis pretty well in check. Some of the orchards are a fairly good size; one man has 500 trees planted of 6 to 10 years of age; others of the Indians are preparing to extend their places.

Visits were also paid to the reserves in the Similkameen and Nicola valleys.

Mr. Irwin, the agent for the Kamloops-Okanagan Indians, is very anxious that I should go down into the Oosoyoos country in Southern British Columbia, where he tells me there are a number of large orchards that need inspection and supervision, as the Indians there are ignorant.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Saanich peninsula has five different bands, each of which owns a few trees, more or less neglected. They have, however, been making some improvements in the way of pruning and cutting out useless and scrubby trees. As most of them leave their

trees in the hard sod and do not attempt cultivation, the orchards suffer from drought. No serious pest was noticed.

NANAIMO.

The band has two reserves, one in town and one at Nanaimo River, about four miles distant. On both places there are some good orchards. When I started the Indian orchard work, European scale was much in evidence, but as the trees were valueless, I had them cut down and burnt, with the consent of the owners. Since then, the orchards have been perfectly free from this pest. On the reserve at Nanaimo River there are some good young orchards that carried fine crops this season.

NANOOSE AND COMOX.

These reserves were both visited in company with Mr. Robertson, the agent.

In conclusion, I am glad to say that, although there yet remains a great deal of work to be done, still there is a vast improvement on the orchards and also in the attitude of the Indians regarding the efforts being put forth to help them.

I have received great courtesy and assistance from Mr. Vowell and his staff, and also from the different agents.

I have also had good help from some of the members of the different bands, as W. Hall, Cheeacton; Felix McKay, Matsqui, Chief Casimir Langley and Chief Joe Isaac, Katsee.

TOM. WILSON.

OTTAWA, May 30, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my sixth annual report as Chief Medical Officer, being for the year 1909-10.

The year has been marked by a relative freedom from the acute-contagious diseases amongst the several bands; measles, however, occurring in one or two schools, chicken-pox in others, while typhoid fever and scarlatina, as on the Six Nations reserve, have been here and there reported. Apart from the immediate dangers to life from the diseases especially of childhood and adolescence, there is great need for those having the supervision of the health of the Indians, whether on the reserves or in the schools, to realize the danger which those diseases, both directly affecting the lungs and exhausting in their effects, create of setting up an active tubercular process where so many are already inoculated with the disease. Thus in the spring of 1909 an outbreak of measles swept through the Crowfoot boarding school on the Blackfoot reserve, attending which were 37 pupils. In my notes made at an examination of these children in August last, I find the following regarding four pupils: (1) Died a week ago of tuberculosis; (2) Had tuberculosis in February, died later of the disease; (3) Absent, had both lungs affected in February, probably breaking up, and (4) Absent and probably breaking up. Other cases were noted as having broncho-pneumonia or marked temperature with much lung infiltration. Where general statistics indicate that under five years some 25 to 35 per cent of all deaths from acute contagions are from measles and whooping-cough, it is plain that the most exact medical supervision should be exercised. The dangers on a reserve outside of the school were, it will be recalled, realized at Caughnawaga, as reported in the last

annual report, where some fifty deaths occurred in about one hundred cases, directly due to ignorance and neglect to care for cases in their homes. We are fortunate in having a standard for general comparison in the Six Nations reserve where a permanent resident medical officer of high standing has facilities for attending adequately to the health of the band. His monthly reports become, therefore, of much value. One of the most interesting facts is gained regarding the cases of tuberculosis which present themselves for treatment. Dr. Holmes classifies them as *advanced* and *incipient*. Thus by months the patients treated were as follows, many of them doubtless *repeat cases*:—

Month.	Total patients from all causes.	Total advanced tuberculosis cases.	Total incipient tuberculosis cases.
January	675	11	30
February	514	8	19
March	839	16	47
April	836	11	51
May	444	9	16
June	442	10	32
July	346	6	25
August	561	6	32
September	599	8	9

What at once is apparent is the seeming effect of general health conditions on the number of cases of tuberculosis treated. In the months of March and April, when pneumonia and bronchitis prevailed, the tubercular cases were also reported at a maximum. On the other hand, in the summer months of May, June and July, when the general sickness was least, so also were the cases of tuberculosis coming for treatment at their minimum. The same conditions are found to prevail where city dispensaries give free treatment to tubercular cases; these, too, feeling better, drop off in summer, just at the time when careful treatment should be given to make the healing process most effective, when the fine weather prevails. Constant teaching by the profession and a general increase in education on the subject will alone serve to obtain the greatest possible results. The cases of specific disease treated in a band of some 4,000 are remarkably few. Thus by months from January to September there were 3, 3, 6, 4, 0, 0, 3, 2, 1, respectively. The tabulated statement supplied by Dr. Holmes indicates that out of 5,256 patients seen, but 22 were venereal. It is apparent here, as in the general statistics of the past five years, that were it not for tuberculosis the Indian people would be exceptionally free from diseases. Only one case of epilepsy occurred in two separate months, and it represents all the nervous diseases in the long list of cases.

If other pulmonary diseases were eliminated, together with bronchitis, there would be a really wonderful freedom from sickness in this band. Less accurate statistics would indicate that the Tyendinaga band are similarly a healthy people.

My visit to the Metlakahtla reserve, near Prince Rupert, including some of the villages on the Skeena river, was full of interest as illustrating conditions quite similar to those in Eastern Canada. Many of these Indian bands show much intelligence, and seem in every way well advanced, yet showing, especially on the coast, the same results as, for instance, those on the St. Clair river, where ready money for their labour is always available. Even in employments such as fishing, which is congenial to them, they lack the inclination to work steadily, and at the end of the

season are often not much better off than when they began; but in this they illustrate the same traits as the shantymen formerly did. I learned that it has been the practice for years amongst the small bands of the Skeena to go down to the salmon fishing at the coast; but the missionaries have of late years counteracted to a notable extent this tendency, and have succeeded in persuading them to cultivate the soil to some small extent, and with very beneficial results, especially from the health view-point.

PREVALENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The annual reports of the agents of the different reservations, as seen in the last published annual report for 1908-9, indicate that the health conditions in the different Indian bands remain much as they have been for several years past. Similar general statements may, however, be found in many annual reports of local boards of health to their provincial board, wherever no exact statement based upon actual statistics is made. Where agents give, as in most cases, the returns of local deaths in their several bands, it ought now to be possible to obtain, save perhaps in those bands in the interior of British Columbia, of the Yukon, and the wandering bands in Ungava, Northern Ontario and Quebec, and of the MacKenzie Basin, with much accuracy not only the total deaths, but also the causes of death, and, further, the number of deaths by ages. The treaty payments, while making the first possible, ought not to be paid until the agents have obtained the names of all not only who have died (including babies born since the former payment), but also the probable causes of death. It may also be true that from the bands of hunting Indians, which are visited medically only at treaty payments, we cannot expect to have accurate monthly or quarterly returns of diseases; but otherwise it is now quite possible to obtain such from the many medical officers, if the payment of their salary was made dependent upon their supplying such returns.

In the province of Ontario it has been possible for many years to obtain the monthly returns of deaths due to contagious diseases from over 90 per cent of the 700 municipal clerks in the whole province, even without any such cogent agreement as keeping back the monthly cheque. It will be recalled that the responses made to a circular sent out in October, 1908, to the several agencies, calling for a report of the total known cases of tuberculosis on the reserves, while but partially replied to, gave some quite notable information. While it was found that there had not been a single death from tuberculosis in several different bands in some of the older provinces for some years, on the other hand it was stated that in other bands from one-third to one-seventh, even in large bands, were reported to be tubercular.

An interesting report, just published, by the State Board of Health of New York, is worthy of reference as showing that there, amongst bands long under the influence of civilization, similar notable variations exist, both in the general health conditions of the bands and more particularly in the incidence of tuberculosis. It would appear that, while the Federal Government of the United States supports schools amongst 5,590 Indians of New York State, yet all these are under state control as regards police jurisdiction and general oversight, as in matter of statistics and health; although medical affairs are, at least in part, paid by the Federal authorities. In no single instance, save in the St. Regis band (of New York State) does the agent seem to have kept a death record. Thus the deaths registered from all causes in a band of 1,300 Indians during a given period of 13 years, was 229; (this does not claim to be even an approximately complete record of all deaths occurring). Of these 229 deaths, 106 were due to consumption and 34 to pneumonia—the latter doubtless in some instances associated with a pre-existing tuberculosis. In other words 60 per cent of all registered deaths were given as caused by 'consumption.' Dr. J. B. Huber, of New York, who made an investigation for the State Board of Health, was instructed to collect such information as might guide the board in ex-

tending its anti-tuberculosis crusade to the Indian bands, this being requested for two reasons, which were 'because of the appalling consumption mortality' (much greater than amongst whites and greater than among negroes), from which the Indian race is suffering,' and 'because of the danger to the white man of infection by the now indiscriminate intercourse between the two peoples.' Eight bands were reported upon in the whole State, the first being the Shinnecock, numbering 537, which is interesting as having a notable admixture of Indian and negro blood. The local clergyman was a negro and was most approvingly spoken of in the matter of his household 'as a great educational factor in neatness, in wholesomeness and in physical healthfulness.' The following summarized statement seems sadly familiar: 'Yet within a stone's throw of the church was living a consumptive (with another consumptive sister in hospital), and whose father, mother and another sister had died of the disease, or a father, three daughters, one son and two grandchildren have within the past four years died of tuberculosis in various forms.' He further remarks: 'On the day of my visit, so salubrious and flooded with sunlight outdoors, the windows of this home were tightly closed and a very hot fire was burning in a large stove, placed in the centre of the room.'

This band is located along the sea-coast, having fertile lands, but now little tilled by them, they rather purchasing eggs, butter and milk than producing them, since they prefer being guides to hunting parties to cultivating their farms.

On the Onondaga reservation were found 537 Indians, with a good day school, its principal and teachers being white. The class-rooms were large and well ventilated, and the children seemed healthy; but it is suggested that a school physician should visit such a school and at least once a year make a physical examination of each pupil, as well as making a weekly visit to detect any disease in its incipiency. Dr. Huber reports the death statistics as very defective in all the bands visited. Since 1907 the State law has required compulsory notification of tuberculosis, but it is 'deplorably ineffective' on the reservations.

Dr. Huber further states, regarding the Cattarangus bands, that Dr. Lake, the resident medical officer, a man of scientific methods who has practised many years amongst the Indians, and is still physician to the Thomas Indian school and hospital, has found the physiques of the Indian children in the present generation to be imperfectly developed; the lymph nodes, both internal and external, are affected; there are conjunctivitis, blepharitis and corneal ulceration, eczema, cold abscesses, pulmonary tuberculosis, bone and joint tuberculosis. It is remarked that while 'we see many similar conditions amongst the poorer classes of whites, we account it in the pride and triumph of our civilization that we do not permit those white infants to perish, but bend every effort to assure them the normal span of human life.' Dr. Huber, speaking of the dispensary work at this reserve, says: 'It is Dr. Lake's experience that young men and women, who perhaps a few months before were apparently in good health, come to the dispensary with some indefinite complaint, which upon examination, he found to be pulmonary consumption. Whole families die of this disease within a few years.' Dr. Lake states that he finds the chronic affections from which the Indians on this reservation suffer to be very largely of a tubercular character. He would, he states, 'divide the whole population into two clases, *i.e.*, those manifesting tuberculosis on examination, and those who have suffered from tuberculosis as evidenced by the scars and deformities which they exhibit.' The history is common of large families in which but one or two children have survived, the others having died of consumption; and in the survivors scars remaining from an old glandular tuberculosis are to be observed. 'From babyhood are these Indians tubercular; one among every three children born on this reservation, dies of this disease in some form before its fifth year; many children appear at school with glandular enlargements. Then is slow progress of the disease until puberty, when a ghastly mortality supervenes, especially among the females.' Such are a few of Dr. Lake's comments.

Nowhere have I known the exact facts regarding tuberculosis more accurately or scientifically stated, as they have existed and do exist in so many Indian bands, whether in Canada or the United States, than are set forth in the above quotations. In each of my annual reports since 1905 some phase of this problem, especially as it is affected by the housing problem on the reservations, has been dealt with, and what has been said before regarding small houses, 'lack of knowledge of how to live in permanent homes as regards cooking, cleanliness and ventilation and an ignorance of and disregard for the dangers attaching to cases of infective disease, especially of a chronic character' may be repeated. During the past year I have had further opportunities for confirming the conclusions arrived at before, by observing the actual housing conditions of many bands in the Northwest and of others in Ontario and Quebec. Several days were spent on the Morley reserve, in Alberta, where the summer life in the teepees, which so many of this band continue, was observed. An even more marked illustration of the persistence of nomad habits was evidenced at the St. Mary's Mission in the East Kootenays, where all the houses at the Mission village were found deserted, there only remaining the boys of the Indian school to help in the harvest. Naturally the housekeeping, when at home in the village, of these bands, is extremely crude, and one may conclude that it is well from the health standpoint that these hunting Indians should remain as long as possible in their camps in the mountains. But as was not infrequently observed in the camps, the tent or teepee may be so tightly closed to keep out mosquitoes as actually to reproduce in the mellow air of summer, overcrowding and all the evils of foul air, almost as great if not as persistent as those of the houses in winter. As illustrating the need of more positive methods for dealing with the tuberculized Indian on the reserve, it may be stated that within a mile of the Morley hospital I found the tuberculized father of several children lying in his tent, open it is true to the air, but with some half-dozen persons, old and young, crowded about him, while flies were everywhere, but particularly about the expectorating sick man. Although two children in the tent were also found tuberculized, no persuasion by the medical officer could induce the sick man to go to the clean, well-managed hospital near by. Nothing but that kind of positive missionary work illustrated at the Waywayseecappo tent hospital two years ago by a wise, large-hearted nurse, has proved adequate to bring these patients, especially in the less settled bands, into the hospitals; but as was there shown, all that is demanded is a clear comprehension, on the part of the agents, physicians and nurses, of the possibilities of cure, and particularly of removing the danger of infection from the family, supported by some positive authority to encourage, and, if necessary, enforce compliance, in order to obtain the results which sanitary workers are everywhere getting in the slum districts of our cities, and who are lessening the dangers to the families by the removal of tuberculized cases to hospitals provided for such.

But however difficult in practice it may be found to impress upon these nomad Indians their duties in such matters, there ought not and cannot be any insuperable difficulties in those bands in the older provinces, where living in houses the year round, settled on reservations and engaged in agriculture or other industrial pursuits. While it may be too much to say that the extent that any band is actually engaged in agricultural pursuits will be found to measure fairly accurately the healthfulness of the band as determined by the total deaths and the deaths from tuberculosis; yet as will be shown by the following table, we have in the social progress a very good gauge of the health progress.

If this is true, then no efforts can be too great to encourage the cultivation of the soil.

Adopting the now generally conceded principle that the general average prosperity of any people is a fairly accurate measure of their relative health status, I have endeavoured to prepare a statement of the earnings of the Indian bands in the different provinces, which should serve as a basis for considerable interesting comparison.

Assuming that the information supplied by the different Indian agents is at least as accurate as the census figures, we obtain from their returns results very gratifying as showing that the Indian is no small constributor, comparatively, to the country's productiveness. Thus the earnings in the census for the class of employees or wage-earners averaged for male and female in 1901, in round numbers, the amounts shown in the first column, the per capita earnings of Indians in the second:—

Province.	Average agricultural earnings in Census.	Average earnings of Indians.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Prince Edward Island (per capita)	121 00	100 00
Nova Scotia "	204 00	54 00
New Brunswick "	230 00	87 00
Quebec "	168 00	103 00
Ontario "	288 00	96 00
Manitoba "	220 00	64 00
Alberta and Saskatchewan "	212 00	64 00
British Columbia "	323 00	94 00

These figures are made up from the only available returns of the earnings for the various Indian bands, which are divided into those for agriculture and those for other industries. To reduce these to an average, we must take the population of all 16 years of age and over, which is rather less than two-thirds of the total, as our divisor. We thus see that the amount of the earnings of the Indians approximates that of the agricultural employees in Prince Edward Island, is nearly two-thirds in Quebec, while naturally in the new western provinces we find them relatively less advanced. This industrial progress is, however, satisfactory, if we are to judge the bands in 1909 as compared with 1899, as indicated in the following table:—

TABLE giving average per capita earnings of Indian bands in 1899; also total and percentage increases.

Province.	Population.	Average income per capita.		Percentage increase in Agriculture.	Percentage increase in other industries.	Total average per cent increase.
		1899.	1909.			
		$ cts.	$ cts.			
Prince Edward Island	276	41 63	67 00	0·90	169	160
Nova Scotia	2,129	23 35	36 00	0·60	160	160
New Brunswick	1,861	32 69	58 00	0·30	193	180
Quebec	11,469	18 98	69 00	2·50	370	360
Ontario	23,518	33 79	64 00	1·40	170	200
Manitoba	8,595	29 42	43 00	3·00	110	140
Alberta, Saskatchewan and Territories	17,237	18 65	43 00	1·40	190	230
British Columbia	24,964	46 87	63 00	1·60	120	140

When it is realized that the total earnings in 1909 were $5,228,165, that the earnings by agriculture increased by 131·6 per cent in 1909 over 1899, and that other industrial earnings increased 63·8 per cent, it is apparent that the Indian bands have

passed from groups of wandering hunters and have entered upon a period of actual industrial achievement which, when compared with many of the European peoples, who for more than one thousand years have been tillers of the soil, is very creditable to them, remembering all the circumstances of their environment. If, however, really agricultural bands be taken, as the Six Nations or the Tyendinaga Indians, we find their earnings to be in 1909 $290,195.50, or some $70 per capita. These amounts might be fairly doubled if applied to the male population over 15 years. The last death-rate, estimated for 1907-8, was 18·2 for the Six Nations and 8·02 in the Tyendinaga band per 1,000. The Tyendinaga rate is, however, doubtless, under-estimated.

That it is not alone the amount earned by a band, but rather the number engaged productively in agriculture, which is largely a measure of healthfulness, would seem illustrated by the bands at Walpole Island and Sarnia. Both have splendid farming lands, but owing to the nearby opportunities existing for earning a daily cash wage on the St. Clair, these Indians do but little actual farming, and yet in 1909 they earned $61,600 and $35,360 respectively, which estimated on the same basis as were those bands in the foregoing table, gives nearly $50 and $200 per capita respectively for the men of these two bands; yet, as was stated by the agent of the Walpole Island band, it was those Indians who had earned most on the river who had to be most largely assisted when the quarantine for small-pox was established there some years ago. The high wages earned during the summer months by the west coast bands at the fisheries serve to illustrate the same fact, while the coast Indians are not comparable with those of the interior as to healthfulness, because, largely, of their improvidence.

While, therefore, we have a right to conclude that the relatively rapid development of farming amongst the bands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will be followed by better houses and a closer imitation of the social habits of surrounding white settlers, there are also many opportunities in those bands which earn good wages in other industries for social progress, owing to their close intercourse with whites, if education and sanitary improvements are systematically stimulated amongst them. This was notably evident in the Metlakahtla and Skeena river bands, when visited by me during the year.

The following table is of much interest as showing progress in housing:—

TABLE showing contrast in Number and Kind of Dwellings owned and occupied by Indians in 1899 and 1909.

Province.	Stone Houses.		Brick Houses.		Frame Houses.		Log Houses.		Shanties.	
	1899.	1909.	1899.	1909.	1899.	1909.	1899.	1909.	1899.	1909.
Prince Edward Island					46	51	1		2	2
Nova Scotia					248	361	34	8	96	95
New Brunswick					224	303	9	38	84	53
Quebec	42	68	25	5	820	1,030	221	252	46	56
Ontario	2	10	33	55	1,089	1,469	2,203	2,105	297	254
Manitoba					3	54	1,117	1,585	101	181
Saskatchewan and Alberta (in 1909)		17				51		915		81
Territories (in 1899)					11		2,010		216	
British Columbia					2,685	3,237	2,575	2,131	894	1,056
	44	95	58	60	5,123	6,564	8,170	8,006	1,736	2,095

RECAPITULATION.—Totals, Increases and Decreases (number and per cent).

	1899.	1909.	Increases.		Decreases.	
			No.	P.c.	No.	P.c.
Houses—Stone	44	95	51	116·0		
" Brick	58	60	2	3·4		
" Frame	5,123	6,564	1,441	28·1		
" Log	8,170	8,006			164	2·0
Shanties	1,736	2,095	359	20·7		
Total number of dwellings of all sorts	15,131	16,820	1,853	11·2	164	2·0
Net increase			1,689			

From the above tabular statement it will be seen that log houses are being replaced quite rapidly by frame and even brick and stone, there being 51 new stone, 2 new brick and 441 new frame houses in 1909, as compared with 1899, or in 1909 there were 16,820 houses in all, as compared with 15,131 in 1899, giving an increase in all kinds of 1,690, or 11·2 per cent.

Though it may be true that for the moment the change from the teepee and the hunting camp to the house and permanent residence has been marked by the disadvantages which have been witnessed in the transition stage amongst all peoples advancing into civilization; though the history of the first half of the last century (which was one of industrialism) in England, where a population largely rural in 1800 had become in 1850 one largely urban, and where a population living in congested quarters, some even in cellars in Liverpool, and while this history has been repeated to some extent in great industrial centres elsewhere, yet the organized efforts illustrated in England by 48 different Housing Acts from 1849 to 1908, and by similar legislation in other countries, adequately shows the sanitary needs of new conditions in social environment are being everywhere met by organized social betterment.

That at any rate one attempt has been made and proved successful is seen in the File Hills Colony, now in its tenth year. The following particulars have been collected from statistics supplied by Inspector Graham, under whose charge the colony was placed when founded, and who has watched over its fortunes with solicitude. Beginning in 1901, five young Indian men, selected from two neighbouring industrial schools, all of the age of 18, were given their quarter-sections and assisted in getting started at farming. At the end of the year one was dead of consumption and two had 'migrated.' But the start has been pushed forward, and in April, 1910, thirty-four young men had joined the colony, of whom all but three became permanent settlers. The years in which they joined the colony and the total admissions were:—

1901	5
1902	5
1903	5
1904	1
1905	5
1906	2
1907	1
1908	4
1909	4

Of the thirty-four members there are seventeen married, in two instances before entering the colony, their united years in the colony being 101. In the seventeen families there have been born fifty-four children, five of whom were born prior to their families joining; but their united years in the colony is 327, or in all the united years of men, women and children total at 616. In all the ten years there were 16 deaths, or estimated per 1,000 the death-rate was 26. The distribution of deaths is of much interest, and is as follows:—

TABLE of Deaths in the File Hills Colony, 1901-1910.

—	Age on Joining.	Year of Joining.	Year of Death.	Cause.
Men—				
1.	18	1901	1903	Consumption.
1.	18	1902	1903	"
1.	20	1903	1905	"
1.	20	1903	1903	"
1.	21	1903	1908	"
1.	18	1905	1910	"
Women—				
1.	18	1905	1910	Confinement.
Children—				
1.	2 months.	1906 (born)	1906	Consumption.
1.	3 "	1907 "	1907	"
1.	1 year.	1906 "	1907	Inflammation.
1.	4 months.	1908 "	1908	Pneumonia.
1.	1 year.	1907 "	1908	"
1.	1 "	1907 "	1908	Consumption.
1.	1 "	1907 "	1908.	Pneumonia.
1.	2 "	1906 "	1908.	Inflammation.
1.	1 "	1908 "	1909.	Pneumonia.

The death-rate amongst the thirty-four young men colonists was 6, or 31 per 1,000, comparatively a very high rate indeed; but all save two occurred within two years of leaving school. The very unusual and remarkable fact is seen in the deaths of only one woman being included, and this at confinement of the mother of three children: this is only a death-rate of 10 per 1,000. But quite as notable is the death-rate amongst the children, it being only 27 per 1,000, and all deaths being in children under two years. When it is remembered that the death-rate in children under one year often reaches 125 per 1,000 in large cities and among children from 0 to 4 years often is as high as 35 to 50 per cent of the total births, it is apparent that this rate of 27 per 1,000 would be phenomenally low, even amongst whites, and does away entirely with the fiction of inevitable inherited tuberculosis being the cause of the high rate in the Indians, at the same time serving to show how educated Indian women will care for their children. Equally untrue is the idea that the Indians of the plains have few children, since children were born to every one of the seventeen marriages, or taking the total married years the remarkable fact is seen that, adding the total married years of each family we get 84 years, for which there is a credit of 54 births. If the years of marriage are averaged, it gives just five years per marriage, and consequently we see the remarkable fact of less than nine deaths and the natural increase living adding forty-five to the population of the colony in five years. But the further result appears that of the six men who died of consumption in the colony, but one had married, so that only one married man and one married woman died, while the thirty-four married persons in five years actually increased, less deaths of men.

women and children, to seventy-seven, or in other words the colony showed an actual increase amongst the married families of 126 per cent.

How remarkable is this showing, both in the births of children and in their high degree of health, may be perhaps better judged from the fact that in the last Public Health Report of England, with a total death-rate for all ages of 14 per 1,000, the deaths of children under one year were 120 per 1,000, or 12 per cent, while the remark of Dr. Lake regarding the Cattarangus reserve will be recalled that 'one among every three children born on this reserve dies of some form of tuberculosis before the fifth year.'

Remembering that there are 4,850,000 acres of land in the different reserves in Canada, or approximately 450 acres for every individual Indian, we cannot help pondering on the situation when even 1,000,000 acres are being cultivated under conditions similar to those on the File Hills Farm colony. From the last census figures one finds that almost one-half the total population of Canada has families, and applying the same ratio to our Indians, approximately 25,000 Indian families would be noted, who under the same favouring conditions as at the File Hills colony might produce an increase of similar ratio to that on the colony. Placing the figures at 100 per cent, instead of the actual 130 per cent shown in the colony increase, it seems quite possible to have at least the half of the theoretical 25,000 instead of a paltry 4,190 as shown in the last annual report.

It is evident that the problem becomes primarily a 'housing problem,' whether in the home or the school, and in order to advance in the direction which we have seen to be possible, we must try to realize fully all that is implied by M. Faisan, of Paris, as quoted in last year's report, that 'Tuberculosis is primarily *une maladie sociale*.' and hence we must start with the individual Indian in his home, and not only disinfect where the disease is present, but adopt every means for the improvement of the dwellings and for preventing overcrowding.

Remarks such as those of the agent of the Pelly agency, that 'The Indians are gradually getting better houses, having higher ceilings, shingled roofs, and in every way better adapted to the improvement and preservation of health; gradually each year the younger members of the band are dressing better, keeping their clothes and persons cleaner, and seem more desirous of following modern methods; a large number of these Indians are using an increased amount of vegetables and milk, also more wholesome food in general, and much improvement is to be noted in the cooking and preparation of their food,' are most encouraging, and serve to demonstrate the feasibility of the policy of instructing the women in their homes along sanitary lines of housekeeping and cooking. The resident nurse, Miss L. Brown, is doing splendid work in this direction, and the agent reports that, as a result of this, 'better conditions are looked for.'

Encouraged by the results obtained from the little work so far done, it is earnestly hoped that a systematic scheme of sanitary visiting may be enlarged, and every band thus obtain the advantages illustrated above. Gradually widening the scope, another decade of consistent effort along these lines would result in a vast improvement in the physical well-being of our Indians, and a yet greater lessening of the heavy mortality among both adults and children.

Respectfully submitted,

P. H. BRYCE,

Chief Medical Officer.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION

WITH TABULAR STATEMENT AND REPORTS FROM INSPECTORS AND PRINCIPALS OF BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS APPENDED.

OTTAWA, June 1, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report upon Indian education for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

The expenditure for the year from parliamentary appropriation has been as follows:—

Province.	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.	Assistance to ex-pupils.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Nova Scotia	8,350 42				8,350 42
New Brunswick	5,184 63				5,184 63
Prince Edward Island	309 54				309 54
Quebec	22,501 59				22,501 59
Ontario	12,721 61	5,036 41	19,120 93		36,878 95
Manitoba	13,546 78	31,409 37	27,622 51	1,468 12	74,046 78
Saskatchewan	9,697 84	39,997 51	47,542 63	4,667 82	101,905 80
Alberta	1,558 27	41,857 00	14,701 43	560 60	58,677 30
Northwest Territories		6,948 34			6,948 34
British Columbia	13,822 13	18,415 27	53,102 66		85,340 06
Yukon	2,399 41				2,399 41
Total	90,092 22	143,663 90	162,090 16	6,696 54	402,542 82

To this total should be added the amounts charged against the Indian trust fund.

Several bands of Indians, whose funds are sufficient to meet the outlay, willingly assist in providing for education. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910, the amounts so provided have been as follows:—

	Accounts.	Interest.	Capital.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Ojibbewas of Batchawana	461 99	
2	Ojibbewas of Beausoleil	354 61	
3	Chippewas of Nawash	1,171 65	
4	Chippewas of Rama	265 00	
5	Chippewas of Sarnia	1,086 45	
6	Chippewas of Saugeen	1,387 56	
7	Chippewas of Snake Island	165 59	
8	Chippewas of the Thames	850 22	
9	Chippewas of Walpole Island	291 15	
10	Chippewas of Fort William	237 24	
11	Ojibbewas of Garden River	424 44	
13	Chippewas of Henvey Inlet	240 62	940 00
14	Ojibbewas of Nipissing	824 08	
15	Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island (Unceded)	340 43	1,950 00
17	Mississaguas of Alnwick	535 61	
18	Mississaguas of Credit	307 52	
19	Mississaguas of Rice Lake	106 00	
20	Mississaguas of Mud Lake	262 76	
21	Mississaguas of Scugog	48 87	
22	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte	1,427 55	
23	Moravians of the Thames	536 98	3,000 00
28	Ojibbewas of Mississagi River	142 84	88 05
29	Oneidas of the Thames	5 74	
30	Chippewas of Parry Island	508 40	
31	Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	19 14	
32	Chippewas of Serpent River	108 29	
33	Six Nations	4,812 87	576 05
34	Chippewas of Shawanaga	228 43	
35	Ojibbewas of Spanish River	190 39	
36	Chippewas of Thessalon River	196 63	
40	Abenakis of St. Francis	4 91	
44	Hurons of Lorette		243 50
46	Iroquois of St. Regis	121 95	
49	Chippewas of Timiskaming	30 10	
50	Algonquins and Têtes de Boule of River Desert	554 65	
82	Ojibbewas of Whitefish Lake	464 11	
246	Ojibbewas of Sheguiandah	285 52	
247	Ojibbewas of Sheshegwaning	494 25	
248	Ojibbewas and Ottawas of South Bay	225 59	
249	Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Sucker Creek	35 57	
251	Ojibbewas and Ottawas of West Bay	475 72	
		$ 20,231 42	$ 6,797 60
	Total		$ 27,029 02

The amounts expended from capital represent the outlay on new buildings and furniture; the amounts expended from interest represent the current expenses.

To further augment the expenditure on Indian education the considerable amounts provided by the religious denominations must be added. The exact sum of such contributions cannot be ascertained.

This report is an attempt to set forth in a more detailed form than before the efforts to promote the education of the Indian; a tabular statement of enrolment and attendance, with remarks by the agents of the department scattered through their general reports, could give no very positive information as to the strength of the educational establishment. It is hoped that the following pages will convey some idea of the difficult conditions under which these schools are conducted, and the

adequacy of the means employed in each province to reach the need of the Indians in this regard. Some of the discouragements surrounding the problem will also be observed, as well as the various experiments which are designed to overcome the ever-present obstacles in the way of complete success. I trust that the report may be improved and rendered more interesting from year to year, and that it will serve to bring together in a community of interest the many disinterested officers and teachers who now have little means of knowing what is being done by their fellow-workers in the same field, and that it will be fruitful of suggestions and improvements in many directions.

The statistics showing the number of children of school age, enrolment and average attendance, together with the pupilage of residential schools printed at the head of each agency report, show at a glance the relation borne by the educational establishments to the number of children to be provided for. The census returns published in the annual report for 1909 have been used in this compilation, and the children of school age are those enumerated between the ages of 6 and 15.

In some cases the number of children enrolled in day and residential schools is shown to be greater than the number of children of school age. For example, in the Pas agency the number of children of school age is 197, and the number enrolled and in residence is 201; again in the Battleford agency the former number is 138 and the latter 160. This apparent discrepancy arises from the fact that children are sometimes enrolled at day schools before the age of 6 years, but the main reason is that pupils of residential schools are not usually allowed to leave the institutions until they reach the age of 18.

It may safely be said that a large measure of success has attended the efforts to educate the Canadian Indian, and during the past year a certain marked advancement has been made not only in conditions actually, and, it is hoped permanently, improved, but in a general recognition by Indian educationalists of the broad line which future progress must follow.

It was never the policy, nor the end and aim of the endeavour to transform an Indian into a white man. Speaking in the widest terms, the provision of education for the Indian is the attempt to develop the great natural intelligence of the race and to fit the Indian for civilized life in his own environment. It includes not only a scholastic education, but instruction in the means of gaining a livelihood from the soil or as a member of an industrial or mercantile community, and the substitution of Christian ideals of conduct and morals for aboriginal concepts of both.

The British North America Act gave to the Dominion government the burden of the Indian; and, aided materially by missionary effort, the work of education, by far the most important of the many subdivisions of the most complicated Indian problem, has gone steadily forward. The result is that while the Indian has not been changed into a white man, many Indians have developed more admirable characteristics than many white men. Grounds of comparison are absent. It is an injustice to demand that each and every Indian should compare favourably with the type of white man conjured up when we wish to flatter our modern civilization. The Indian is gradually taking his place as a producer and as an industrial worker side by side with his white neighbour, and his education in the schools provided by the government will be a valuable asset not only to himself but to the general community.

I wish to point out that greater liberality is required in order to render efficient the schools already established, and to provide others where they are required.

The importance of the work cannot be gainsaid: without education and with neglect the Indians would produce an undesirable and often a dangerous element in society. Not only are our schools every day removing intelligent Indian children from evil surroundings, but they are very often ministering to a class which would be outcasts without such aid; I refer to the illegitimate offspring of white men and

Indian women who are thrown upon their mothers for support, and who have no legal status as Indians. This great charitable work, which parallels the efforts put forth by white communities, aided by provincial, municipal or private endowment, must be carried on by the Dominion government, aided by Christian missionaries and missionary societies.

DAY SCHOOLS.

A beginning has been made during the year in the important work of developing and improving the day schools. In many places these schools are quite sufficient to meet the educational needs of the Indians, and all that is required is to bring the children within the circle of their influence.

The Indian day school of the lowest type is a burden to the teacher and an inexplicable punishment to the scholar, almost useless in its result. The problem is to substitute for such a school an institution where brightness and active interest take the place of indifference and a sense of defeat.

Much depends upon the teacher, and previously the low rate of pay offered could not command the most suitable teachers; but I am glad that more generous stipends have been fixed, and that parliament has granted sufficient funds to pay them.

White children do not find school life more attractive than days of liberty without intellectual effort, and the Indian children are no exception to the rule. But in the former case, school life is made attractive by well-known means, and behind everything else is the interest or the authority of the parent. These pleasant features of school life, its rivalry and its rewards, have been heretofore most frequently lacking in the Indian schools, and the apathy if not the active hostility of the parent must be reckoned with. Moreover, the Indian child has to study in a foreign language, he leaves the home where an Indian language is spoken and comes to a school-room where English is spoken. His case can only be compared with that of an English child who pursues his studies in a German or French school.

Again the severe deterrent of poverty is often present; some children have no proper clothing to wear during the winter, and the provision of any food for a luncheon at the noon hour is neglected of sheer necessity.

The improvements now sought for are to give such inducements for a full and regular attendance as will overcome these obstacles to success. In the first place we must engage and retain the services of teachers qualified for the special work. Then, to issue small rewards for regular attendance and progress, to issue footwear and clothing to poor deserving pupils, to supply a plain warm meal in the middle of the day, to vary the school exercises by games and simple calisthenics; these are the best means to banish the idle teacher and the empty school-room, and they are being gradually introduced wherever they are needed.

A quick and cheerful response from many of the staff of day school teachers has met the request to adopt these measures. Not a few of the lady teachers have taken up instruction in plain sewing, knitting and mending with a practical beneficial result, and the details that follow in this report will show encouraging examples.

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS.

These schools are divided into two classes, industrial and boarding, but the work carried on at each is in all essentials the same. The teaching of trades is no longer generally pursued at the industrial schools; carpentry and agriculture are the chief practical subjects for the boys, and general housewifery for the girls. The industrial schools are supported with grants from the government which are very nearly if not quite sufficient to meet all their running expenses. The boarding schools owe their

existence entirely to missionary effort, and the government grants are supplemented by denominational contributions. A most useful and important work is carried on at these schools, but in the past two forces have conspired against their complete success; the great mortality among the children and the lack of control over the graduates. It is hoped that reasonable care in selecting healthy pupils and common sense modern methods in dealing with any that develop tuberculosis within the walls will combat the first. The gradual improvement of buildings which are not well adapted for the work and the supply of a more liberal diet and open air dormitories will also assist to cut down the mortality. The second can only be overcome by supervision after the school term is completed and by some assistance in beginning life under the new conditions. Detailed reports from the principals of industrial and boarding schools will be found in the appendix.

EX-PUPILS.

As a means to overcome the difficulty just cited with reference to ex-pupils or graduates of residential schools a circular (a copy of which will be found appended to this report) was issued to the Indian agents of the western provinces. If the instructions in this circular are followed, there should be correspondence, previous to the discharge of a pupil, between the principal of the school and the Indian agent, and the graduate should not be thrown upon the reserve dependent entirely upon his own resources. Under the provisions of this circular not a few pupils have received assistance which during the season of 1910 should place them in a fair way to become self-supporting. Several principals are turning their attention to obtaining domestic service for girl graduates and placing the boys in charge of white farmers. An excellent suggestion as to the gradual preparation of graduates for beginning the reserve life will be observed in the report from Mr. Gooderham, the agent for the Blackfoot reserve. A like suggestion was made by the Rev. Mr. Charlebois, the principal of the Duck Lake boarding school, who has already in several cases put it into operation with the approval of the department. We may now close these general introductory remarks and pass on to the detailed reports for the provinces and agencies.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Although the province of Nova Scotia has been settled and cultivated for very many years, the condition of the Indians in many districts is that of nomads. They have failed after all the years of their association with white people to reside permanently upon their reserves and make their living by agriculture. They are prone to waner about from place to place, selling their baskets or squatting in the vicinity of towns and doing odd jobs for the residents. These habits render it somewhat difficult to give all their children the benefits of day school education, but on several of the reserves successful day schools have been established, and the new methods adopted to increase the attendance and render it stable have had gratifying results at several of the schools. These methods will be further extended as time goes on, and where active and interested teachers are in control there is no doubt that many of the difficulties which now appear unsurmountable may be overcome. The actual poverty of the Indians is also a detrimental factor. The children are often without proper clothing to protect them from the inclemency of the winter weather, and in the future in deserving cases a quantity of clothing will be given sufficient to enable the children to attend school regularly.

BEAR RIVER, DIGBY COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	20
Number of pupils enrolled	17
Average attendance	8

The teacher of this school is Miss Minnie A. Shea. She finds the greatest obstacle in the way of her work the apathy of the Indian parents and their nomadic habits. The pupils, however, show a great interest in their studies and the teacher has endeavoured to stimulate this interest and obtain a more regular attendance by serving a mid-day meal, with very gratifying results. She is also giving the girls instruction in sewing, mending of garments, &c., &c.

The agent, Mr. James H. Purdy, reports that the progress which the children have made in education this year is equal to that attained at any local school in the county.

ESKASONI, CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	21
Number of pupils enrolled	20
Average attendance	8

The above record of attendance will show that the present teacher, Mr. A. J. McKenzie, has succeeded in interesting the majority of the Indians in the education of their children. This is one of the places where encouragement was given to ensure more regular attendance by the presentation of prizes for good attendance and progress, and it is clear that this stimulus has had its due effect. A new school-house was erected last year on this reserve, the playgrounds were cleared and improved, and before long the school property will be in excellent condition. The following extracts from the report of Mr. J. J. McKinnon, the Indian agent at that point, will convey an idea of the capacity of the teacher and of the general progress of his pupils:—

'The majority of the people of the reserve can read and write, and one bright young native of the place obtained a teacher's license and taught school at Whycocomagh some years ago. His name was Victor Christmas, but tuberculosis claimed him as one of its victims.'

'The present teacher, Mr. McKenzie, has been in charge of the Eskasoni school for nearly two years, and has an experience of nearly thirty years in the teaching profession. In saying that he is a capable teacher, I am but expressing the sentiments of my predecessor, Dr. McNeil, and when I say that the pupils who attend his school regularly are making good progress, I am expressing the opinion of Mr. Phelan, inspector of schools.'

'The attendance during the first two quarters was not very satisfactory, but the quarter now closing will show a decided improvement. There are twenty pupils enrolled and the daily attendance will average between twelve and thirteen. Besides the instruction in secular knowledge which the pupils receive, they are also taught the truths of the Christian religion, morality and respect for law and order. The school is opened and closed with prayer every day.'

'The school-house is a splendid building erected last summer. It is by far the best and the finest school building in this part of the country. It is large, comfortable, well lighted, ventilated and furnished.'

'I should have mentioned above that at the beginning of this quarter, the teacher and myself announced to the pupils that the sum of two dollars would be divided amongst them in prizes for good attendance and progress.'

INDIAN COVE, PICTOU COUNTY.

Number of pupils enrolled	29
Number of pupils enrolled	29
Average attendance	17

The Indian Cove school is at present conducted by Miss Gertrude McGirr. This band is quite civilized and a number of the older people on the reserve are able to

read and write. The cause of education is advancing, but the circumstances which operate against a regular attendance also obtain on this reserve. The school-house on the reserve is used for divine worship on Sundays, and there is every reason to believe that the influence of the school is for good.

SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	67
Number of pupils enrolled	44
Average attendance	20

The only school in this agency is situated within the city limits of Sydney, C.B. As the Indians are resident on the reserve and earn their living by working for the citizens, it is possible to maintain a fairly regular attendance. Miss Margaret A. MacLellan, the present teacher, is conducting a most successful work. The school-room has been made attractive with bright pictures and window boxes containing flowering plants in the summer. Last autumn the school-house was repaired, and this year it will be painted, which will add to its attractiveness. Miss MacLellan has suggested giving small prizes for attendance, and, as the suggestion has been adopted, it is hoped that the children will be more regular in attendance than they have been in the past, although in all respects this school is an excellent one.

MIDDLE RIVER, VICTORIA COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	26
Number of pupils enrolled	25
Average attendance	6

There is a good school building at Middle River which only requires a few repairs and some painting to render it thoroughly satisfactory. These improvements are to be made during the summer of 1910. Mrs. Annie McNeill is the teacher at this school. The playground is small, but the children amuse themselves with the usual games, and calisthenics are taught. The situation of the building is sanitary, and commands a beautiful view of the Bras d'Or lakes. Mr. A. J. Macdonald, the Indian agent at Baddeck, gives an excellent report as to the progress of the pupils and the interest that their teacher shows in their advancement, and comments upon the fact that the parents take a considerable interest in matters of education.

NEW GERMANY, LUNENBURG COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	14
Number of pupils enrolled	13
Average attendance	6

The school at New Germany, Lunenburg county, under the charge of Miss Mary A. Gillis, who is a qualified teacher, has made fair progress during the year. Miss Gillis is constrained to report the lack of interest taken by the parents in the school, and to this cause she charges the very irregular attendance which operates so strongly against her best efforts.

MILLBROOK, COLCHESTER COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	22
Number of pupils enrolled	19
Average attendance	10

The school at Millbrook, Colchester county, is presided over by Miss Jessie Scott, who has taught continuously at this place for over eight years. She reports the

usual difficulties in securing a regular attendance, but has overcome them to some extent by giving four times a year a treat consisting of lunch, with fruit and candy. Miss Scott is teaching sewing at the school, and has been informed that a noon-day meal may be supplied if it will have the effect of increasing the attendance.

The agent, Mr. Robert Smith, remarks that at the present time the Indians of this band understand English, and that in some of the houses it is used altogether, and the change from the constant use of Micmac has been the direct result of the school work which has been carried out on the reserve for the last nine years.

SAL ON RIVER, RICHMOND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	37
Number of pupils enrolled	25
Average attendance	7

With reference to this school, Mr. M. D. McMillan, Indian agent for Richmond county, reports as follows:—

'In reference to educational matters in this agency, I beg leave to state that the school is in charge of a very efficient teacher, and there is a marked improvement in the attendance, progress and conduct of the pupils. The school-room is kept very clean and in a good sanitary condition, and the pupils generally present the appearance of cleanliness and neatness in dress and manners. The only drawback in respect to their educational advancement and refinement is the lack of interest some of their parents take in keeping their children regularly in school, and it is most difficult in the generality of cases to impress upon them the necessity of the regular attendance of their children and the value of education towards promoting their future welfare.'

The agent here touches upon what is the great difficulty in successfully conducting these schools, namely, the lack of interest on the part of parents; but with a view to overcoming this and giving the children some incentive to attend regularly, their teacher has been authorized to offer small prizes and to issue during the noon hour a lunch, which in the summer season will consist of biscuits and cheese, and in the winter will probably be supplemented by warm soup or some food of a more substantial nature. Miss O'Toole, the present teacher, to whom the agent refers in complimentary terms, has shown a great interest in this new development of the work, and will undoubtedly be successful in holding the attention and interest of the children.

WHYCOCOMAGH, INVERNESS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	34
Number of pupils enrolled	37
Average attendance	22

At the beginning of the year the Whycocomagh school was found to have lost its usefulness amongst the Indians and it was thought desirable to appoint a new teacher. The school building was thoroughly renovated and painted, a new supply of school material was provided, and after the holidays the school was reopened under the charge of Mr. J. D. Gillis. During the short time that he has been in charge Mr. Gillis has succeeded in awakening such an interest amongst the parents and their children that the average attendance has been gradually increased and a new spirit is manifested on the reserve. Mr. Gillis takes a personal interest in the affairs of the Indians, and his presence on the reserve will undoubtedly be productive of great good.

MALAGAWATCH, INVERNESS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	14
Number of pupils enrolled	17
Average attendance	11

During the summer of 1909 a commodious new school-house was erected on the Malagawatch reserve. As the reserve is situated at least three miles from the nearest white habitation, it was found to be necessary to provide permanent quarters for the teacher. An addition was therefore made to the school-house, and Mr. Arsene Burns was engaged as the teacher. The attendance has been gratifying and Mr. Burns' efforts in his work have so interested the Indian parents that they petitioned the department to organize a night school on the reserve which they might attend. Mr. Burns has been given permission to teach the Indians at night, and the result of the experiment, which is a novel one, will be awaited with interest.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age.. 15

There is a special difficulty in obtaining for the Indian children of this county educational advantages owing to the fact that they live in different places throughout the county and at some distance from each other. Of the 15 children of school age, 8 live at Middleton, 3 at Paradise and Lawrencetown, and 4 at Lequille. Taking advantage of a disposition which is shown everywhere within the province to welcome Indian children at the white schools, the department has arranged with the Lequille school section to pay the sum of $4 each a year as fees for children attending that school. This has been taken advantage of to some extent, but as usual the carelessness of parents renders the attendance irregular. The agent states that the teacher reports the Indian children bright and quick to learn, some of them having exceptional ability, and that they compare favourably with other pupils. It is the policy to encourage attendance at the schools established for white children, and the opportunities afforded by the schools within this county will, it is hoped, be made greater use of.

SHELBURNE COUNTY.

There are no schools established exclusively for Indians in the county of Shelbourne. A small number of children of school age attend the public school, where the agent reports they receive the same tuition as is given to the white pupils.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The Indian children of this county attend the white school at Half-way River. A tuition fee of $6 per annum for each pupil in attendance is allowed the school. The number enrolled is 5 and the average attendance for the year is 2.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LENNOX ISLAND SCHOOL.

Number of children of school age..	43
Number of pupils enrolled..	42
Average attendance..	18

It is especially gratifying to report on the progress of this school, as it is presided over by an Indian, himself educated by the department, Mr. John J. Sark, a son of the ex-chief of the Lennox Island band. Mr. Sark was first educated at the day school, and afterwards attended St. Dunstan's College. He has a third-class certificate, and is in hopes of again attending college and obtaining a second-class certificate. The poverty of the Indians operates to prevent the children from coming to school in the winter, but this is obviated as much as possible by the issue of footgear and clothing. All the Indians on the reserve speak English.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The remarks which precede the detailed reports on the schools in Nova Scotia might be repeated with reference to the schools in New Brunswick. Indian life in the two provinces does not differ in any essential particulars, except that the Indians of the northern part of New Brunswick probably earn better wages by being employed in lumbering operations, stream-driving, &c.

The same difficulty is met with in endeavouring to maintain a regular attendance, and the poverty of the parents and their wandering habits are, in this province as elsewhere, chargeable with the failure to attain success in this direction.

Supt. R. A. Irving, and Indian Agents George E. Baxter and James White, report that the progress made during the year compares favourably with that made during past years. The attendance is improving owing to the supply of boots and clothing to destitute children, and the outlook is generally encouraging.

Special attention might be drawn to the school at Tobique, where progressive methods have been used with a large measure of success.

BURNT CHURCH, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	36
Number of pupils enrolled	24
Average attendance	13

This school has been presided over by Miss M. M. Babin, who has resigned, and a new teacher will have to be appointed. The old school building having become dilapidated and unfit for occupation, it is proposed to erect a modern school building on a convenient plot of sufficient area to provide a playground and a school garden. For the number of children on this reserve the enrolment and the average attendance has been very low. It is hoped, however, that when the new school-house is built and some inducements are offered for attendance, the number will be considerably increased.

EEL GROUND, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	33
Number of pupils enrolled	25
Average attendance	16

The school-building on this reserve is new and the school is situated on an excellent playground. The Indians of Eel Ground are fairly well advanced. A great many speak English. The teacher finds that amongst the poorer members of the band the lack of clothing operates to keep the children away from the school, but last winter a number were aided in purchasing boots and warm clothing, and the result was an increased attendance.

BIG COVE SCHOOL, KENT COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	60
Number of pupils enrolled	37
Average attendance	15

This school was in charge of Miss Rose A. Archibald, the holder of a first-class certificate, till March 31, 1910, when she found it necessary to re-sign owing to illness in her family.

The poor attendance at this school has prevented satisfactory progress being made. An earnest endeavour to effect some improvement has been made by Rev. J. J. Ryan, superintendent of Indian schools, and Mr. R. A. Irving, Indian superin-

tendent, and with the appointment of a permanent teacher after next summer holidays it is hoped that their efforts will meet with success.

KINGSCLEAR, YORK COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	19
Number of pupils enrolled	17
Average attendance	11

This reserve is situated about 11 miles from the city of Fredericton. The Indians of the reserve are civilized and most of them are able to read and write. Having experienced the advantages of education, they take some interest in having their children taught and the attendance is fair, but the teacher finds that their improvident habits and carelessness as to the value of time operate against the successful conduct of the school. Miss Donahoe has the confidence of the Indians and has added instruction in sewing to the general subjects taught.

ST. MARY'S, YORK COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	35
Number of pupils enrolled	35
Average attendance	22

This school is conducted by Miss Maria J. Rush. The reserve is situated close to the city of Fredericton, and the teacher finds that whatever irregularity there may be in the attendance of the pupils, it is not caused by a dislike for school, but by the attractiveness of the life of the reserve. The improvement of the playgrounds has been undertaken, and it is hoped that the amusements directly connected with the school will have the effect of counteracting other attractions. Miss Rush gives lessons in sewing, and interest has been shown by the girls in this attempt to give them practical instruction.

OROMOCTO, SUNBURY COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	15
Number of pupils enrolled	18
Average attendance	13

This reserve has been conducted by Mrs. Blanche McCaffrey for a year in a house rented from an Indian, which had been repaired and rendered as suitable as possible for the purpose.

It is the intention to erect during the summer of 1910 a commodious modern building, as the school conducted even under such disadvantageous conditions has been successful. The Indians of this reserve are extremely poor, but the attendance has been fair, and the agent reports that both the children and their parents are anxious for the success of the school.

EDMUNDSTON, MADAWASKA COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	11
Number of pupils enrolled	12
Average attendance	10

On representation that the Indian children of the Edmundston reserve were without educational advantages, the department made an arrangement with the convent school at Edmundston whereby they were to receive tuition. As the reserve is some distance from the convent, it was arranged that the children should be conveyed from their homes to the school during the winter months. This arrangement was success-

fully carried out and an excellent attendance was maintained. The Indian children had the double benefit of associating with white children and receiving instruction at a well conducted school.

WOODSTOCK, CARLETON COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	16
Number of pupils enrolled	21
Average attendance	14

At present this school is being conducted in a building rented from an Indian, but arrangements are being made to erect upon the reserve a commodious schoolhouse. The school is in charge of Miss Frances Milmore. Although she has been successful during the year she has taught in this school, Miss Milmore expects to see much greater interest manifested when the new building becomes available. Although this school has been in operation only a year, the agent reports a favourable change in the manners of the children.

TOBIQUE, VICTORIA COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	29
Number of pupils enrolled	33
Average attendance	22

This school has had the advantage of the services of Miss A. Bradley, a teacher who is especially fitted for the work, and who has met with great success. A new school building was completed in September of 1909, and during the current spring the grounds are to be improved. In addition to the usual subjects taught, physical exercises are given and instruction in plain sewing. Miss Bradley has found that a system of deportment cards has interested the children, and in her experience more can be accomplished by offering a reward or holding out an incentive for effort in the way of a prize than by any other method. Miss Bradley was allowed to organize a sewing circle amongst the Indian women on the reserve, and a meeting is held each week at different houses. The result has been gratifying. The Indian women take a great interest in the work and instruction is given them in plain sewing, the mending of garments and dressmaking.

Mr. Geo. E. Baxter, the Indian agent for this band, makes the following interesting remarks in this connection:—

'So far as school education is concerned, the Indian children on this reserve have as good advantages as the children in the rural districts of the province. The attendance during the year is as large and as regular as could be expected when it is considered that the larger boys and girls are required to assist their parents in the strife for existence. Sewing is also taught to the girls. The time the children are at school they are under good healthy conditions where order, politeness and influences of refinement prevail. The home life and the street influence are potent factors in moulding the character of the children. It gives me great pleasure to report that Miss Bradley has made a very successful beginning at improving their home conditions. She has organized the women of the band into an Improvement Society, which meets once a week in their homes, where knitting, sewing, &c., are taught and practised.'

'The department has also arranged for the starting of a school garden the coming season with a view to interesting the children, and through them the parents, in the cultivation of the land. It is always through the children that the best work is to be done for the improvement of any race of people. The Indians are in a class by themselves. They are the descendants of a noble race, and have instincts, traditions and mental qualities peculiar to their race. They are children of the forest

and the stream, and educational efforts in their behalf should not be confined exclusively to school discipline and book learning. The knowledge of nature and the woodcraft acquired by the older Indians before civilzation changed their environment should in some way be given to their children as a legacy. If some simple method could be devised to make use of the older Indians to instruct the children in the making of all kinds of Indian wares and in the dexterous use of the few simple tools with which they can accomplish so much, it would be giving them the help they seem to need to become industrious self-sustaining Indians.'

QUEBEC.

The Indians of the province of Quebec show great diversity in the degree of civilization to which they have attained. Those who have for the past hundred years been influenced by the lives of surrounding white people have developed a remarkable degree of independence and initiative, and are a self-supporting and useful class of citizens. A large number on the other hand have not yet come into close contact with civilization and are still earning their livelihood by aboriginal methods. It may be said that from the time of the earliest Jesuit missionaries till the present day there has been a continuous effort to educate and evangelize the Indians of the province and the result is shown in such settled and progressive communities as Lorette, Pierreville and Caughnawaga.

It has been found that such a degree of ambition sometimes prevails that it has been necessary to go beyond the education to be obtained at the day schools and to give additional assistance for the prosecution of higher studies at colleges within the province. The schools at Pierreville and Lorette may be referred to as models.

CAUGHNAWAGA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	375
Number of pupils enrolled	268
Average attendance	137
Number of children enrolled at Mount Elgin Institute	15
Number of children enrolled at Wikwemikong	32

There are four schools on the Caughnawaga reserve.

Boys' School (Roman Catholic).

This school is held in the council building in the centre of the village. There are two teachers, both educated Indians, familiar with the Iroquois, English and French languages. The senior teacher, Mr. Peter Delisle, has had charge of the school for the past ten years, and Mr. Peter Williams, teacher of the elementary classes, has had seven years' experience in this school. The course of study is in English, but nearly all explanations are made in Indian. The boys are bright and intelligent, and speak and read in a loud clear voice.

Girls' School (Roman Catholic).

The building in which the school is at present conducted is small and unsuitable, and will be replaced by a well equipped building this summer. Miss Mary L. Burke is in charge during the absence of Miss Howlett, who is on leave without pay. Miss Burke is a qualified teacher with ten years' experience and is assisted by her sister, Miss Sara Burke.

Methodist Mission School.

A new school building will be put up this spring. The school, now held in the church, is in charge of Miss E. M. Young, who is reported by Mr. Lippens, provincial school inspector, to be active and competent, enjoying the esteem of the people of the reserve deservedly. She is the holder of a diploma from McGill Normal School and employs excellent methods in teaching. She has been four years in charge.

Bush School (Roman Catholic).

A new frame school-house, well equipped, is conveniently situated for the needs of the farming community on the reserve. There is also a comfortable new dwelling-house for the teacher on the school lot. Mrs. Beauvais, the teacher, has had fifteen years' experience in Indian schools, and is reported by Mr. Lippens to be thoroughly familiar with the Iroquois and English languages. She manages her school with tact and zeal is well liked and respected by pupils and parents.

With new schools and better accommodation education on the reserve will certainly improve. The Indians are interested in the advancement of their children, many of whom are attending the industrial schools at Wikemikong and Muncey and colleges in the province of Quebec.

BERSIMIS AGENCY

Number of children of school age	103
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	40
Average attendance at day schools	17

The larger number of the Indians of this agency are located at Bersimis and Escoumains. The Indian children of Escoumains attend the white school in the village. The agent reports that the children attend regularly, that they all speak French, and that the schoolmaster is well pleased with their progress.

At Bersimis the school is conducted in a building owned by the Mission and the teaching is performed by the nuns.

The difficulties in the way of securing regular attendance are as usual the apathy of the parents and the fact that, as they are hunting Indians, the greater number are only on the reserve during the summer months. The progress attained is reported by the agent to be appreciable, and as the school is well situated and in the midst of an excellent playground, it is hoped that it will continue to be even more successful in the future.

LAKE ST. JOHN AGENCY.

Number of pupils of school age	126
Number of pupils enrolled	27
Average attendance	17

The Montagnais Indians of Pointe Bleue are absent from their reserve during the hunting season, and, as the children go with their parents, it is very difficult to maintain a large average attendance, and during the summer months, when most of the Indians are on the reserve, the holidays intervene. However, despite these drawbacks, the school is fairly successful. The school-house, which is situated in the centre of the reserve, is large and well ventilated. The school is at present in charge of Miss Berthe Potvin, and instruction is given in both English and French. The agent reports that there is some interest on the part of the parents in the education of their children.

RESTIGOUCHE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	93
Number of pupils enrolled	78
Average attendance	43

During last summer a commodious and well-equipped building, consisting of two stories, with four class-rooms, stone foundation, and heated with hot air furnaces, was erected upon this reserve, and the school now compares favourably with the best schools in the province. It is conducted by the nuns, who are resident in an adjoining building and who have, therefore, constant supervision and a strong influence over the pupils. Sewing is taught in this school, and as the premises and general atmosphere are bright and attractive the influence of the institution is a great factor in the civilization of the reserve.

PIERREVILLE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	59
Number of pupils enrolled	89
Average attendance	65

Pierreville (Protestant).

This school is held in a neat little frame building with ample accommodation for all the Protestant children on the reserve and is well equipped with modern school furniture and a good supply of school material. Mr. Henry Masta is the teacher. He is a well educated Indian with many years' experience as a teacher, and is thoroughly conversant with the Abenakis, French and English languages. The pupils are instructed in both English and French, the English course of study being the one followed. The pupils who attend regularly are well advanced. The Indians of this reserve are absent from their homes for long periods each year, taking their families with them. This interferes with the education of the children, but as the greater portion of their time while away is spent at summer resorts in the United States selling their wares, the children learn to speak English readily.

Pierreville (Roman Catholic).

A new two-story brick addition was made to the St. Joseph's school on the St. Francis reserve last year, which contains three fine, airy, well lighted class-rooms on the ground floor, with an assembly hall overhead. This addition is modern in all its appointments and meets all the requirements of a good school building. The teaching is performed by three Grey Nuns who hold model school diplomas and are under the personal direction of the Reverend Sister Woods, the superior of the school, who is a most competent principal, thoroughly in earnest and devoted to her work. She is ably assisted by the Rev. Father de Gonzague, who supervises the older boys.

The attendance at this school, which is very popular with the Indians, is in excess of the number of children of school age—6 to 15—owing to the fact that there are a number over and under age enrolled and regularly in attendance. The pupils all receive a thorough education in both English and French.

The senior pupils receive a commercial course, while drawing and vocal and instrumental music form part of the curriculum.

As an instance of the excellent results of the musical training given at this school it may be mentioned that Miss Elizabeth Wawanolet, an Abenakis girl of sixteen years, won the highest distinction and the gold medal in the examinations of the Dominion College of Music held last summer in Montreal. She received all her musical instruction at this school.

ST. REGIS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	301
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	181
Average attendance at day schools	75
Number of children enrolled at Shingwauk Home	4
Number of children enrolled at Mohawk Institute	1
Number of children enrolled at Mt. Elgin Institute	10

St. Regis Village.

The school building is centrally situated, but it is old, and when a new school-house is built, larger grounds should be provided, as the present school lot is too small. Miss Nolan, who has had charge of this school for the past four years, is reported by Mr. Public School Inspector Gilman to be doing good work.

St. Regis Island.

This school was reopened two years ago after having been closed for a number of years. The building has been put in a good state of repair and is well-equipped and conveniently situated in the centre of the island. Mr. Joseph Phillips, an educated Indian of the Caughnawaga reserve, has been in charge of this school since the summer holidays. The attendance and progress is fair considering the short time the school has been in operation.

Cornwall Island.

Formerly there were two schools on this island, a Methodist and Roman Catholic, but for the past few years an undenominational school, which is in charge of Miss Kate Roundpoint, a member of the band, and a resident on the island, has been in operation. She is an exceptionally good teacher; her school is well attended and her pupils are making good progress.

The school-house is a neat frame building on the main road running through the island and is well equipped and conveniently placed.

Chenail School.

This school is situated on the mainland opposite Yellow island, and is attended by children from this island and from the Chenail.

The building is well located and was put in thorough repair last summer and is furnished with wooden desks and appliances. The school is well attended; the average since it was opened after the holidays being 27. Mrs. Sarah Back, an educated Indian, is in charge and is doing good work.

A number of children of the St. Regis band attend industrial schools in Ontario, and the Indians are reported to be taking more interest in the education of their children.

LAKE OF THE TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	95
Number of pupils enrolled	83
Average attendance at day schools	41
Number of children in attendance at Shingwauk Home	1

The two Indian schools, one situated in the village of Oka, and the other upon the reserve, are under the charge of the Methodist Missionary Society, and are conducted for the children of parents adhering to that church. Although the schools are not highly successful, there is a fair degree of progress. The unsettled state of In-

dian affairs on this reserve and the restless disposition and habits of the Indians operate strongly against any great degree of success in these schools. The enrolment for the year was 51, with an average attendance of 25.

In addition, ten of the children of Roman Catholic members of the band, are in attendance at Ste. Philomene parish school, four miles from Oka, and twenty-two at the schools conducted under the auspices of the Christian Brothers and the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, both in the village of Oka.

MANIWAKI AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	75
Number of pupils enrolled	59
Average attendance	23

There are two schools on the Maniwaki reserve: the Maniwaki and the Congo Bridge.

Maniwaki School.

The school-house was built nine years ago, situated two miles south of the village on the main road; it is a neat wooden building, well kept, and equipped with modern desks, hyloplate blackboards, globe, maps and a good supply of school material. The teacher, Miss Margaret McCaffrey, is painstaking and has a pleasant manner, and is a favourite with the children, who, while not far advanced in their studies, read fairly well and write very well. Plain sewing is taught and a number of useful garments are made and given to the children, who are also furnished with a mid-day meal.

Congo Bridge School.

This school was opened in 1905, in a neat frame building on the north bank of Congo Creek, about five miles from the village of Maniwaki. The school is well equipped with modern school furniture and appliances and is in charge of Miss Rose Gilhooly. The children who attend regularly are making fair progress. As many of the children live miles away from the schools and others are often absent with their parents in the woods, hunting and trapping, and when at home are allowed to go, or not, as they please, it is a difficult matter to obtain a regular attendance. The mid-day meal and distribution of clothing made in the school, has had a beneficial effect. The interested efforts of the agents, teachers, missionary and chief, will, it is hoped, bring about an improved condition of affairs. The Maniwaki reserve covers a large area, and the Indians are widely scattered. None of the children understand English when they first attend school and are timid and shy, but it is surprising how fast they learn the language.

There are a few Indian children living near the village who are attending the public school, and three boys from the reserve are being cared for and educated in the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum in Ottawa.

MICMACS OF MARIA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	25
Number of pupils enrolled	24
Average attendance	14

The teacher who presided over this school for the greater portion of the year, has resigned, and Miss Josephine Audette was lately appointed. The agent reports that Miss Audette, having had a large experience, is already beginning to influence the attendance and to interest the children in their work. The school at this point should prove successful, as the Indians are for the most part on the reserve, and the school buildings and appointments are excellent.

LORETTE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	101
Number of pupils enrolled	55
Average attendance	49

This school is situated in the Indian village of Lorette, nine miles from the city of Quebec. The people of the village are for the most part well-to-do, and the school is one of the most successful in the province. The teaching is performed by the nuns, who reside in the building, and as all the Indians are resident in the village, there is no difficulty in maintaining an excellent average attendance.

TIMISKAMING AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	49
Number of pupils enrolled	44
Average attendance	28

The band located at North Timiskaming is a progressive one for the most part; the Indians live in comfortable circumstances. The reserve consists of excellent land and they have opportunities for earning money by working as guides for tourists. Their children are therefore comfortably clothed and always upon the reserve. There is one school, well situated in the village, taught by the Sisters of the Society of the Good Shepherds. While the attendance is fairly regular, the agent reports that the children are taken away from the school at too early an age, and they therefore, do not profit as they should from the means of education at their disposal.

ONTARIO.

The remarks made with general reference to the education of Indians in the province of Quebec, apply also to the province of Ontario. The Indian population of Ontario is exceeded by that of only one other province, namely, British Columbia. Great contrasts exist between the Indians in different parts of the province. In the central parts of Ontario we find homesteads equal in many respects to those of white farmers and in the more remote districts the Indians are still nomadic; trapping and hunting for a living. A like contrast exists in the educational institutions. The residential schools in the older parts of the province are model institutions and compare favourably with the industrial or boarding schools conducted for white children, while the most primitive day schools exist in the unsettled districts.

The Mohawk Institute at Brantford is one of the oldest foundations in the country, and is supported partly by the New England Company. The large industrial school at Mount Elgin is under the auspices of the Methodist Church. The Wikwemikong industrial school, Manitoulin island, under Roman Catholic auspices, accommodates the largest number of pupils of any institution in the province, and similar industrial schools under the auspices of the Church of England are situated at Sault Ste. Marie and Chapleau. The Fort William Orphanage, conducted by the Roman Catholic Church, has just been installed in a new building, constructed with all modern improvements.

The high average intelligence of the Indians in the settled parts of Ontario, is shown by their ability to compete with their white neighbours in agricultural, mercantile and clerical pursuits, and there are a few professional men scattered through the towns and cities of the province. These have all begun their education either at the day schools upon the reserves or at one or other of the industrial or boarding schools. It may be said that many of the Indian communities could now be merged with the white population of the province, and their members would be capable of exercising intelligently many of the privileges of citizenship.

TREATY NO. 9.

The Indians of Treaty No. 9 occupy the vast territory of northern Ontario between the Albany river and Lakes Superior and Huron. Their territory was ceded by treaty made in the years 1905 and 1906, and they have therefore not been very long under immediate supervision. They are hunting Indians, residing on their original trapping grounds, and trading at the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company or their rivals. They have been under the guidance of missionaries of the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches for some years past, and have been instructed in the use of the syllabic characters to read in their own languages, and the common elements of an English education have by no means been neglected.

The chief educational institutions are three boarding schools; two are situated on the shore of James bay, one at Albany under the charge of the Roman Catholic mission, the other at Moose Fort, conducted by the Church of England, and the third is located at Chapleau on the Canadian Pacific railway. The Anglican Church also receives a grant for day school instruction at Fort Hope, Albany Mission, and Rupert's House. The last named place, although it is within the boundaries of the province of Quebec, is here referred to, as it properly belongs to the James Bay district. A summer school is also conducted at Abitibi under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and a fair degree of success, both in attendance and the general interest awakened, has been achieved at these different points.

Both institutions are under excellent management, and the inspector who visits them annually on the occasion of the annuity payments, speaks in a highly commendatory manner of the work being carried on.

At Albany in connection with the school there is a small hospital, which the department supplies with medicines, which are dispensed by the nuns in charge of the institution, and there is a ward for resident patients.

At Moose Factory there is also an hospital, conducted in a separate building, with an excellent equipment and room for six or eight patients. Both these institutions receive financial aid from the department.

There are several bands within the treaty for whom it has not been found possible to make any arrangements for educating the children. The problem is a difficult one to solve, as the Indians are for the greater part of the year on their hunting grounds.

Chapleau.

This useful boarding school is situated at Chapleau, about half a mile west of the town and separated from it by a small lake. It is beautifully located and presents a fine appearance. The institution is specially well situated for the work to be performed, as a number of Indians congregate at small towns on the line of the railway, and it is highly desirable to remove the children from evil influence and to give them the advantage of careful boarding school training in order that they may be able to resist to some extent, and it is hoped, effectually, the many temptations with which they will be surrounded in early life. The principal is the Rev. P. R. Soanes.

The greater number of children now in residence come from New Brunswick House, and the rest from along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway between Chapleau and Missanabie. As many children as the school will accommodate are now in residence.

A number of children of Cree families resident on their reserve at Chapleau attend the public school at that place. The agent reports that these Indians are of superior intelligence and some of them are very clever. They can all read, write and speak English well. The Indians at Missanabie also attend the public school there, and many of them can read and write fairly well, but the parents are as usual apathetic and it is difficult to ensure a regular attendance of the Indian pupils.

An arrangement has been made with the public school board of Biscotasing whereby the Indian children resident at that place, which is on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, are permitted to attend the public school.

ALNWICK AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	48
Number of pupils enrolled	40
Average attendance	18
Number of children enrolled at Mount Elgin Industrial Institute	8
Number of children enrolled at Mohawk Industrial Institute	1

This school is held on the ground floor of the council-house, which is a substantial brick building. The school-room is large and airy, supplied with modern desks and equipment. Mr. Francis J. Joblin, the teacher, is competent and painstaking, and the result of the last inspection showed that the pupils are well advanced in their studies, answering questions quickly and intelligently, and speaking English remarkably well.

SCUGOG AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	18
Number of pupils enrolled	18
Average attendance	9

The Indian children attend the white school on Scugog Island, which is paid for their tuition at the rate of six dollars per annum on the average attendance. The Indian children are progressing, and compare favourably with the white pupils in attendance.

CAPE CROKER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	59
Number of pupils enrolled	73
Average attendance	38
Number of children attending Mohawk Institute	2
Number of children attending Mount Elgin Institute	2

Cape Croker School.

This is the largest of the three schools on the reserve, and the building and the grounds are in good condition.

The teacher is Miss Moffit, and too much praise cannot be given her for her devotion to the school work. The public school inspector reports that this is one of the best schools in his inspectorate, white or Indian. Gardening and music are taught the children in addition to their regular class-room work.

Sidney Bay.

The school-house in this section was condemned last year and the school is temporarily conducted in a rented house. The matter of the erection of a new building is under consideration.

The teacher, Miss McIver, has had considerable experience in Indian work, and she has been very successful in her efforts at this school.

Port Elgin.

The buildings and grounds in this section are in good condition. The teacher, Mr. George Jones, is a member of the band, who attended Albert College, Belleville, for some time. The inspector speaks well of his work.

With the exception of the building at Sidney Bay above referred to, school matters on this reserve are very satisfactory.

The teacher of the Sidney Bay school, following Miss Moffit's example, will take up gardening this year, a work in which the children are greatly interested.

The Indians of this reserve have shown considerable interest in higher education of their children, and provision is made to assist worthy pupils who pass the entrance examination to high schools to continue their studies. During the past two years several boys have attended the Wiarton high school, Belleville College, or St. Jerome's College, and one is now in attendance at the last mentioned institution.

CARADOC AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	235
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	156
Average attendance at day schools	77
Number enrolled at Mount Elgin industrial school	50
Number enrolled at Mohawk Institute	10

This agency includes three bands, the Chippewas, the Munsees, and the Oneidas.

The Chippewas have three schools. The River Settlement, taught by Mr. Joseph Fisher, has a fairly good attendance. The building is in good repair and satisfactory. The Bear Creek school is in charge of Miss Minerva McDougall. The attendance at this school is fair, although it dropped lower than usual during the past winter owing to the drifted condition of the roads. The building is in good repair. The Back Settlement school is in charge of Lyman Fisher. The attendance here is fair, and the building in good repair.

The public school inspector reports that satisfactory work is being performed at these three schools.

The Munsees have one school, taught by Mr. John Case. Work has been interrupted this year owing to the illness of Mr. Case, who has had to employ a substitute; but the inspector reports satisfactory progress and that the building is in good repair.

On the Oneida reserve there are two schools, No. 2 and No. 3.

No. 2 is in charge of Mr. Levi Williams, a member of the band. He has met with very fair success, and the public school inspector speaks well of his work. Repairs, which will put the building in first-class condition, will be undertaken during the approaching summer holidays.

Much to the regret of the department, Mrs. Vollick, who had been in charge of the No. 3 school for 17 years, was forced to resign in June last. Since then the school has been in charge of Miss Silver, a member of the band. Miss Silver had no previous experience, but her work is favourably reported upon. During the coming summer a commodious modern brick school-house will be erected.

The conditions in this agency as a whole are fairly satisfactory. A number of the Oneida Indians are very careless in respect to the education of their children, but a general improvement can be reported.

GEORGINA ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	12
Number of pupils enrolled	16
Average attendance	5

The school-house is a frame building, 20 x 24 feet, situated on the main road through the island, about the centre of the reserve, built in 1880. There is ample accommodation for all the children on the reserve. Attendance has been irregular for various reasons, and consequently not much progress has been made. Mr. G. W.

Presser, who had charge for some time back, under the direction of the Methodist Missionary Society, and who acted as local preacher, has been transferred to Mud Lake, and succeeded by Mr. Cork, in the school, and it is hoped that this exchange will bring about better results.

CHRISTIAN ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	56
Number of pupils enrolled	41
Average attendance	16

This school is under the guidance of James Oliver, M.A., gold medallist of Sydney University, New South Wales. Mr. Oliver's academic qualifications are, therefore, excellent, and he is most painstaking in his efforts to interest the children in their school work. The agent reports that excellent progress is being made, and the children are 'bright and well behaved, also clever and well dressed.' It is to be regretted that the attendance is neither as regular nor as large as it should be. The school buildings are in excellent condition, and surrounded by a fine playground.

GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	29
Number of children enrolled	32
Average attendance	16

The school-house on this reserve in view of the development during recent years of railway facilities is badly situated, being placed within the 'Y' necessitated by the junction of the Pembroke branch of the Grand Trunk railway and the main line of the Ottawa and Parry Sound division of that line. It is also inadequate to the present attendance, and the department has under consideration the enlargement of the present building or the erection of a new one on a more favourable site.

The present teacher, Miss Schruder, has been in charge for three years and has been most successful in her work. The large enrolment and comparatively high average attendance bear testimony to the fact that she enjoys to a full extent the confidence and good will of the children and their parents. Mr. Jones, the inspector of separate schools for the district, speaks in most favourable terms of Miss Schruder's work. The teaching of sewing to the girls has been undertaken and has proved of much interest to them. This may be ranked as one of our most successful schools.

GORE BAY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	102
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	71
Average attendance	33
Number of children enrolled at Wikwemikong industrial school	9

There are three reserves in this agency, on two of which, West Bay and Sheshegwaning, day schools are in operation. The Wikwemikong industrial school is open to the children of the Cockburn Island band, who have no school on their reserve.

Much to the regret of the department, Miss Peacock, who was in charge of this school, died in March last. A temporary teacher has been secured, and it is hoped that after the holidays one with the desired qualifications will be engaged. Mr. Robert Thorburn, the Indian agent, in reporting upon this school says: 'This band has a fine modern school-house and dwelling combined, well lighted and ventilated, with good outbuildings and grounds, situated in the village of West Bay.'

'The school is well attended considering the varied occupations of the parents, and the work that is being done there from an educational and practical standpoint

will compare favourably with that in many of the best schools throughout the Dominion.'

'The personality of the teacher of an Indian school has much to do with the success or failure of the institution and with the advancement or retrogression of the pupils. The late teacher was particularly fortunate in introducing more practical and interesting studies and occasionally having concerts. The interest of the pupils has been kept centred on the school and a keen rivalry was inspired among the girls in the manufacture of clothing and fancy-work, some of the material used being supplied by the department to facilitate the work. The practical results of this instructure can be seen in the neat fitting and tasty clothing of the members of the band.'

'From an educational standpoint there have been good results. The majority of the children of the younger generation read and write both Indian and English, and if the high standard of the school can be maintained, there will be few illiterate Indians of this band in the next generation.'

Sheshegwaning School.

Miss Adele Duhamel has taught this school for nearly seven years and has met with very fair success. The attendance might be improved, but some of the children live at a considerable distance from the school. The following remarks from Mr. Thorburn's report will show that Miss Duhamel is performing a most useful work amongst the Indians. 'The school-house is a small frame structure, and the teacher's dwelling is the old school-house.'

'Some years ago the attendance had fallen so low that special efforts had to be made to secure a fair attendance. The present teacher has been very successful and the work there is giving the best of satisfaction.'

'The parents take an interest in having their children attend regularly, and considering their varied occupations the attendance is all that might be expected.'

'The ordinary course of study is not as a rule very interesting to an Indian child, and it was only by the introduction of other courses that a steady attendance could be assured. Miss Duhamel has for the past three years been teaching practical housework and the manufacture of clothing and fancy needle-work, and last winter knitting and crocheting were added, for which the department supplied some of the material. The children are very fond of music and have had considerable training in preparing for the school concerts that are held regularly. As a result many of the houses are being supplied with musical instruments.'

MANITOWANING AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	447
Number of pupils enrolled	144
Average attendance	74
Number in residence at Shingwauk Home	5
Number in residence at Wikwemikong industrial school	58

There are in the Manitowaning agency seven day schools as follows: Whitefish Lake, teacher, Miss Joannah Kelly; Sucker Creek, teacher, Mr. F. Lyle Sims; Shyguiandah, teacher, Mr. F. W. Major; South Bay, teacher, Miss Zoe St. James; Wikwemikong Boys', teacher, Mr. R. B. Holland; Wikwemikong Girls', teacher, Miss Kate Bradley, and Wikwemkongsing, teacher, Miss E. Frawley. In addition to the above, arrangements have been made for the attendance of Indian children on the Whitefish Lake reserve at S. S. No. 5, Graham township, and at S. S. No. 1, Snider and Waters townships.

It is well worth while to quote almost in its entirety the interesting report furnished by the agent, Mr. C. L. D. Sims, as follows:—

'Each school is under the charge of a well qualified and energetic teacher. Last summer the department, at the request of the Indians, erected and equipped a fine new school at Wikwemikongsing that is a credit to both the department and the reserve. The old school building was equipped with iron cots and bedding so as to provide accommodation for the care of eight pupils from a distance during teaching days, the teacher and her companion taking care of and boarding the children during the week. At South Bay the teacher and her companion also look after several children whose parents live at too great a distance from the school to allow the children to attend. At both these schools, and also at Whitefish Lake school, the teachers instruct the girl pupils in sewing and how to make their clothing, this is very commendable. The school buildings at Sheguiandah, South Bay and Wikwemikongsing are all modern buildings, erected within the last few years; they are of ample capacity for the accommodation of the attendant pupils, and any of them would do credit to any school section

The Indians in this agency are generally becoming more alive to the benefits to be derived from education than heretofore as the attendance at some of the schools will show. A great deal of credit is due to the untiring efforts of many of the teachers, to whom must be attributed the success of the pupils.

On first entering the service as teachers to the Indians some do not realize the difference in heredity and home environment between white and Indian children, and also the fact that most Indian children when they enter school cannot speak nor understand the English language, and that they require continual drilling to gain even a rudimentary knowledge of our language. I am pleased to say that by persistent efforts on the part of the teachers, the adoption of teaching pupils English has been secured in all the schools, and the children soon acquire a working knowledge of the language, in fact it is a very rare occurrence to meet with any of the younger Indians who cannot read, converse and understand English to a marked degree.

Besides the day schools referred to, there is also in this agency, situated at Wikwemikong, the Wikwemikong boys' and girls' industrial school. This institution is a great boon to the Indians, and also a great factor in their education. In this school, besides the regular rudiments of education, instruction is also given by trained artisans and skilled mechanics, and the practical results attained reflect credit on those in charge. The Indian is naturally imitative, has a straight eye and a steady hand and a keen perception when his environment is such that the daily application of these natural abilities is mandative; he readily becomes expert with the tools at his hands and the models before him. This institution has steadily increased in proficiency and popularity from year to year, owing especially to the competency of the staff of management and their zealous and untiring efforts to successfully carry out the work of civilizing and educating the aborigine.

MORAVIANTOWN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	54
Number of pupils enrolled	59
Average attendance	32
Number of children attending Mohawk Institute	4
Number of children attending Mount Elgin Institute	5

A new brick school-house, costing $3,000, was erected on a suitable and centrally located site on this reserve during the past summer. The building is modern in every respect and a credit to the reserve. The site, which embraces an acre, is well chosen and the work of fencing it and levelling and laying out the grounds is to be proceeded with early in the spring.

Mr. George A. Snider, a married man, has been in charge of the school since last May, and in that short period has met with much success. He has obtained the con-

fidence of the children, as is shown by the attendance figures, and the public school inspector speaks very highly of his class-room work. The new building, which has been occupied since December, will enable Mr. Snider to perform his work to better advantage and altogether the situation on this reserve is most hopeful.

PARRY SOUND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	107
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	100
Average attendance at day schools	48
Number enrolled at the Shingwauk Home	1
Number enrolled at the Mount Elgin Institute	1
Number enrolled at the Wilwemikong industrial school	9

There are in this agency five reserves. The Parry Island band has two schools, known as the Ryerson and Skene, and there are also schools on the Shawanaga, Gibson and Henvey Inlet reserves. The majority of the Maganatawan Indians reside on Manitoulin island, where their children attend the West Bay school, an account of which appears under the Gore Bay agency. The children of those who reside on the reserve on the Maganatawan river attend the Byng Inlet public school.

Ryerson School.

This school has been in charge of Miss J. E. Armour for seven years. The building is in good repair, and very good work is being done.

Skene School.

Mrs. McKelvie has taught here for seven years, and has met with very fair success.

The progress of the children of the Parry Island band at these two schools has been good, and both teachers are this year making an endeavour to improve the attendance, which has not been altogether satisfactory.

Gibson School.

The Gibson Indians have a building which compares favourably with any country school-house in the district. Frequent changes of teacher during the past three years has militated against securing the best results. In November, last, Mrs. Yarwood, a qualified and experienced teacher, took charge and recent reports lead the department to hope that a decided improvemnt can soon be recorded.

Shawanaga.

This school is in charge of Rev. W. A. Elias, a native Indian. Mr. Elias is doing good work, and during his tenure of the position the general tone of the school has been greatly raised.

During the winter months a night school was conducted by the teacher, and was well attended by the larger boys and young men.

Henvey Inlet.

This school is also in charge of an Indian, Mr. Joseph Partridge, and the progress of the children is satisfactory.

A new frame building was erected last summer and provides ample accommodation. There is also a residence for the teacher in connection with this school.

Mr. D. F. Macdonald, Indian superintendent, speaks in very favourable terms of the work at all the schools in his superintendency above referred to.

PORT ARTHUR AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	136
Number of pupils enrolled	50
Average attendance	36
Number enrolled at Fort William Orphanage	20
Number enrolled at Shingwauk Home	3
Number enrolled at Wikwemikong industrial school	2

There are in this agency six day schools. The two on the Fort William reserve and that situated at Lake Helen are kept regularly in operation, but, owing to their isolated position and the nomadic habits of the Indians, the three others have been closed either throughout all or part of the year. A grant is provided for 25 Indian children at the Fort William Orphanage; this number is being increased to 35 for next year. As is seen from the statement, 5 children from this agency are enrolled at the Singwauk Home and the Wikwemikong industrial school.

Squaw Mission and the Mountain.

The teacher of the mission school, Mr. D. Ducharme, holds a third-class certificate from the state of Wisconsin, and is doing fairly good work. The buildings here and at the Mountain were erected on the new reserve of the Fort William band in 1907. The school at the Mountain, which was opened only last year, is taught by Mrs. McLaren, who is meeting with fair success.

The attendance at both these schools is somewhat irregular, but is improving.

Lake Helen.

This school was taken charge of last autumn by Miss Harrison, who up to that time was engaged at the Pic. The building was repaired and the teacher, who has had experience, will no doubt produce good results.

A successor to Miss Harrison has not been found at the Pic, and the school at Grand Bay has been closed since August, last, when the teacher, Miss Fuller, resigned to take charge of the class work at the Shingwauk Home, of which her father, the Rev. B. P. Fuller, is principal. The school at Long Lake has not been open during the past year. It is a most difficult matter to obtain the services of teachers for these outlying schools, and the nomadic habits of the Indians, who are all engaged as hunters, fishermen or packers, preclude the possibility of a large enrolment of children or regular attendance.

RAMA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	38
Number of pupils enrolled	44
Average attendance	22

This school is held in the lower story of the council-house, which is a large frame building, 45 x 38 feet, two stories high, built in 1890. The school-room is 32 x 26 feet. The school is in charge of Miss Eva McBain, who is reported by Mr. Public School Inspector Walks as taking a deep interest in her work, and succeeding as well as any one could in such a difficult position. Many of the Indians are indifferent about the education of their children. Miss McBain has carried on a sewing class all winter and many useful garments have been made and distributed to the children as a reward. Those who attend regularly are making fair progress.

MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	38
Number of pupils enrolled	26
Average attendance	11
Number of children attending Mohawk Institute	7

The school-house on this reserve is a good brick building, well equipped. Miss Mitchell, who taught for a number of years, resigned last Christmas, and a permanent successor has not yet been secured, the department finding it, as the trustees in public schools in Ontario do, most difficult to obtain qualified teachers. This may account in a measure for the poor average attendance. The usual indifference of parents is in evidence on this reserve, but the agent reports that an extra effort will be made to improve conditions in this respect during the coming year.

RICE AND MUD LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	38
Number of pupils enrolled	44
Average attendance	22

Hiawatha School.

This is a public school built on the reserve near the shore of Rice lake on an acre of land granted for a school site. They have a nice frame school building, well equipped and in charge of Miss M. Beecroft, a qualified teacher. The Indians contribute $150 a year towards her salary.

The co-education of white and Indian children works well here and is a decided advantage to the Indians, who acquire English readily, and those who attend regularly keep pace with their white companions.

Mud Lake School.

The school is held in the council-house, in the village of Chemong, a large two-story brick building, containing a large well lighted school-room on the second floor, well equipped. Mr. George Cork, an experienced teacher, with first-class normal school qualifications, had charge from the summer holidays to the end of the fiscal year, March 31, last, when he was transferred to Georgina Island school. As all the Indians live near the school, the attendance should be better.

SARNIA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	75
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	61
Average attendance at day schools	30
Number of children attending Shingwauk Home	7
Number of children attending Mount Elgin Institute	11

Kettle Point School.

This building was recently removed to a more favourable site and some necessary repairs made to it. It is now comfortable, and provides sufficient accommodation.

The teacher, Mrs. George, is doing good work, and the public school inspector reports that very favourable progress is being made.

Stony Point.

This school was closed in 1900 on account of lack of attendance, and reopened in 1907. The teacher, Mrs. McKinnon, is active and energetic, and her work is very

satisfactory. The building is only fair, but is well equipped, and should the attendance warrant it, steps will be taken to improve it in due time.

St. Clair.

This is a brick building in good repair and very well equipped. The teacher, Miss Alice Matthews, is reported by the public school inspector to be progressive and attaining splendid results. In addition to the regular school work Miss Matthews teaches sewing, and arrangements have been made to have the necessary material supplied.

The agent reports most favourably upon conditions generally at these three schools. The children are clean, tidy and well dressed, and the parents show a great interest in their welfare. Mr. Nisbet closes his report with the following words: 'Everything has been done to make it possible for every child in the agency to obtain an education and a knowledge of the duties and requirements of life suited to the time and to the surroundings in which they are placed, and there can be no doubt that the increased intelligence, which must be the direct and inevitable result, will enable this band to take great strides along the pathways which lead to prosperity and success.'

SAUGEEN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	65
Number of pupils enrolled	77
Average attendance	52
Number of children at Mount Elgin Institute	2

Saugeen School.

Mr. McCool, the public school inspector, reports this to be an exceptionally fine and well equipped school. Miss Ruxton, the present teacher, is a new appointee, but there is every reason to believe that she will meet with success in her work.

Scotch Settlement.

Mr. McCool speaks in the highest terms of this building, which is in good condition and well equipped. Mr. Burr, who has taught here most successfully for a number of years, has, for personal reasons, found it necessary to tender his resignation, much to the regret of the department. A successor will have to be appointed to take charge after the coming summer holidays.

French Bay.

Mr. Wallace has been in charge of this school for a number of years, and is a most successful teacher. The buildings and outbuildings are in splendid condition and superior to many white schools.

Speaking generally of the three schools in this agency, the above remarks will show that they are a credit to the Indians and to the department. The enrolment shows that a number both under and over the school age, 6 to 15 years, are in attendance, while the average is a tribute to the interest of the parents and the efforts of the teachers. Two pupils from this agency are in attendance at the Mount Elgin Industrial Institute at Muncey.

A quotation from Mr. McCool's report, dated October 15, 1909, may be given. 'All the schools on the Saugeen reserve are well looked after, and the agent deserves much credit for the keen interest which he shows in the welfare of the Indians and the children in the schools.' . . . . 'School matters are at present very satisfactory, and I should be very glad if trustees in white schools made their schools as comfortable and fit for work.'

SAULT STE. MARIE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	165
Number of pupils enrolled	129
Average attendance	55
Number enrolled at Shingwauk Home	3
Number enrolled at Fort William Orphanage	5
Number enrolled at Wilwemikong industrial school	10

Garden River (Church of England.)

The buildings in connection with this school are kept in excellent condition. The teacher takes great pride in the house and grounds, which present a most attractive appearance.

Mr. L. F. Hardyman has been in charge of this school for nearly seven years. Mr. Green, the public school inspector, reports that he is meeting with good success in the school-room, and he also spends considerable time in the effort to improve conditions generally among the Indians of the reserve.

Garden River (Roman Catholic).

The buildings and premises at this school are reported to be in good condition. There are two school-rooms and two teachers engaged. The senior teacher, Miss Isabella Reid, has a first-class elementary diploma for the province of Quebec, but the junior teacher, Miss Ida Reid, is not the holder of a certificate.

The work performed is very satisfactory, but the attendance is irregular.

Michipicoten.

This school is not situated on the reserve, but at Michipicoten River, near by, where most of the Indians reside.

The building is in fair condition, repairs having recently been made to it. The present teacher, Miss Annie O'Connor, who has had a long experience in Indian school work and who holds a Quebec certificate, succeeded her sister, Mrs. J. S. Swick, in January of this year. The work performed in the school-room is very satisfactory.

Goulais Bay.

A school-house was erected five years ago on this reserve, and there are at present twenty-two children of school age, all of whom attend.

The school is in charge of Mr. Thomas Cadram, whose work is favourably reported upon.

The attendance at the schools in this agency is not what might be desired, due largely to the indifference of the parents, but some improvement can be recorded.

As is shown by the tabular statement, a number of children from this agency are in attendance at the Shingwauk Home, Fort William Orphanage and Wikwemikong industrial schools.

SIX NATIONS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	796
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	534
Average attendance at day schools	236
Number enrolled at the Mohawk Institute	84

There are ten day schools on this reserve. The report of Mr. Gordon J. Smith, Indian superintendent, Brantford, will show in a satisfactory manner what is being done for the Six Nation Indians in the way of providing educational facilities.

Mr. Smith's report is as follows:—

Buildings.—There are ten school buildings on the reserve, three of them brick and seven frame. No. 2, in the village of Ohsweken, is a two-roomed brick school with a cement basement used as a play-room and furnace-room. No. 7 is a two-room frame building. No. 10 is a single-room brick building and presents probably the neatest appearance of any school on the reserve, being surrounded with a picket fence painted white, the grounds are fairly large, good grass, turf, and numerous large shade trees. The other schools lack shade trees and grass. Each school is provided with a bell in a belfry. No. 4 is unfitted for school purposes, therefore, the council at a recent meeting decided to erect a new frame school capable of accommodating about twenty-five pupils in a more central portion of the section. All the schools are supplied with individual desks of the latest pattern.

Trustees.—The schools are under the control of a board consisting of nine members: five Indians appointed by the Six Nations' council annually at its January meeting, three whites representing the joint interests of the New England Company, the Church of England and the Methodist Church, and the Indian superintendent representing the department. The Board held five meetings during the year. Each Indian trustee has charge of two schools, which he visits from time to time and causes necessary repairs to be done. All repairs or improvements of a large amount are referred to the council.

In June last a special committee appointed by the Board, made a minute inspection of each school and presented a lengthy report to the council, recommending amongst other things, the erection of a new building to replace the present No. 3 and a new school site at Sour Springs, but these recommendations have not yet been adopted by the council.

Teachers.—Of the twelve teachers employed, half are Indians and half white, eight males and four females. Three have permanent teachers' certificates, others have passed the Ontario normal school entrance examination or junior matriculation, and one only has no qualifications. The salaries range from $300 to $500. Owing to the limited amount of the school grant, the Board has found great difficulty in securing qualified teachers, and for the same reason teachers are constantly leaving to accept better positions amongst the whites. Another difficulty is the scarcity of suitable boarding houses for the teachers, particularly for the white teachers. Our teachers are both industrious and ambitious, the former virtue making them anxious to produce good results, while the latter eventually takes them off the reserve. The problem facing the Board can only be solved by either paying better salaries or securing qualified Indian teachers, the latter being the object aimed at at present.

The schools are under the inspectorate of T. W. Standing, public school inspector for Brant county, and are visited by him at least twice a year. In the spring of 1909 the teachers united with the Brant county teachers in a convention held in Brantford.

Pupils.—There are about 796 children of school age, of whom 485 are on the registers. The attendance fluctuates considerably according to the season of the year. During the spring seeding, berry-picking season and harvest, many children who should be at school are otherwise employed by their parents, and the utmost endeavours of the truant officer and teachers are not strong enough to overcome this failure. Many of the pupils are hampered in their studies by an imperfect knowledge of the English language, but in those cases where English is spoken in the homes, the progress at school is quite equal to that in white schools. In drawing and arithmetic special aptitude is shown; in literature, reading, &c., they fall short.

Four pupils have passed the entrance examination last midsummer. After leaving school many continue their studies in colleges and universities. One is a medical student at Queen's University, two are at McMaster University, one in the Brantford Business College, four at the Brantford Collegiate Institute, and two at Caledonia high school.

A truant officer appointed yearly by the school board, regularly visits the schools, following these visits up by visits and warnings to parents who neglect to send their children to school. In the event of these warnings being disregarded, he hands in the names to the superintendent, and in consequence thirty-seven letters have been written by him calling the attention of the parents to the school regulations and the necessity of school attendance. If this has no effect, a summons is issued. Six parents have thus appeared before the superintendent, and in accordance with the regulations, a severe reprimand was administered for a first offence. Warnings have also been publicly made at council meetings. It is hoped that a vigorous administration of the regulations will improve matters. The Long House periodical feasts almost empty schools Nos. 6 and 11 at times. Whole families attend these feasts, which last from one to six days at a time. These two schools are situated in the pagan portion of the reserve. The pagan feasts and berry-picking are the most serious impediments to regular attendance.

Scouting for Boys, a semi-military organization, started by Lieutenant-General Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell, K.C.B., has been recommended by the school board, and is being introduced into some of the larger schools. The objects and work of this scouting is peculiarly adapted to Indians and should prove of great value in the future.

General.—The council evince a desire to improve the educational situation, and are always ready to make necessary repairs or improvements to buildings or grounds, and the Six Nations, with a few exceptions, value a good education. The various mission churches and Sunday schools also form an important factor in the education of the Indians.

It is worthy of comment that the whole of the expenditure for day schools in this reserve is met from the Six Nations' funds. The only assistance rendered from parliamentary appropriations is an annual grant of $450.

STURGEON FALLS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	76
Number of pupils enrolled	109
Average attendance	71

Garden Village.

This school building is of good size, furnishing ample accommodation for the children who should attend, and the grounds are large and well kept.

Miss McDermott, the teacher, is the holder of a first-class Quebec certificate. She took charge after the summer holidays, last, and the pupils are progressing fairly well under her direction.

Nipissing.

The building at this point is in good repair and well equipped. The grounds also are ample and kept in good condition.

Miss Agnes Kelly, who has a Quebec model school diploma, is reported by Mr. Jones, the separate school inspector, to be doing good work.

Bear Island (Temagami).

A new building, well equipped and surrounded by suitable grounds, was erected on Bear island last summer.

A summer school has been conducted here since the year 1903, but it is the intention of the department to keep it open in future all the year, if practicable.

Miss Aherne, a student at Queen's University, has been engaged to teach for five consecutive months from May 1, next.

Mr. Cockburn, the agent, in reporting on educational matters in his agency, says in part as follows: 'A noticeable feature is that the children are beginning to speak the English language quite fluently; the parents take quite an interest in their education, which helps greatly to keep up a good attendance at the schools. In addition to the general routine of studies the children are taught sewing. The conduct of these schools is good. The children are tidily dressed and the schools are kept clean.'

In addition to the schools above noted, a grant of $250 is paid to the Mattawa separate school, in return for which the Indian children in the neighbourhood who are not located on a reserve have the privilege of attendance. The last report showed an enrolment of 37, with an average attendance of 81 per cent. Mr. Jones, the separate school inspector, reports that these children are doing excellent work. Some of them pass the high school entrance examination and take up high school work for a year or two.

THESSALON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	99
Number of pupils enrolled	104
Average attendance	46
Number of children attending Wikwemikong industrial school	5
Number of children attending Shingwauk Home	8

Sagamook.

Mr. Jones, the separate school inspector, reports the building on this reserve to be in good condition and kept well in repair.

The teacher, Miss Rose Fagan, does not hold an Ontario certificate; but she has had considerable experience in Indian school work. The inspector reports that good work is being done. The girls are instructed in needlework by the teacher, who has also shown herself most devoted in attending to the needs of the Indians on the reserve.

Spanish River.

The school-house on this reserve is old, but is kept in good repair. New desks were supplied during the year and the equipment is now very good.

Miss Cadotte has been in charge of this school for two years. She is not the holder of a professional certificate; but the public school inspector, Mr. Green, reports that she is doing fairly good work and that the pupils are making satisfactory progress.

Serpent River.

The buildings and premises on this reserve are in good repair. New desks were also placed in this school-house during the year.

The teacher, Mrs. McKay, has been for a number of years engaged in Indian school work, and by experience is conversant with the many and varied traits of the Indian child. The inspector reports that satisfactory results are being attained.

Mississagi.

The Mississagi building and premises are in good repair. New desks and other furniture were recently supplied and the grounds improved.

The teacher, Miss Annie Kehoe, holds a first-class Quebec diploma, and is doing very good work. Instruction is given the girls in plain sewing, and during the winter a warm mid-day meal of a simple nature was provided to supplement the lunches brought from home by the children. The result was an increased and more regular attendance.

Mr. Hagan, the agent, remarks that there has been a marked improvement in the Indian children during the last few years, and an increased interest on the part of the parents.

The attendance, however, at some of these schools is not all that might be desired. Many of these Indians are engaged in hunting and fishing, and when leaving the reserve to follow their vocations, take their children with them. Others are indifferent, but, as said above, some improvement in this respect can be recorded. The statement of attendance shows that a number of children are enrolled at the Wikwemikong and Shingwauk Home industrial schools, where splendid facilities for a practical education are afforded.

MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	260
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	166
Average attendance	57
Number enrolled at Mohawk Institute	15

Eastern School.

This school is held in a brick building, 36 x 20 ft., which was erected in 1874, and which contains a class-room, 30 x 18 feet. The school grounds comprise one acre. Mr. Bert Vanalstine, a young and active man, well qualified for the work, is in charge of the school, and Mr. Public School Inspector Clarke, reports that he is giving satisfaction.

Western School.

The school is conducted in a frame building, 30 ft. x 24 ft., which was moved to its present site last year. The present situation is more convenient and much better than the old one, being on higher ground. Miss Hilda Thompson has been in charge of the school since the summer holidays, and the school inspector reports that she is doing good work, and that the pupils show a fair degree of progress.

Central School.

This school building is a frame one, 20 ft. x 30 ft., painted red, and well equipped. The present teacher, Miss Elva T. Buchanan, has only been in charge since the Christmas holidays, and since then no inspector's report has been received.

Mission School.

This school-house is a frame building, 20 ft. x 30 ft., put up in 1880, well situated and in good condition. The teacher, Alexander Leween, is a well educated Indian and has been in charge of the school for five years, and is reported by the school inspector to be doing good work.

The Mohawks of Tyendinaga have regularly appointed trustees who are interested in their schools, which compare favourably with the rural white schools in the neighbourhood. The good results attained by these schools are everywhere in evidence on the reserve. Mr. Agent Stainton, in an interesting report on these schools, says in effect the children are well-behaved, well-mannered, clean and tidy, and, with a few exceptions, all over the age of eight years are able to read and speak English intelligently. The younger members of the band are all very anxious that their children should attend school regularly, and are proud of their schools and the advancement of the children, and, backed up by the influence of the chiefs and agent,

NOTE.—Two of the schools on the Tyendinaga reserve, the Central and Eastern, are joint schools: the white lessees residing on the reserve paying one half of teachers' salaries.

who are doing their best to increase the attendance, even better results may be looked for in the near future.

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	107
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	69
Average attendance	30
Number of pupils in attendance at Mount Elgin	2
Number of pupils in attendance at Shingwauk	3

No. 1 School.

The building in this section is in a good state of repair, but progress has been retarded by the changes in teachers during the past few years. Mr. Wm Batchelor, an experienced teacher with professional qualifications, has lately been placed in charge, and it is hoped that substantial progress will be reported during the coming year.

No. 2 School.

This building is in a fair condition. The teacher, Mr. Joseph Samson, is a member of the band, and the public school inspector, Mr. Conn, reports that he is doing very good work. The attendance is good and results generally satisfactory.

KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCIES.

Total number of children of school age	491
Total number of pupils enrolled at day school	15
Average attendance at day school	7
Number of children enrolled at Fort Frances boarding school	1
Number of children enrolled at Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school	34
Number of children enrolled at Kenora boarding school	28
Number of children enrolled at Pine Creek boarding school	2
Number of children enrolled at Elkhorn industrial school	5
Total	70

There is at present in these two agencies only one day school. This is situated on the Assabasca reserve, and is in charge of Mrs. Harber, who is doing good work. The attendance is very fair.

Arrangements have been made to have summer schools conducted during the coming season at Lac Seul and at Islington, where the Indians congregate for a few months. The former will be taught by Mr. Aldous, who has had successful experience in Indian school work, and the latter by Mr. Eley, a student at Wycliffe College.

These Indians are nomadic in their habits and widely scattered. At the present time under existing conditions day schools on most of the reserves are impracticable. The majority of these Indians are pagans, and show no desire to have their children educated, but a large number of the children of the Christian Indians are enrolled at the boarding or industrial schools, as the tabular statement above shows.

The two boarding schools within the limits of this agency, namely, Cecilia Jeffrey and Kenora, the former conducted by the Presbyterian and the latter by the Roman Catholic Church, are active agents for the improvement of the children. They are well equipped and conducted in a most creditable manner.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	209
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	43
Average attendance at day schools	26
Number of children attending at Fort Frances boarding school	41

There are only three day schools in this agency, one at Long Sault, taught by Miss Fryer, one at Manitou Rapids, taught by Mr. Gill, and the other at Seine River, taught by Mr. Spence, a treaty Indian. At none are the enrolment and attendance satisfactory, owing to the nomadic habits of the Indians and their lack of interest in the education of their children. These Indians are nearly all pagan.

The Fort Frances boarding school is allowed the usual per capita grant for forty pupils, and the statement above shows that 41 are in attendance. This institution is a most useful adjunct to the day schools in this agency. The officers of the department who visit Fort Frances report that it is excellently conducted in every department.

MANITOBA.

The educational establishment in the province of Manitoba consists of two large industrial schools, one at Brandon, under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and the other at Elkhorn. The running expenses of the latter school are wholly met by the department, but the school is under the auspices of the Church of England. Nine boarding schools are also situated within the limits of the province, and a large number of day schools are located on the reserves. It is only in some localities that day schools are successful. It is difficult to maintain a reasonable average attendance among Indians who gain their livelihood by hunting and fishing. Only those children can attend constantly whose parents are for one reason or another located permanently upon the reserve. The work performed by the residential schools is satisfactory, and the reports of the principals give detailed information as to the general routine of the schools.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	573
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	130
Average attendance enrolled at day schools	158
Number enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school	2
Number enrolled at Elkhorn industrial school	1
Number enrolled at Brandon industrial school	90
Number enrolled at Fort Alexander boarding school	7
Number enrolled at Norway House boarding school	53

There is only one boarding school within the limits of this agency, viz., the Norway House. Provision is made for 50 pupils, and 53 children are enrolled. The pupilage of Brandon industrial school also is largely recruited from this agency; 90 out of 106 being therefrom.

There are eleven day schools in the agency. Six of these, viz., Fisher River, Jackhead, Berens River, Bloodvein River, Hollowwater River and Black River are dealt with in detail in the report of Rev. J. Semmens, inspector of Indian agencies and reserves, for the Lake Winnipeg inspectorate.

There are also schools at Jack River, Little Grand Rapids, Poplar River and Rossville Mission, and two at Cross Lake, one Methodist and the other Roman Catholic.

Owing to the locations of these reserves it is almost impossible to make regular inspections of all. The Indians are nomadic, and evidence as yet very little interest in education. The attendance in nearly all cases is, therefore, irregular and progress very slow, but in the face of these difficulties some of the teachers are obtaining fair results.

NORTHERN NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

The foregoing remarks apply to the schools at Nelson House, Split Lake, Oxford House and Island Lake. These are not within the limits of the Norway House agency, and are only visited once a year by an officer who pays the annuity, there being no resident agent. These schools were outside treaty limits, the two first mentioned until the year 1908, and the two last until 1909. Some of them are only kept open during a portion of the year. The band at God's lake is not definitely located, and no provision can yet be made for the establishment of a school. Last year correspondence was had with the different churches interested in the work in regard to buildings, &c., and the department hopes soon to get the school work on a more permanent and satisfactory basis. Rev. Mr. Semmens, who will visit this district next summer, has been asked to report as fully as possible upon existing conditions.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES.

Number of children of school age	406
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	244
Average attendance at day schools	134
Number enrolled at the Portage la Prairie boarding school	33
Number enrolled at the Pine Creek boarding school	60
Number enrolled at the Sandy Bay boarding school	40
Number enrolled at the Kenora boarding school	2
Number enrolled at the Elkhorn industrial school	8

In addition to the three boarding schools (Portage la Prairie, Pine Creek and Sandy Bay), situated within the limits of these agencies, there are eleven day schools.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

In the Portage la Prairie agency a grant is made to the boarding school situated in the town of Portage la Prairie. Thirty-two pupils are in attendance. There are also two day schools, one on the Swan lake and the other on the Roseau River Rapids reserve.

The Swan Lake school is in charge of Miss M. McIlwaine, who has shown great interest in the different phases of Indian work. Her efforts are not confined to the class-rooms, where good work is being done but much time is spent in an effort to improve general conditions on this reserve. The children have been kept at the school and furnished with food during the absence of parents. Clothing also has been distributed among the needy by the teacher. Miss McIlwaine, it may be mentioned, had previous experience in the Crowstand boarding and the Regina industrial schools.

The school at Roseau Rapids is taught by Miss Louise Godon. Good work is being done in the class-room, but it is difficult to keep up a satisfactory attendance, although nearly all the children on the reserve are enrolled.

MANITOWPAH AGENCY.

The Pine Creek and Sandy Bay boarding schools are located in this agency. There are ten reserves, on each of which, with one exception, Crane River, there is a day school.

Shoal River.

Rev. T. H. Dobbs is the teacher of this school and is doing a splendid work, both in the class-room and on the reserve. The enrolment and average attendance are an evidence of the interest taken by these Indians in their school. At the time that Mr. Jackson, the inspector, made his visit there were 29 children present, although there are only 23 of school age, six to fifteen years, on the reserve, and the average attendance for the quarter was 19·9.

Lake St. Martin.

This is another school where the high enrolment and attendance bear tribute to the efforts of the teacher, Mr. John Favel. The children are all in the lower standards, but are making progress and continued good results are looked for.

Waterhen River.

The teacher of this school, Miss Marie Louise Adam, has been one and one-half years in charge. Her pupils are making satisfactory progress, and with more experience it is expected that Miss Adam will be able to greatly improve existing conditions.

Upper Fairford School.

The teacher of this school is Mr. Robert Bruce. Mr. Bruce has succeeded in securing a very good attendance, and his pupils are reported by the inspector to be doing splendid work.

Pine Creek.

The department pays a grant of $12 per capita per annum for fifteen day pupils on this reserve who attend class at the boarding school. The return shows an enrolment of 23, with an average attendance of 18. Good progress is being made by all the pupils of this school.

The four other schools in this agency, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow, Lower Fairford and Little Saskatchewan, are in a backward condition. The fault, however, must not be altogether attributed to the teachers. The parents in many cases are indifferent. This and their nomadic habits are bars to regularity.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	322
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	201
Average attendance at day schools	71
Number of children enrolled at Fort Alexander boarding school	55
Number of children enrolled at Kenora boarding school	7
Number of children enrolled at Elkhorn industrial school	24
Number of children enrolled at Brandon industrial school	10

The educational needs of the Indians of this agency are provided for by means of one day school on the Brokenhead reserve, two day schools, and the Fort Alexander boarding school on the Fort Alexander reserve, and four day schools on the St. Peter's reserve. Forty-one pupils are also in residence at the Kenora boarding school and the Elkhorn and Brandon industrial schools.

The Brokenhead day school has been in charge of Miss Isbister since November, last, but during the winter she was forced to leave for a time, owing to illness. Progress has, therefore, been retarded, but better results are looked for.

Of the two day schools on the Fort Alexander reserve it may be said that both are doing good work, although the attendance has not been satisfactory. The teacher of the Upper school has resigned, and Mr. G. S. Smith temporarily appointed. The department trusts that Mr. Smith will be able to effect some improvement in the attendance.

The Lower school was opened in 1908, after being closed for some years. The attendance was very poor, owing perhaps to the situation of the building, which is on the east side of the Winnipeg river. Some of the children have to cross the river, which is one mile in width at this point. In February, last, a building situated opposite the location of the Upper school was rented. Reports have not been received since the change was made, but better returns are anticipated.

There were six schools on the St. Peter's reserve, but consequent upon the removal of a number of the Indians after the surrender and sale of the reserve it was found possible to close one of those east of the river and the Muckle's Creek school. The Peguis and the North, East (R. C.) and South St. Peter's are still in operation; but as soon as the Indians move to their new location these, too, will probably all be closed.

The department has not undertaken as yet the erection of school buildings on the new reserve of the St. Peter's Indians. It is desirable that the Indians should be finally located before sites are decided upon, but this matter will receive attention at the proper time.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	115
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	32
Average attendance at day schools	13
Number enrolled at Birtle boarding school	50
Number enrolled at Pine Creek boarding school	2
Number enrolled at Sandy Bay boarding school	2
Number enrolled at Cowessess boarding school	9
Number enrolled at Brandon boarding school	1

At Birtle boarding school a grant is provided for 50 pupils. The full number, all drafted from the agency, are in attendance, and in addition there are three pupils from the Pelly agency.

On the Keeseekoowenin reserve a day school, known as the Okanase, is in operation under the charge of Miss Maggie E. Murray. Efficient work is done in the classroom. The attendance, however, has not been satisfactory, but a determined effort is being put forth to effect an improvement. A simple mid-day meal is provided. The teacher has also been for some time giving instruction in plain sewing, and will during the coming summer conduct gardening operations on a small scale. Greater interest is already apparent, and good results are confidently expected.

In April, 1909, a school was opened on the Clear Water Lake reserve in an unoccupied house, and Miss Mary Neshotah, an Indian girl, who received her education in the Pine Creek boarding school, placed in charge. The reports received from the agent, Mr. Wheatley, are most encouraging. Good progress is being made in the usual subjects of study, and instruction is also given in sewing. As at the Okanase school, a garden will be cultivated next summer. There are only nine children on the reserve, but the Indians were most anxious for a school. Their good faith has been in evidence and every child is enrolled, the average attendance of late being eight.

GRISWOLD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	97
Number of children attending Brandon industrial school	5
Number of children attending Elkhorn industrial school	6
Number of children attending Qu'Appelle industrial school	1

The reserves in this agency situated at Oak River and Oak Lake are wholly inhabited by Sioux Indians; the latter band has lately received the addition of the Sioux formerly resident at Turtle Mountain. The two reserves are 35 miles apart and the Indians inhabiting them are self-supporting and independent. In former years a day school was established on the Oak River reserve, but it was discontinued after a time. During late years the industrial and boarding schools to which these reserves might be contributary have received about 30 of the children as attendants.

Mr. J. Hollies, the Indian agent for these bands, reports that the influence of ex-pupils is evident upon the general life of the reserve. He states that the older Indians are in favour of educating the young and their influence is therefore exerted beneficially. The project of establishing a day school on the Oak River reserve is under consideration. Mr. Hollies reports specially as follows: 'I should state in addition, as shewing the ever alert and inquisitive mind of the Sioux, that in the Oak River band there is a wider general industrial move for an increase in the acreage to be sown this spring; also the move to assist ex-school boys has excited general interest: the climatic conditions are far in advance of other years; so together a hopefulness that is reasonably based seems to be warranted and exists throughout.'

THE PAS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	197
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	171
Average attendance at day schools	75
Number enrolled at Elkhorn industrial school	13
Number enrolled at Battleford industrial school	14
Number enrolled at Duck Lake boarding school	3

There are no boarding schools within the bounds of this agency, but, as the statement above shows, thirty pupils are enrolled at residential schools. The Pas band has two day schools, and on each of the other reserves, viz.: Chemawawin, Moose Lake, Shoal Lake, Red Earth and Cumberland, a school has been established.

Chemawawin.

This school is taught by the Rev. M. B. Leffler, who is also the resident missionary. Mr. Leffler took charge only last summer, but the latest report, dated in March, shows that all the children of school age were enrolled, with a very good average attendance. During the season the Indians are resident on the reserve there is reason to hope that the efforts of the teacher will be productive of good results.

Moose Lake.

The Moose Lake school is taught by Mr. Elijah Constant, a son of the chief of the Pas band, who is a graduate of Emmanuel College, recently closed. While the Indians are at home they show an appreciation of the school and the pupils make good progress; but, when the parents leave the reserve, they are accompanied by the children. The teacher is thus handicapped; but notwithstanding the untoward conditions, fair results are being obtained.

The Pas.

The Indians of the Pas band have two schools, one, known as the Pas, situated on the north side of the Saskatchewan river, opposite the town-site; and the other, called Big Eddy, located about 5 miles distant.

The Pas school is reported to be in a very backward condition. The teacher, Miss M. E. Coates, has shown considerable interest in her work, but the irregularity

in attendance, owing largely to the absence of parents and children at intervals, has proved most detrimental to success.

Big Eddy.

The reports with reference to this school are discouraging, the average attendance having been only six out of an enrolment of 23 during the month of February. This may be partly due to a lack of sympathy between parents and teacher, and correspondence has recently been had with the teacher, Mr. R. H. Bagshaw, having in view an improvement of existing conditions, which it is hoped later reports will show. At certain seasons of the year, however, the absence of the children with their parents, who have to follow their usual vocations of hunting and trapping, interferes with the attendance.

Shoal Lake.

This school has been closed since December, 1908. At the time of the inspector's visit, August 11, the missionary, Rev. Mr. Edwards, reported that arrangements were being made to send in a teacher, and the department has had correspondence with His Lordship the Bishop of Saskatchewan, but a satisfactory teacher has not yet been secured.

Cumberland.

The attendance at this school is very poor and irregular. The teacher, Mr. N. Settee, is an Indian, educated at Emmanuel College. In the past fairly good work has been done by Mr. Settee considering the disadvantages.

Red Earth.

This school is in charge of Mr. J. G. Kennedy, and very fair progress is being made by the pupils. The average attendance for the month of February was 12 out of an enrolment of 20. Mr. Kennedy is reported as being most faithful in the discharge of his duties.

The record of the schools in this agency is somewhat disappointing, but it must be remembered that these Indians depend as yet almost entirely upon the chase for a livelihood, and are not in a position to take full advantage of school facilities.

SASKATCHEWAN.

The province of Saskatchewan is well equipped with means of Indian education. Two of the largest and most successful industrial schools are located in this province, at Battleford and Qu'Appelle, and there are a number of efficient boarding schools located on the reserves. The detailed reports from the agents which follow will show that day schools have been successful; and in some localities, for instance in the Carlton, Duck Lake and Moose Mountain agencies, the new methods adopted have resulted in a large increase in attendance and an awakening of interest on the part of the Indians. It is clear that when these day schools are conducted by qualified teachers, who have also some knowledge of nursing, the highest results are obtainable, and whenever possible in the future teachers will be engaged who have these qualifications. The Regina industrial school, which appears in the tabular statement as in full operation up to March 31, 1910, was closed in the month of April, and the pupils were transferred to other boarding schools. This action was taken under special arrangement with the Presbyterian Church.

Within this province a most interesting experiment in the supervision of ex-pupils has been carried out at the File Hills colony under the special direction of

Inspector W. M. Graham. His report on the season's operations of the colony will be found with the other reports. Special effort is being made to promote the farming operations of ex-pupils on all the reserves during the season of 1910.

TREATY NO. 10.

Number of children in attendance at Lac la Plonge boarding school	30
Number of children in attendance at Lac la Ronge boarding school	55
Number of children in attendance at Duck Lake boarding school	2

The Indians of Treaty No. 10, for the most part, follow the chase for a livelihood, and as they have not yet permanently settled on their reserves, it is found difficult to extend to them the privileges of education. However, two boarding schools have been provided in the district, one under the auspices of the Church of England at Lac la Ronge, and the other under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church at Lac la Plonge. These schools are annually inspected by the officer who makes the annuity payments in the district, and the work which is being done receives a due meed of commendation.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	105
Number of pupils enrolled at Cowesses boarding school	36
Number of pupils enrolled at Round Lake boarding school	36
Number of pupils enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school	31

It will be observed that the children of school age in this agency are well provided for by the two boarding schools on the reserve, and by the Qu'Appelle industrial school.

The only item of special interest is the system which has been adopted at the Round Lake school, of paying the boys for labour performed by them for the school. These wages are funded for them, and when they leave the school they have a small capital to invest in agricultural implements, stock, &c.

The ex-pupils on the Crooked Lake reserves are doing fairly well, and, as assistance was given to several this spring, it is hoped that the summer's operations on the reserve will be successful.

Mr. M. Millar, the agent for these reserves, makes the following interesting remarks on the subject of the schools within his district: 'At both of the boarding schools in this agency, a farm is carried on following diversified farming so that both the boys and girls get instruction in their respective departments of farm work; herds of cattle are kept, from which meat, butter and milk are provided, and from the garden ample vegetables are usually grown to supply the school and sometimes some are sold, besides grain is sold in sufficient quantity to more than provide for the flour used, poultry and hogs are also kept in sufficient numbers to be a valuable source of food-supply.'

'As a rule the parents on most of the reserves are willing to put their children in schools, although there are some children not in school who should be there. The members of Sakimay band have the strongest objection to education, and comparatively few children from that band are found in our schools. Needless to say the effect of this is very noticeable in the general lack of progress among the Indians of that band. While there is much discouragement in the work of our schools and many disappointments in the effects of education upon the pupils after they leave school, yet any one who is in close touch with this work and its results, cannot but be convinced that the general results are most beneficial and should leave no room for doubt

that in the course of time the work persistently and continuously carried on both in the schools and afterwards, will have lasting benefits well worth all it costs in making these people substantial citizens of this their native soil.'

CARLTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	200
Number of pupils enrolled	107
Average attendance	45
Number enrolled at Regina industrial school	25
Number enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school	6
Number enrolled at Battleford industrial school	3
Number enrolled at Duck Lake boarding school	29
Number enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake (R.C.) boarding school	3

The above tabular statement shows that 66 children from this agency are enrolled at industrial and boarding schools. There are in operation also six day schools.

Mistawasis.

This may be ranked among the most successful Indian day schools in the west. Arrangements were made last autumn for the transport of the pupils to the school by means of two conveyances, and a mid-day meal is also served. This has been the means of securing the maximum possible attendance and an improvement in regularity and punctuality. The closing of the Regina industrial school, reference to which is made elsewhere, will increase the school population of this reserve, and it may be found necessary to erect an addition to the present building to be used as a junior class-room. Arrangements are under way to build a teacher's residence, with a dining-room and small dormitory, attached, the latter to be used by some of the children who reside at a distance from the school.

The teacher of this school is Rev. C. E. Bryden. Mr. Bryden holds a first-class professional certificate and has been very successful in his work. Mrs. Bryden superintends the work of providing the mid-day meal, and has lately undertaken the teaching of sewing to the larger girls, who are thus receiving practical instruction in cooking and sewing, which will prove of great advantage to them.

Big River.

Mrs. McLeod, wife of the farming instructor, has been in charge of this school since its reopening after the summer holidays. Mrs. McLeod has been very energetic and distinct progress is in evidence. The enrolment is rather low, being only 10 out of a possible 24. Some of the children, however, live at too great a distance from the school to attend. Mrs. McLeod teaches sewing and knitting to the girls, material for which is supplied by the department.

Ahtahkakoop.

This school is in charge of Mr. Louis Ahenakew, a member of the band and an ex-pupil of Emmanuel College. Mr. Ahenakew has met with some success in his work, but, as his time is much taken up with farming and other duties, the results are not as favourable as might be expected.

Sturgeon Lake.

Mr. George Crain, an Indian of the John Smith's reserve, has taught this school since July, but has forwarded his resignation, to take effect at the end of June.

Mr. Crain has no special qualifications, but the pupils have made some progress. An effort is being made to secure the services of a qualified teacher to assume charge after the holidays next summer.

Montreal Lake.

Owing to its situation Mr. Chisholm, the inspector, was not able to visit this school during the year, but his report of last year shows that the results of Mr. Settee's work were not at all commensurate with the possibilities.

The attendance was fair and regular, but progress of the pupils very discouraging.

Wahpaton.

The number of children of school age on this reserve is very small, and Mr. Beverly acts as teacher and farming instructor. Very little progress can be reported, but there are on the reserve some ex-pupils who show benefit from the training received in the past.

The present usefulness of this school is quite restricted, but there is a movement on foot having in view the transfer of some Indian families at present residing near Prince Albert to the reserve. Should future conditions justify, the department will consider the appointment of a teacher whose whole time will be devoted to the school work, as that would appear to be the only means to attain satisfactory results.

In the meantime an effort is being made to improve the punctuality and the efficiency of the class-room work.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	138
Number of pupils enrolled	71
Average attendance	29
Number of pupils enrolled at Battleford industrial school	66
Number of pupils enrolled at Duck Lake boarding school	1
Number of pupils enrolled at Thunderchild's boarding school	20
Number of pupils enrolled at Onion Lake R.C. boarding school	1
Number of pupils enrolled at Onion Lake C.E. boarding school	1

In addition to the large industrial school at Battleford conducted by the Church of England, in which 72 pupils are enrolled, and a boarding school on Thunderchild's reserve, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, there were six day schools on reserves within this agency, but owing to the removal of Thunderchild's band to their new reserve further north, one school has been discontinued for the present. A detailed report from the principal of the Battleford industrial school will be found appended to this report.

Agent J. P. G. Day reports as follows, dealing with the schools in his district:—

Red Pheasant Day School.

The Church of England day school on this reserve still continues to give good results. The school is well located near the thickly populated part of the reserve. The attendance is regular, although not very large; the average attendance for the past year being five. The teacher, Mrs. Jefferson, is interested in her work; and the children are making very fair progress.

Knitting, sewing, making and mending of clothes, neatness of person and cleanliness, are also taught in addition to the regular studies prescribed by the department.

Stony Day School.

The day school on this reserve is conducted under the management of the Church of England; the building is well lighted and comfortable; the attendance is not large, being an average of slightly over three. The school is situated near the Indian village; but the parents do not seem particularly enthusiastic about sending their children to school regularly.

The teacher is earnest in his endeavour to do good, and is a fairly well informed man; but somehow or other, the progress of the children is not very apparent.

Poundmaker Day School.

This school is conveniently situated, and is conveniently near the homes of the majority of the children on the reserve. Although there have been some changes in the teachers in this school, the progress of the children has been very fair.

The average attendance for the year was 5½.

Sewing, knitting, and mending are also taught, in addition to this, the children are shown how to keep themselves neat and clean.

Littlepine Day School.

A day school, under the control of the Church of England, is conducted on this reserve; it is quite close to the Indian village; and had an average attendance for the past year, of 7¾. The teacher, while not lacking in knowledge himself, seems unable to impart much of it to the pupils; and so the progress shown is only meagre. The school accommodation is ample, and the building is warm and comfortable.

In addition to the regular studies, knitting is also taught.

Meadow Lake School.

This school adjoins the house of the overseer, who is also the teacher, it is close to the Indians' houses; but, as they are absent so much hunting, the attendance is only small, averaging but 3½ for the year.

The school is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

As the attendance at this school is so irregular, the amount of knowledge acquired by the children is proportionately small.

Thunderchild's Boarding School.

This boarding school is situated at Delmas, which is quite close to the old Thunderchild reserve; it is a fine building, well equipped, has accommodation for 40 pupils and staff; and in every respect, is thoroughly up to date. It is conducted by the Sisters of the Assumption; and I must say that the amount of energy, skill, tact, and unselfish devotion displayed by these sisters, combined with their systematic methods of managing the school, are showing splendid results; not only in the children themselves, who graduate from this institution, but an improvement is also quite noticeable in the homes, and lives, of their parents and families, where the influence, and knowledge of these ex-pupils is very beneficial indeed.

The boys are thoroughly grounded in reading, writing, arithmetic, and English, besides receiving a good education in Christianity, they are also taught farming, gardening, care of stock and milking, which acquirements fit them for becoming successful farmers on their own account, when they return to their respective reserves. In addition to the ordinary school studies and religious knowledge, the girls are also taught housekeeping in all its different branches, such as breadmaking, cooking, knitting, sewing and making clothes, washing, milking and buttermaking; and last but not least, cleanliness and neatness of person, and household tidiness. The classrooms, dormitories, kitchen, and surrounding premises are kept scrupulously clean.

The children, themselves, are bright and intelligent; they are comfortably clothed, contented, and are apparently quite eager to learn; their comportment towards their teachers, and visitors, is perfect, altogether, it is quite a pleasure to go through this institution, and see how well it is conducted, and the progress made by these children. This school has up to the close of the past fiscal year, had a constant attendance of 20 pupils, the full number for which allowance was granted by the department, but in view of the facts that such successful results have been attained, that accommodation provided is for forty, and that there are plenty of children obtainable to keep this school up to its full complement, I trust that the department will be able to increase the number allowed to 40.

The problem of Indian education is really very complex; to my mind, the true solution of the question resolves itself into two methods—the first is in the day schools on the reserves, conducted by competent and up-to-date teachers, not necessarily with high grade certificates, but, in any case, equal to that held by the ordinary rural school teacher.

The second method is the boarding schools, which have in so many instances given such satisfactory results at a minimum per capita cost of $12 per annum for tuition, and $60 for maintenance; this, as compared with a cost of about double that amount per capita, for the same class of education received in an industrial school, leaves a very wide margin in favour of the boarding schools, as the most satisfactory and economical solution of the Indian educational question.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	213
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	72
Average attendance at day schools	34
Number of children in attendance at Qu'Appelle industrial school	2
Number of children in attendance at Battleford industrial school	6
Number of children in attendance at Duck Lake boarding school	33

There are three day schools in the Duck Lake agency, situated at Fort à la Corne South, Fort à la Corne North, and John Smith's reserve.

The Duck Lake boarding school is a progressive and well managed institution, and the educational needs of the children of this agency are well provided for. The principal of the Duck Lake boarding school has taken a great interest in the welfare of his ex-pupils, and has made some valuable suggestions as to their supervision.

The development of the day school work in this agency has, during the past year, been most encouraging. Mr. Agent Macarthur has given valuable assistance in carrying out the advanced day school policy with most gratifying results. Fortunately the two teachers at Fort à la Corne South and Fort à la Corne North, namely, Mrs. Ada A. Godfrey and Miss Anna A. Hawley, have exceptional ability and qualifications for the work. Mrs. Godfrey has taught the school at the South reserve for several years with success, and the provision of a mid-day meal for the pupils and their conveyance to school has resulted in a much larger average attendance and an improvement in every detail. Mrs. Godfrey has obtained great influence over the children and their parents, and her assistance has been given in improving sanitation and general health conditions. Besides having academic qualifications, Miss Hawley is a graduate nurse with special hospital training. While the work at Fort à la Corne North school could not be compared before her arrival with that of the South, she has made a complete transformation, and now the two schools are working together for the progress of the Indians. At Miss Hawley's school a mid-day meal is

also furnished and the children conveyed to school, and the greatest interest is manifested by the pupils and their parents.

The increase in attendance is most marked. For the March quarter of 1910 the average attendance at Fort à la Corne South was 15, and 18 at the North, while during the previous six years the average attendance for this quarter was 9½ and 8, respectively.

The day school on John Smith's reserve has been in continuous operation during the year. A new teacher's residence, with an annex to provide a dining-room for the pupils, is to be erected during this season. The department hopes to secure the services of a clergyman, and his wife, who is a trained nurse, and who will both engage in educational and hygienic work upon the reserve.

In the course of an interesting report, Mr. J. Macarthur, the agent for these reserves, makes the following remarks, which are worthy of consideration:—

'In the ordinary Indian schools, any one who has visited them could not have failed to be impressed with the dull deadness of all concerned. The children were listless, and quiet and the teacher during your visit, ill at ease, conveying the impression that the sooner you left the better. (Of course, there are exceptions.) I account for this from the fact that all of the children, as a rule, have to walk some distance to school, and while well enough clad, are not so with the thoughtfulness of a white mother; what breakfast they would get before leaving home, in most cases, would not amount to much; they are all day in school, with, for a mid-day meal, one or two hard tack biscuits and water; how could they be otherwise than dull and listless. Their very condition was bound to reflect on the teacher. In the two schools mentioned, a noticeable and pleasant change has taken place. The children are clean and bright, and their shyness has largely disappeared. The school-room conveys the impression of a work-room where real work is being done. All this is the combined results of excellent teaching, conveying the children to school and giving them a substantial mid-day meal.'

'On the Beardy's, Okemassis', and One Arrow's reserves there are no day schools, but the children are sent to the Duck Lake boarding school, which is in connection with this agency. This school is managed with excellent judgment, and nothing is left undone that would tend to the advancement of its pupils. Indeed, I think it could be held up as a model for this class of school. But withal, there is a quite but strong objection rising up in the minds of the parents to their children leaving home. So strong is the feeling that, I think, they will shortly move to have day schools opened on their reserves.'

'Two reserves on this agency have neither day nor boarding schools. The Indians are Saulteaux, and they have hitherto lived entirely by the hunt. They are a fine, likeable people, very independent, but strongly averse to sending their children to school. I am, however, of the opinion that if a capable nurse who would also teach, was placed on the reserve, she would after a time succeed in establishing a school.'

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	190
Number of children enrolled at Onion Lake C. of E. boarding school	5
Number of children enrolled at Onion Lake R.C. boarding school	47
Number of children attending Blue Quill's boarding school	1
Number of children attending Battleford industrial school	1
Number of children attending St. Joseph's industrial school	3

Mr. W. Sibbald, the Indian agent for this district, reports on these schools as follows:—

'There are two boarding schools in the vicinity of the agency, one under the auspices of the Church of England, and the other under those of the Roman Catholic church; both are situated on Weemisticoosahwasis reserve.'

'The Church of England school is conducted in connection with a mission of the same denomination. The majority of the Indians of the Onion Lake agency, belong to the Roman Catholic Church, so that of the twenty-five Indian pupils appearing on the roll, only five are children belonging to this agency, the remaining twenty coming from Saddle Lake agency.'

'Besides the Indian children, there are about 27 non-treaty half-breed, and white children attending the school, of which 5 are day scholars, the remainder being boarders.'

'Considering the number of changes in teachers that occur at this school, the progress made is good; each teacher has certainly devoted his or her energy to the furtherance of the pupils' advancement.'

'The parents or guardians do not give much trouble in trying to get the children out of school when once they put them in, nor are there many attempts at desertion on the part of the pupils. Some of the boys get well trained in looking after cattle and general ranch work, and both boys and girls assist in keeping a profitable vegetable garden.'

'The Roman Catholic boarding school is also conducted in connection with a mission of the same denomination, in a manner creditable to the staff of reverend sisters who have its complete management.'

'The class of work at this school is well conducted, and very satisfactory progress is being made; in household work thorough instruction is given in sewing, knitting, laundry work and cooking. The pupils render much assistance in the keeping of a good-sized kitchen garden, and about an acre of potatoes.'

'The dormitories are kept scrupulously clean, and the children look happy and comfortable. No trouble has been caused throughout the year by pupils deserting.'

PELLY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	131
Number of children attending Crowstand boarding school	54
Number of children attending Keeseekouse boarding school	29
Number of children attending Qu'Appelle boarding school	2
Number of children attending Gordon's boarding school, Touchwood agency	2
Number of children attending File Hills boarding school	2
Number of children attending Birtle boarding school	3

The educational needs of these Indians are met by two boarding schools, one at Crowstand on Cote's reserve, conducted by the Presbyterian Church, the other at Keeseekouse reserve, conducted by the Roman Catholic Church.

A few children attend other boarding schools as will be seen from the above list. Mr. Agent Blewett, of the Pelly agency, gives an interesting report on the two schools within his agency, which may be quoted in its entirety:—

Cote Reserve.

The Crowstand Presbyterian boarding school, situated south of the reserve about three miles from Kamsack, is where the children of this reserve are educated.

There is a large farm connected with the school, and the boys are given thorough practical training every day in growing grain and vegetables, or in the care and successful management of live stock. The farm and stock are being both used to the best possible advantage and good results are being obtained therefrom. The Indian

boys are in this way given the practical experience which fits them for after-life on their own farms.

The girls are taught all the various branches of housework, as cooking, sewing, mending, knitting, washing, scrubbing and general housekeeping.

Both boys and girls are taught to keep themselves and their clothing clean and neat. All pupils are also given thorough training in the class-room, along all the different branches of study, and have exceptional opportunities to learn, as this school is provided with one of the best, most energetic and up-to-date teachers available. Splendid progress has been made during the year in all branches of education through the continued efforts of Mr. McWhinney and his staff, to whom very much credit is due.

Keeseekoose Reserve.

The St. Philip's Roman Catholic boarding school, situated on the east of the reserve, about 12 miles north of Kamsack, is the centre of learning for this reserve.

The land adjacent to the school is rough and covered with bluffs of willow and poplar, and there is not much cleared land available for farming. However, each year sees more land cleared and brought under cultivation by the children. The boys are being taught to grow all kinds of farm produce as well as to provide and care for horses and cattle. They are getting the practical training which will enable them to become independent farmers after leaving school.

The girls are being educated in cooking, washing, scrubbing, sewing, mending, and all general housework, and should make good housekeepers in after-years, when they graduate.

The pupils are also given a good school education on all the principal subjects. Mr. Atwater, who has been teacher for the latter part of the year, has greatly improved the school. He is a splendid disciplinarian, and an all-round good teacher, and good results have been shown in the class work. Rev. Father De Corby, although an old man, is still very active and enthusiastic over his school.

Key Reserve.

Since the day school was closed here the children are sent to the boarding school of their choice in the vicinity.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	30
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	27
Average attendance at day schools	20
Number of children in attendance at Qu'Appelle industrial school	6

An excellent day school is established on this reserve under the supervision of Miss E. May Armstrong, who has a trained nurse for an assistant, and they work together on the reserve amongst the Indians, using the school as headquarters, endeavouring to improve the sanitary conditions and to teach the Indian women better domestic methods.

Mr. Thomas Cory, the Indian agent, gives the following details with reference to the school work upon the reserve:—

'The department was fortunate in securing the services of a teacher who was thoroughly experienced in the work among Indians, and who knew just how to take them so as to get the best results from both old and young, and one who could maintain strict discipline without offending the parents, who are rather touchy upon that head. It is a very difficult task to take a number of children utterly unused to restraint of any kind, sleeping in tents or in the open for half the year and not under-

standing a single word of English, who have first to be taught to understand what you say to them in the simplest way and then shut them up in a school-house day after day and keep them contented and willing to come even on days in which white children won't venture out. Yet that is just what has been done here. Starting in the spring of 1906, with the present teacher and with a small attendance, our school has to-day on the roll every child of school age with the exception of one who is not healthy.'

'Some of the children live too far away from the school to attend in the winter time; so to make it possible for them to attend the department has assisted in building a house close to the school where the children are looked after by a man and his wife during the winter months, and are thus kept regularly at school. I might say that rations are issued to the man and his wife and to the children during the time that they occupy the house. We find that this plan works very well.'

'The department furnishes a mid-day meal for the school children, which is prepared by the school teacher and her assistant, and which is very much appreciated by the children. There have been no inducements offered to the Indians to send their children to school, but no effort has been spared to make them realize that it is to the best interest of all concerned that the children should go and avail themselves of the opportunities to fit themselves for the battle of life so that they may be a great deal better off than their parents are, and that what the children learn in the school may help to improve their homes now.'

'Two or three years ago, if a child did not want to come to school, why, that child simply stayed at home. And if one felt like leaving school during school hours it left as a matter of course; and both the child and its parents thought that it was perfectly justified in so doing. Now, all that is changed, and the custom is that if a child is not able to come to school, either one of the parents comes and tells the teacher, or a reason is sent by a brother or sister.'

'The teaching in the school is all thoroughly practical and what is likely to be of use to them in after-life. They are all taught cleanliness in all its phases. The girls are taught to do all kinds of work needful to make them good housekeepers, and we have a piece of ground broken up so that we can teach them all how to grow vegetables and flowers.'

TOUCHWOOD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	142
Number of pupils enrolled	31
Average attendance	17
Number in attendance at Muscowequan's boarding school	39
Number in attendance at Gordon's boarding school	32
Number in attendance at Qu'Appelle industrial school	12
Number in attendance at Elkhorn industrial school	3

There are two day schools in this agency, one at Day Star's reserve and the other at Fishing Lake. The following report from Indian Agent W. Murison gives an excellent idea of the progress of these schools:—

Day Star's Day School.

This school is located on the Day Star reserve, about 8 miles from Kutawa post office.

The school is a comfortable frame building, which is built on a stone foundation. It is well lighted and ventilation is obtained through a trap-door in the ceiling.

The teacher's house is a separate log building, built over twenty years ago.

The attendance is obtained from the Day Star band, and varies according to the number of children of school age who are physically able to attend. The attendance

is very good all the year round, owing to the interest taken in the school by the parents.

The children are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and also sewing, knitting and gardening.

Mrs. Smythe has taught this school for over twelve years and is doing good work. There is a fair-sized garden in connection in which each child is given a plot to take care of; in the fall a prize is given for the best kept one. The produce of the garden affords a welcome addition to the mid-day meal during cold days in the form of vegetable soup.

Apart from working in the garden, which is regarded as a recreation, the children are provided with a football and swings.

Fishing Lake Day School.

Location.—This school is situated on the Fishing Lake reserve, about three miles from the farm instructor's house at that point. The school is situated near where the Indians have their winter quarters.

Attendance.—The attendance at the school has been irregular, as the Indians follow hunting for their living during a great part of the year, and are absent from their reserve frequently in consequence.

The prospects for making this school a success are brighter now that the Indians are commencing to take an interest in farming, which occupation will keep them employed on their reserve.

The children are very punctual when attending and they are making some progress in reading, writing and arithmetic, as well as knowledge of English. A start was made at gardening on a small scale last year and each child was given a small plot to look after. This industry will receive greater encouragement in future.

This school is under the auspices of the Church of England. Mr. John Harding has been in charge as teacher since November last and has proved to be a competent man.

The two boarding schools in the agency—one situated on Muscowequan's and the other on Gordon's reserve—have been important factors in educational progress for some years past.

ALBERTA.

The province of Alberta has but few day schools. The relatively large number of boarding schools and two effective industrial schools, situated at Red Deer and Davisburg, under the auspices of the Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches respectively, furnish accommodation for a large percentage of the Indian children. The work of these schools will be found fully detailed in the reports of the principals which follow.

The ex-pupils throughout the province have been fairly successful in putting into practice the knowledge obtained at the boarding and industrial schools. In the southern part of Alberta valuable cattle interests have been built up and some very promising pupils have been discharged, both from the industrial school at Red Deer and that at Davisburg.

BLOOD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	208
Number of pupils enrolled at Blood C. of E. boarding school	38
Number of pupils enrolled at Blood R. C. boarding school	43
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school	23

There are no day schools on the Blood reserve: the children being drafted into the two boarding schools and the St. Joseph's industrial school.

There are extensive farming and stock operations on these reserves, in which the ex-pupils of the schools are largely interested. The instruction they receive at the boarding schools and at the industrial school are designed to make them familiar with the raising and care of cattle.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	129
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	18
Average attendance at day school	42
Number enrolled at Crowfoot (R.C.) boarding school	41
Number enrolled at Blood (C.E.) boarding school	2

There is one boarding school and one day school on this reserve. There are 41 pupils enrolled at the Crowfoot boarding school, all from the Blackfoot reserve. Additional dormitory accommodation was provided during the year by fitting up the attic for the boys. The Church of England boarding school, known as Old Sun's, was closed on June 30, and provision made to have it conducted as a day school under charge of Rev. Stanley J. Stocken. Conveyances were furnished to carry the children to and from school, and supplies for a mid-day meal provided. Notwithstanding this, the statement of attendance above shows very poor results.

On April 1, 1910, a new teacher, Mr. Robert E. Glaze, was appointed. The experiment will be given further trial, and it is hoped that under Mr. Glaze's management better results will be obtained.

Mr. J. H. Gooderham, the agent for the Blackfoot reserve, makes some practical suggestions with reference to ex-pupils which are worthy of consideration. The special care and supervision which is being given to ex-pupils to some extent meets the need which Mr. Gooderham points out, and it will only be a further development of the present scheme to begin the arrangements for the reception of the ex-pupils on the reserve sooner than has been the practice.

Mr. Gooderham says: 'Boarding schools on reserves, in my opinion, conducted in a proper manner and advanced a stage beyond what most of them are attempting at present, would be more practical with less cost than industrial schools, and the result, I am sure, would be more satisfactory. Boarding schools should have a half section of land, at least, attached to the school, and the pupils be taught mixed farming, and have them taught in school to speak English, read well, write a plain letter, and understand arithmetic sufficiently well to keep an ordinary account. The great deficiency I have noticed in industrial school pupils, in particular, is that they become mere machines, and, like a clock that is run down, they simply lie around and wait until some one comes along and winds them up again. At least two years before a boy is discharged some arrangement should be made to allow him to work fully two months during the spring and summer, preparing land for seed, getting a house and stable ready for occupation, and the year he is discharged he should have these things ready and twenty-five or thirty acres under crop; then when he comes out he has a home to go to, a growing crop, in fact, something to look forward to.'

EDMONTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	137
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Albert boarding school	60
Number of children enrolled at Ermineskin's boarding school	8
Number of children enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake boarding school	2
Number of children enrolled at Red Deer industrial school	16
Number of children enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school	7

Children from the Edmonton agency are largely drafted into the St. Albert boarding school, although several are accommodated in other institutions as shown by the above statement. It will be seen that the enrolment of the residential schools is about 68 per cent of the children of school age in the agency.

HOBBEMA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	180
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	37
Average attendance at day school	10
Number enrolled at Red Deer industrial school	8
Number enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school	5
Number enrolled at Ermineskin's boarding school	41
Number enrolled at St. Albert industrial school	1

Provision is made for 50 pupils at Ermineskin's boarding school, and there are at present 41 enrolled from the Hobbema agency.

There is one day school on Samson's reserve. A special effort has been made to improve the attendance and general conditions at this school. Miss Porter, the teacher, undertook to prepare a mid-day meal, and arrangements were made to convey the children from the north end of the reserve to the school. Miss Porter resigned on March 16, and the school is temporarily in charge of Mrs. Steinhauer, wife of the missionary. The attendance has been very good. Inquiries are now being made with a view to securing the services of a teacher with experience as a nurse.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	128
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	45
Average attendance at day school	16
Number enrolled at Red Deer industrial school	22
Number enrolled at the Blue Quill's boarding school	49
Number enrolled at the Ermineskin's boarding school	3
Number enrolled at the Onion Lake C. E. boarding school	20

The Blue Quill's boarding school, where 49 children are in residence, is situated on the Saddle Lake reserve. There are also present in operation three day schools, Saddle Lake, on the reserve of the same name, and Goodfish Lake, and Whitefish Lake, on the James Seenum's reserve.

Saddle Lake School.

The attendance at this school has been most unsatisfactory, partly owing to the indifference and opposition of the Indians and partly to the difficulty in locating a school at a convenient and central point. A new building is needed, the school now being held in the old Mission house, but the fact that the locations of the Indians are so scattered makes the choice of a site most difficult. The question of conveying the children to school was considered, but decided to be impracticable, while the cost would be excessive.

Goodfish Lake.

Mrs. Waters took charge of this school on the reopening after the summer holidays last year, and good results are expected from her efforts. As an incentive to regular attendance a simple mid-day meal is being given the pupils. Unfortunately the school has lately been closed for two months owing to ill health of the teacher, who has suffered severe bereavement in the death of two of her children.

Whitefish Lake.

This school has been in charge of Mr. Harrison Steinhauer since October 1, last. Mr. Markle, the inspector, had visited the reserve shortly before that date, so that a detailed report is not to hand. The attendance is only fair.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	91
Number of pupils attending Peigan C. of E. boarding school	30
Number of children attending Peigan R. C. boarding school	28
Number of children attending St. Joseph's industrial school	8

There are two boarding schools on the Peigan reserve, which provide for 58 pupils, and 8 are accommodated in the St. Joseph's industrial school at Davisburg.

An interesting departure has lately been made in the appointment of Miss Annie Stenning to improve domestic matters amongst the Indians on the reserve, to give instruction in cooking and the better sanitation of the dwellings, and to teach the Indian mothers how to care for their young children. Miss Stenning took a course in maternity cases in order to prepare for this work, and she has already succeeded in obtaining the confidence of the Indian women.

The establishment of a reading-room and club-house for ex-pupils at Brocket is also worthy of note. The room is furnished with daily papers, magazines and some agricultural journals, and it is found that the ex-pupils are making use of these advantages.

The remarks made by Mr. E. H. Yeomans, the agent for the Peigan reserve, may be here quoted:—

'The Roman Catholic boarding school is located on the north side of the Old-man river, and in the northern portion of the reserve. The buildings are commodious and in good repair. The principal, Rev. Father Doucet, and several Sisters of Charity, perform the various duties pertaining to the education of the 28 pupils now enrolled. Exclusive of the regular school work, the girls are instructed in general housekeeping, such as bread-making, sewing, &c.'

'The boys assist in the care of stock, gardening and other outdoor work. Several prizes were won by the pupils of this school for writing, drawing and art work, at the Macleod exhibition held during the past season.'

'The Church of England boarding school is situated just outside and to the south and west of the reserve and about two miles from the agency headquarters. The principal, Rev. W. R. Haynes, is assisted by a staff composed of a teacher, housekeeper, and boys' supervisor; there are 29 pupils enrolled. The girls assist with the general housework, sewing, &c., and become proficient in the various duties. The boys, under the care of the supervisor, are instructed in the use of carpenter's tools, gardening, and the care of stock. A regular system of physical exercise is maintained at this school, with good results. Agriculture on a small scale is very successfully taken up.'

'The health of the pupils attending both schools has been very satisfactory during the past year.'

'Both of the above boarding schools were repainted, and the fences renewed within the year, and are in good repair, and an open air dormitory was erected at the Church of England boarding school, and one is also under course of construction at the Roman Catholic boarding school. It is hoped that these new dormitories will have a marked beneficial effect on the health of the children.

SARCEE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	26
Number of pupils enrolled at Sarcee boarding school	17

There are no day schools upon the Sarcee reserve. The boarding school, which has a fair enrolment, is conducted by the Church of England.

Mr. A. J. McNeill, the Indian agent for the reserve, reports as follows:—

'The Sarcee boarding school is situated on Fish creek, near the southeast corner of the reserve, near the agency headquarters.'

'About ten acres are fenced in for school purposes; this includes a small pasture and garden.'

'The accommodation is ample for thirty pupils. The Indians, who are much averse to education, should be compelled to send their children to school. In my opinion, the children should be taken from the parents at seven years of age and placed in the institution. The only way that a regular attendance will ever be secured is by compulsory education and more stringent measures enforced than at present.'

STONY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	130
Number of pupils enrolled	65
Average attendance	23

The provision of adequate educational facilities for the children of this agency is receiving the earnest consideration of the department.

The boarding school, which was known as the McDougall Orphanage, was closed in November, 1908, and in January, 1909, a day school was opened on the north side of Bow river, in charge of Mr. Niddrie, formerly principal of the McDougall Orphanage. This school has been well attended with the exception of the periods when the Indians left the reserve to engage in haymaking or to follow their other avocations. The school-room is to be improved, and, if finally decided that the day schools will meet the needs of these Indians, a teacher's residence and dining-room will be erected. Provision for those residing on the south side of the river has not yet been made, pending the result of the experiment with the day school on the north side.

TREATY NO. 8.

Dr. W. B. L. Donald's district:—

Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake boarding school R. C.	40
Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake boarding school C. of E.	13
Number of pupils enrolled at Sturgeon Lake boarding school (R. C.)	32
Number of pupils enrolled at Wabiskaw boarding school C. of E	21
Number of pupils enrolled at Wabiskaw boarding school R. C.	27
Number of pupils enrolled at Whitefish Lake boarding school (C. of E.)	24

Inspector H. A. Conroy's district:—

Number of pupils enrolled at Ft. Chipewyan boarding school (R. C.)	44
Number of pupils enrolled at Ft. Resolution boarding school (R. C.)	22
Number of pupils enrolled at Ft. Vermilion boarding school (R. C.)	26
Number of pupils enrolled at Hay River boarding school (C. of E.)	41

The large district comprised under the general heading of Treaty No. 8 is divided into two parts: the Lesser Slave Lake agency, with headquarters at Lesser Slave Lake Post, is administered by Dr. W. B. L. Donald; the other division of the territory is under the supervision of Inspector H. A. Conroy, who has also general inspectoral jurisdiction over the whole of the treaty. As the Indians still follow their aboriginal customs, boarding schools have been provided for them, as day schools could hardly operate successfully. Only in two instances are grants given to assist day schools; one is in recognition of the tuition carried on by the boarding school at Lesser Slave Lake, which has not yet been given any maintenance grant; $500 is set apart for this purpose, and $300 is also given to the boarding school at Peace River Crossing conducted by the Church of England. At the latter school the average attendance for the year has been 10, and at the former 8. Most of the Indian children are in residence at these schools if not all the year at least during the absence of their parents on hunting expeditions.

Inspector Conroy reports generally on the high character of the work being done by the boarding schools within his district. He remarks that by no other system could the Indian children be instructed, that the buildings are as a rule roomy and well ventilated, and the children well behaved and properly fed and clothed.

Dr. Donald's report on the boarding schools in his district may be given almost in its entirety:—

St. Peter's Mission Boarding School, Lesser Slave Lake.

This institution is under the auspices of the Church of England.

The class work of these children is excellent, they are intelligent and are being well grounded in their work.

The health of the children, during the past year, has been good.

The building is situated on sandy, well drained soil on the north shore of Buffalo lake. It is surrounded by a small farm and garden; the latter furnishes abundant vegetables for the use of the school.

The boys are taught farming, and the girls sewing and housework.

The water-supply is obtained from the Hart river.

The school building is heated by wood stoves and lighted with coal-oil lamps.

St. Bernard's Mission Boarding School, Lesser Slave Lake.

This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

The pupils show intelligence and application. They are taught reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and geography. The girls are taught sewing, knitting and housework. The boys work in the garden during special hours after school work is finished. They have various games for recreation.

This institution is situated on a hill overlooking Buffalo lake from the east. The ground is well drained.

The water-supply is taken from wells and from the small river connecting Buffalo lake with Lesser Slave lake.

The health of the children has been good throughout the year with the exception of the end of March and the first week in April. There were then a number of cases of cold, bronchitis and pneumonia. The sick received excellent care in the new hospital from the capable nurse, Sister Mary Ange. There were no fatalities amongst these children.

The main building is a three-story structure, 72 x 28 feet, heated by a hot-air furnace, the girls' dormitories being in this building. The boys' building is two stories high, 60 x 25 feet, and is heated by stoves. Another two-story building, 30 x 24 feet, is used as a storehouse and is heated with stoves. All these buildings are lighted with coal-oil lamps.

The fire-protection consists of outside stairs, ladder and buckets.

This school is surrounded by a large cleared area, which furnishes an abundant supply of potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots and other vegetables for the use of the pupils.

St. Francis Xavier Mission Boarding School, Sturgeon Lake, Alberta.

This institution is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

This school is situated on a rise of ground overlooking Sturgeon lake. The reserve recently surveyed for the Sturgeon Lake band surrounds the mission property.

The school building is a three-story structure, 40 x 27 feet, with a two-story wing, 27 x 20 feet. There is also a laundry, stable and storehouse. A new building to be used as a boys' dormitory is under construction.

The children are taught reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. The girls are taught sewing, knitting and housework. The boys learn gardening in a thirty-acre field on the mission property.

The health of these children has been good throughout the year.

Sturgeon lake furnishes a supply of pure water.

Water-pails and ladders are kept in readiness for fire-protection, and outside stairs are to be built.

Wood stoves are used for heating and oil lamps for lighting purposes.

This mission has a small herd of cattle.

St. Andrew's Mission Boarding School, Whitefish Lake, Alberta.

This school is under the auspices of the Church of England. It is situated on the shores of the smaller Whitefish lake.

The children are intelligent and earnest. They are taught reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic and geography. The girls are taught sewing, knitting and housework. The boys help in the garden and are taught to care for the horses, cattle and poultry kept at the mission.

The school building is a substantial log structure, two stories high, 28 x 24 feet, with a wing, 16 x 14 feet. There is also a storehouse, a carpenter's workshop and a fish storehouse.

The health of the children has been excellent during the past year.

The buildings are heated by wood stoves, and lighted by coal-oil lamps.

Buckets and barrels of water are kept for fire-protection, and ladders from the dormitory windows serve as fire-escapes.

A good water-supply is obtained from Whitefish lake.

St. John's Mission Boarding School, Wabiskaw, Alberta.

This school is under the auspices of the Church of England, and is situated on the west Wabiskaw lakes.

The children show earnest application in their class work. They are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography. The girls receive a good training in housekeeping and are also taught to sew and knit. The boys are taught to care for horses, cattle and poultry and work in the garden.

The boarding house is a 1½-story building, 33 x 24 feet, with a wing, 22 x 16 feet. The school-room is a building 17 x 22 feet. Both these buildings are heated with wood stoves, and lighted by coal-oil lamps.

Water is kept standing in barrels, and ladders are hung from the peaks of the buildings for fire-protection.

The water-supply comes from Lake Wabiskaw.

The health of these children has been exceedingly good.

St. Martin's Mission Boarding School, Wabiskaw.

This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

These children are taught reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography. The girls are taught housekeeping, sewing, knitting and laundrywork. The boys are taught to care for the stock and garden. An abundant supply of vegetables is grown at this school.

The school building, three stories high, 42 x 32 feet, is built of hewn logs, and is situated on a point extending into Wabiskaw lake.

The building is heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps.

The water-supply is obtained from Wabiskaw lake.

SCHOOLS OUTSIDE TREATY.

Day schools are in operation at York Factory, District of Keewatin, and Fort Simpson, Mackenzie district. To both of these the department pays a grant of $200 per annum upon receipt of returns, this being the amount allotted to schools outside treaty limits.

At Fort Providence on the Mackenzie river there is a boarding school conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

A grant for 65 pupils is provided, and the returns show the full number in attendance.

This is a well-managed institution, and the boys and girls in attendance receive an excellent training. A detailed report from the principal will be found in the appendix.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The province of British Columbia is one of the most interesting fields for the work of Indian education in the Dominion, and at the same time the difficulties to be met with are even greater than in the other provinces. The Indians have been from the earliest times self-supporting, and the advent of white population, which in the west caused the complete disappearance of the buffalo, did not occasion any serious change in their source of food-supply. Their development has, therefore, been more even than that of the Indians in the prairie provinces. They easily adapted themselves to the demands made upon them as labourers and general helpers by their white neighbours, and the result has been that they are of considerable industrial importance as a labour factor throughout the province. Their reserves are small and widely separated, and for the most part inhabited by small distinct bands of Indians, and these conditions render the provision of educational advantages somewhat difficult. Moreover, in certain districts their tribal superstitions and customs are so firmly adhered to and are in themselves of such a nature that it is difficult to make headway in civil and moral progress.

The industrial and boarding schools, which are referred to throughout the agency reports following, and whose work is fully described in the reports of the principals, are well conducted and efficient institutions and the career of the ex-pupils on leaving them has been admirable in a very large percentage of cases. Day schools have also met with a great measure of success. The salaries formerly granted to day school teachers, which were limited to $500, have been increased and the department can now enter into competition with the provincial day schools for the services of competent teachers. All together the outlook in the province of British Columbia is most encouraging, and the successful development of the educational work along the present lines may be expected with confidence.

BABINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	615
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	217
Average attendance at day schools	99

The Indians of this agency are located in villages at many different points and, up to the present time, is has not been practicable to provide day schools for all. There are at present in operation, nine.

Gitwingak (Kitwangar).

The school on this reserve is in charge of Miss M. Ward, who commenced her duties last fall. A very fair average attendance is being secured and Mr. Loring, the Indian agent, reports that good progress is being made.

Glen Vowell.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Salvation Army, and is taught by one of its officers, Mr. J. P. Thorkildson. Mr. Thorkildson is conversant with the native language. He is reported as being a practical man, and he is meeting with a large measure of success. The average attendance is most satisfactory, and the school building is neat and attractive.

Hazelton.

This school, which is taught by Miss E. J. Soal, may be ranked among the most successful in this portion of the province. The full number of children is enrolled and the attendance is very fair. Very satisfactory progress can be recorded.

Kitsegukla.

A number of these Indians still live in the old village, while the school is situated in the new one, eight miles distant. For this reason, the attendance has been very low and progress consequently poor. Miss Hannah Edgar, the teacher, is a daughter of the Rev. George Edgar, and is an ex-pupil of the Port Simpson Girls' Home.

Andimaul.

This school was established in October, 1907, and from that date till February 1 of this year was in charge of Mr. Duncan Rankin, an officer of the Salvation Army. Mr. Rankin was very successful in his work and in the interests of the Indian children his transfer to another field of labour is to be regretted. The department has not yet been advised as to the name of Mr. Rankin's successor.

Kishpiax.

There are a large number of children of school age on this reserve, and the sch ol is in charge of Miss F. B. Kemp, a qualified teacher. The average attendance is fair and very steady progress is being made by those children who attend regularly.

Kisgegas.

This is the most northerly school in the agency and is taught by a native, Mr. Joshua J. Harvey. This school is generally closed during the summer months. Under the conditions the pupils are reported to be making fair progress, and Mrs. Harvey teaches the girls sewing, cooking, &c.

Meanskinisht.

This school is at present in charge of Miss L. A. Tomlinson. The attendance is very fair during the winter months and reasonable progress is reported.

Kitselas.

This school is situated in the village of New Town and is in charge of a native teacher, Mr. R. L. Tait. The attendance is very irregular, and for that reason it is difficult for the pupils to make much progress.

The attendance at all the schools in the Babine agency is very poor during the summer months. Several are closed altogether for a time owing to the absence of the parents, who leave to obtain employment at the canneries on the coast during the fishing season. When the parents are at home they manifest a desire to have their children take advantage of the schools provided for them, and in this respect considerable advancement during late years can be recorded. In the near future it is expected that a great many of these Indians will be able to obtain employment at or near home, and it will not then be found necessary to close the schools during the summer, as at present.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	335
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	119
Average attendance at day schools	54
Number of children enrolled at Kuper Island industrial school	72

The Kuper Island industrial school, where 72 pupils are enrolled, is situated within the limits of this agency and is performing a most useful work.

There were also day schools in operation during the past year at Songhees, Somenos, Saanich, Koksilah, Nanaimo, and two on the Quamichan reserve; one under the auspices of the Methodist and the others of the Roman Catholic Church.

Songhees.

This is an excellent school taught by Sister Mary Berchmans. The class-room is bright and attractive and excellent progress is being made by the pupils, who are regular in their attendance.

Somenos.

The attendance at this school, which is in charge of Miss Maud Lomas, is very irregular, and steps have been taken to try to effect some improvement. Miss Lomas is a successful teacher, and under more favourable conditions could perform satisfactory work.

Saanich.

The attendance at this school is also poor, the Indians showing very little interest in the education of their children. The inspector and the agent have impressed upon them the necessity of keeping their children in regular attendance, and it is hoped that their efforts will meet with success. The teacher, Mr. Daniel Dick, is a graduate of the Kuper Island industrial school, and is competent to do good work, but it is impossible to attain any measure of success under present conditions.

Koksilah.

This school, which is conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Church, was opened in October of last year, and is one of the best in the agency. The teacher,

Mr. Charles A. Dockstader, is very much interested in his work. He has been in charge since November, 1909, and splendid progress is reported. A pronounced improvement in the attendance is also recorded.

Nanaimo.

The school at this point is taught by Rev. W. J. Knott, who is also the resident missionary. Mr. Knott takes a deep interest in his work and excellent progress is being made in the class-room. The average attendance is fairly good.

Quamichan (Roman Catholic).

Miss Magdalene Wilson, a native and graduate of the Kuper Island industrial school, was in charge of this school up to January 24, last, when she was succeeded by Miss Lilly Frumento. The last inspection was made on Janaury 13, and no report has been received since Miss Frumento took charge.

Quamichan (Methodist).

A grant has been allowed this school only since July 1, 1909, although it has been in operation for some years. An inspection was made on January 13, 1910. The present teacher, Miss Josephine Johnny, is a graduate of Kuper Island industrial school, and the inspector reports that very fair progress is being made. The total enrolment is only about one-half the available number, but the average attendance is good.

In addition to the above-mentioned educational efforts, a teacher, Miss Hagan, has lately been appointed to reopen the school on the Tsartlip reserve, which has been closed for some time. Miss Hagan is highly recommended and good results are confidently looked for.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	393
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	92
Average attendance at day schools	36
Number of children enrolled at Clayoquot industrial school (R. C.)	70
Number of children enrolled at Ahousaht boarding school (Presbyterian)	38
Number of children enrolled at Alberni boarding school (Presbyterian)	45

The exhaustive report prepared by Mr. Alan W. Neill, the Indian agent for this district, is given in full below.

Mr. Neill reports that:—

In this agency, with a population of a trifle over 2,000 people, the department has sanctioned the opening of ten schools of different grades, a showing which compares very favourably with the number of schools allotted to a similar number of white population.

The schools are classified as industrial, boarding, and day schools.

Industrial School.—One in this agency, situated at Kakawis, near Clayoquot on Meares island, maintained by the Roman Catholic Church aided by a substantial grant from the department. The Rev. Father Maurus, O.S.B., is the principal, assisted by a most competent staff of sisters. There is also a manual instructor employed. It is no reflection on any of the other schools to say that this is the best equipped and most successful school in the agency. The school is doing an excellent

work among the Indians, the principal and matron being very well qualified for their respective positions, and the whole machinery of this important institution moves smoothly and without friction.

The school receives a per capita grant from the department for not more than 50 pupils, but the attendance generally varies between 65 and 70, those above the number drawing the department's grant being maintained entirely at the expense of the church. The principal and teachers being highly educated and trained in the work, the results are seen in the attainments of the pupils. I have no doubt that the older scholars could successfully pass an examination with the pupils of the ordinary public schools of this district. One of the ex-pupils of this school, the young chief of one of the bands, got into some trouble and certain charges were made against him. I wrote him for an explanation and he replied in a long letter in which he took up each charge in detail, and tore it into shreds, showing sound, well-reasoned logic, and a grasp of the English language that was highly creditable to him.

Boarding Schools.—These are two in number, both conducted by the Presbyterian Church, situated at Alberni and Ahoussaht. At the Alberni school, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Motion, who have been principal and matron respectively for a number of years, resigned in September last, and their places were taken by Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hendry, from the Indian school at Portage la Prairie. They have recently resigned and the new principal is Mr. H. B. Currie. Mrs. Currie acts as matron, Mrs. Stevens as assistant matron, and Miss G. Morris as teacher.

The Ahoussaht staff has also been changed. Mr. J. T. Ross, formerly of Dodger's Cove, is now principal, and Mrs. Ross (formerly Miss J. McNeill) is matron. Miss Hall is assistant matron, and Miss Whiting, teacher.

The Alberni school receives a per capita grant from the department for 50 pupils, but so far this number has not been reached. The Ahoussaht grant provides for 25 pupils, but in this case the pupils maintained generally average from 10 to 20 above the number covered by the grant.

Day Schools.—The seven day schools are located as follows: Kyuquot, Nootka, Clayoquot (2), Uchuelet, Dodger's Cove, and Claoose.

The Kyuquot school is taught by the Rev. E. Sobry. No very great results are obtained from its operation, as it is often closed on account of the absence of the children with their parents, but it serves as a recruiting field for the industrial school at Clayoquot.

The Nootka school is taught by the Rev. A. S. Stern, a gentleman of untiring energy and zeal. In addition to the routine of the day school for the little ones, he has school for adult men and women at all hours of the day, and the attendance is wonderful considering the conditions. He has even inspired the Indians with some of his own enthusiasm, and last fall when the approach to the school and church needed renewing, they went to work and put in a considerable amount of trestle work of their own accord and without any remuneration, a practical application of 'faith' to 'works' very surprising to those acquainted with the habits of these west coast Indians.

The Clayoquot (Roman Catholic) school is taught by the Rev. C. Moser, O.S.B., on the Opitsat reserve of the Clayoquot band. The Rev. Father also acts as missionary to the Kelsemahts, an adjacent band.

The Methodist Church maintains a lay missionary and teacher at Claoose to attend to the Nitinat band. Mr. J. Gibson is the present incumbent. The church receives the usual grant for this school. The same church has also intermittently kept up a school on the Opitsat reserve at Clayoquot.

The Presbyterian Church has schools at Uchuelet, Dodger's Cove and Numukamis. The department is willing to pay a grant in aid of the school at Uchuelet for the band of that name, and also another grant for the Ohiat school at either Dodger's Cove or Numukamis, but both stations have been without a teacher for the past year. A Mr.

Vanderbeen has recently been appointed to take charge of Ucluelet and has arrived on the ground.

As a rule the Indians take kindly to the idea of having their children educated, though no doubt a number of the old people would fain adhere to the old ignorance and superstitions, but of late years the advantage, the direct advantage, of being able to talk English has come more home to the Indians generally. As the sealing and fishing industries decrease, it becomes more and more necessary for the Indians to seek other outlets for their labour, such as working in saw-mills and logging camps. They have found that, while they can get work in both these places if they can understand English, yet they are not wanted if they do not, as the managers and foremen will not bother with men who can not readily understand them, and I have been careful to point out to the Indians that the younger men who have been through a boarding school can get work when just as good workmen are refused because of their ignorance of the English language. This idea, and indeed, it is a fact, will grow and always act as a stimulant to an Indian to get his child educated. The present generation, even though educated, are as yet too closely allied and bound down to all the old superstitions and customs to break loose from them. Their civilization is so to speak, only a veneer at present; but when their children grow up and in turn pass through the schools, they will be in a much better situation to break away from the old traditions. They themselves will be much more strongly imbued with our methods and ways of looking at things, and when they leave school they will encounter a very much reduced opposition from their parents, if they propose to introduce reforms, than would be the case if the present ex-pupils were to try to do so.

People are apt to take too superficial a view of this matter and expect great and immediate results from the education of the Indian. They take a boy, practically a savage, the product evolved by centuries upon centuries of ignorance, degradation, superstitions, and lack of ethical standards, they give him a few years' schooling and expect to see him turn out a civilized, Christianized white man with a white man's standards and ideals. The thing is an inherent impossibility. It will take as many generations as he has had years of schooling to make such a transformation, which must be a gradual, almost unnoticed process rather than a abrupt change. But when one recalls the fact (I speak of this agency of course) that there are Indians of only middle age now whose fathers were hanged for barbarous murders and who can themselves remember as children seeing their villages bombarded by British gun-boats because the inhabitants had seized a sloop and murdered the crew, when I say, one recalls how comparatively recent these events were and then looks around him and observes the spread of knowledge and intelligence among the Indians, the confidence they have in the white man's law and justice, the extent to which they have adopted white men's habits and manners, the modification in the carrying out of such of their native ceremonies as they still cling to, the attendance at the schools and churches to be found in nearly all the villages, when one reflects that this change has all taken place within less than one generation, one cannot escape the conviction that the education of these native races is making solid and satisfactory progress.

FRASER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	502
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	51
Average attendance at day schools	37
Number of children enrolled at Coqualeetza industrial school (Methodist)	93
Number of pupils enrolled at Yale C. of E. boarding school	21
Number of pupils enrolled at Sehelt R.C. boarding school	44
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Mary's R.C. boarding school	79
Number of pupils enrolled at Squamish R.C. boarding school	50

There are only two day schools in this agency, one situated at Homalco and the other at Sliammon. A large industrial school under Methodist auspices in the Chilliwack valley and the four boarding schools listed above form the educational strength of this agency. The report of Mr. Agent R. C. McDonald is given herewith:—

Coqualeetza Industrial School.

This school is situated in the Chilliwack valley.

The pupils of this institution receive a good common school education; they are also taught useful trades and industries, which will enable them to make a good living for themselves and those who may be depending upon them after they have completed their course of residence in the school.

This institution, under the able management of Mr. R. H. Cairns and a competent staff, is doing good work.

St. Mary's Boarding School.

This school, which includes two buildings, one for the boys and the other for the girls, is beautifully situated on an elevated plateau, a short distance east of Mission City, and commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country.

The pupils of this institution are receiving a good school education; and they are also taught useful industries which will fit them for the battle of life in after years.

The pupils are receiving an excellent training in all branches calculated to make of them good and useful citizens.

A very nice exhibit of articles manufactured by the pupils, was shown at the provincial exhibition held in this city last fall.

Squamish Mission Boarding School.

This school is in the city of North Vancouver, near the Squamish Mission Indian reserve.

The excellent training the pupils of this institution are receiving in all branches authorized by the department will, no doubt, in after years, have a very beneficial influence on the other members of the bands to which they belong, who have not had the advantages of education.

The past year has been one of the most successful in the history of this institution. Every attention and care possible is being bestowed on the children, who are happy and contented and making satisfactory progress in their studies.

All Hallows Boarding School.

This school is remarkably well situated on the right bank of the Fraser river, at Yale.

This institution, although the smallest of the boarding schools in the agency, is doing good work in educating and training the Indian children intrusted to its care. The pupils are receiving an excellent education in all branches prescribed by the department; they are also taught housework, needlework and laundry work.

Many of the ex-pupils have secured positions as servants in good families, and have given good satisfaction to their employers.

Sechelt Boarding School.

This school is admirably situated on the Sechelt reserve, a short distance from the sea-shore of Trail bay.

This was the last boarding school established in the agency. The children receive every care and attention possible, and have made remarkable progress in their

studies. Besides the usual course of studies, the boys are instructed in useful industries, and the girls are taught plain and fancy needlework and general housework; they also in their leisure moments make baskets, which are sold by the principal for the benefit of the makers.

This school had a very extensive exhibit at the provincial exhibition held in this city last autumn, of articles manufactured by the pupils, and secured $40 in cash prizes.

Homalco Day School.

This school is situated on the Aupe reserve, near the mouth of Bute inlet.

The parents of the children are obliged to be away from their village engaged at various occupations for the greater part of the year, and during their absence the children reside in the school building, the parents providing the necessary provisions and clothing for them while there. Through this arrangement a better average attendance was maintained than could otherwise have been accomplished.

Mr. William Thompson is the teacher and is ably assisted by Mrs. Thompson, who is a well educated lady. She is assisted in the housework by a female servant paid by the department. The pupils have made good progress in their studies during the year.

Sliammon Day School.

This school is situated on the Sliammon reserve in the Sliammon Indian village.

Considering that this school has been in operation only a little over a year, the progress made by the pupils is very remarkable. None of them had ever attended any other school and some of them can now write quite a good letter.

J. W. L. Browne, the teacher, takes a great pride in his pupils.

General Remarks.

Generally speaking the Indians of the agency take a praiseworthy interest in the education of their children; and the fact of their sending them, in many instances, long distances from their homes to reside in boarding schools, is sufficient evidence of their interest in education.

KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	628
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	55
Average attendance at day schools	25
Number of pupils attending Kamloops industrial school	67
Number of pupils attending Lytton industrial school	29

The educational needs of these Indians are served by two residential and two day schools. At Kamloops and at Lytton there are excellent industrial schools where 96 children are enrolled. Two years ago a day school was opened at Lytton and also one at Shulus, in the Nicola valley. At Penticton the department pays a grant to the public school, which the Indian children have the privilege of attending. At other public schools also the same privilege is extended to the Indian children.

Arrangements have been made to open a day school at Enderby, and it is hoped that a teacher will be secured to take charge after the summer holidays. The department contemplates the erection during the coming summer of a new building at the head of Okanagan lake, where there would appear to be a field for a successful day school.

The Lytton day school is in charge of Miss Lilly Blackford. The attendance is very fair and good results are being secured.

The Shulus school is taught by S. A. F. Hone, M.D., who has met with a great deal of success in his work. A new building is needed at this point and funds have been provided for a suitable structure, which will be erected during the coming season.

The Indians of this agency are beginning to evince a desire to have their children educated, but owing to their scattered situations it is impossible in many cases to establish at present, with prospects of success, day schools, for which many of them have expressed a preference.

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. 133
Number of pupils enrolled at Kootenay industrial school.. .. 60

The chief educational institution for the Indians of this agency is situated at St. Eugene Mission. As the buildings in connection with this school have become dilapidated, the erection of a commodious and modern structure is now under consideration. The report of Mr. R. L. T. Galbraith, Indian agent for the district, is quoted below:—

During the year I visited the school from time to time and found the pupils making satisfactory progress with their studies.

I found the institution in excellent order and the work done most commendable.

In addition to the class-room work, the boys are taught farming and gardening, the care of stock, carpentry, mending and darning their clothing and stockings.

The girls are instructed in housekeeping in all its branches, dairying, dressmaking, knitting, and the use of the sewing-machine; the aim and object being to give those attending a good practical training to enable them to help themselves and their people when they return to the reserves, and to show and teach them how to improve their condition.

The band is taught by Mr. Corrison, a competent instructor, and is a credit to the institution.

The parents take a deep interest in the work and visit from time to time, and no difficulty is found in keeping up the attendance, and applicants for admission have to be refused owing to the lack of accommodation.

The boys' and girls' department, and the dormitories are always kept in the best of order, and in fact the whole institution is neatly arranged and very clean.

The farm work is under the direction of a farm instructor, and the crops raised are the best in the district. There is a good orchard on the grounds, where small fruits of all kinds are cultivated and apples of a superior quality are grown.

Most of the beef used in the institution is raised on the farm, as there is a fine herd of cattle in connection therewith.

The health of the pupils is excellent, owing in a great measure to the constant care exercised by the staff in seeing that the institution is well ventilated and children at outdoor work as much as possible, and giving them well cooked, plain and wholesome food and comfortable clothing, suited to the climatic conditions.

Discipline is well maintained, and the teachers have very seldom to resort to extreme measures in the way of punishment.

Religious instruction is carefully looked after and is supervised by the principal.

After twenty years' experience with the work of the school, it is a pleasure for me to state that its influence has been of the greatest possible good to the Indians through the agency, and I cannot speak too highly of the zeal and fidelity with which the sisters discharge the very trying duties which they are called upon to perform, and which require patience, zeal and perseverance.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	187
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	61
Average attendance at day schools	22
Number of pupils enrolled at Alert Bay industrial school	35

The interesting review of the school work for the year prepared by Mr. W. M. Halliday, the agent for this district, is here given in its entirety:—

In this agency educational matters are not much considered by the Indians themselves. They, for the most part, feel that, as they managed to get along without education themselves, their children can do the same. There are a few exceptions to this rule. This being the case, they make no effort or sacrifice to keep their children at school. They are all more or less nomadic in their habits, and go from place to place during the different seasons of the year and take their children with them. This means that wherever day schools are established the attendance is very irregular and often with very little to show in the way of advancement.

At Alert Bay is situated the Alert Bay industrial school, having this year an average of about 33 boys in attendance. These come from various points in the agency, and the difference in the appearance and behaviour of the boys in attendance and those not in attendance is very marked.

The industrial school is situated on a tract of land on Cormorant island set apart for it, and is a well built and well equipped institution, but is altogether too small.

In addition to the usual school curriculum, the boys spend about two hours a day in various kinds of manual employment. This keeps them healthy and teaches them a great deal. There is not much land under cultivation, and what is so, has been done under adverse circumstances. It is hard to clear, partly owing to the fact that this climate is very wet and the wood does not get dry enough to burn. Then the stumps are hard to take out.

The principal, Mr. A. W. Corker, is a missionary of the Church Missionary Society, of England. He has a well equipped staff and has had a great many years of experience in the way of training boys in the school.

There are three day schools in the agency, one at Kingcome Inlet, one at Alert Bay, and one at Cape Mudge. The teacher of the Kingcome Inlet, which is known as the Gwayasdums school, the missionary to the Tsawataineuks, Mr. Herbert Pearson, who recently returned from England, bringing with him his bride, has had considerable experience in teaching. He does not receive much encouragement from the Indians themselves, as they are absolutely indifferent as to whether the children go or not. He follows them to their winter village at Gwayasdums, on Gilford island. This makes a number of breaks in the school year. The salmon fishing makes also a break of another two months.

The same difficulty arises at Alert Bay day school, which is being temporarily presided over by Miss Louisa Harris, who, an Indian herself, was educated at the Girls' Home at Alert Bay. She has had very good results in the primary work. The great difficulty in all these schools is to secure the attendance of the girls. They are married at such tender years that they get practically no education.

The third school at Cape Mudge is under the Methodist Mission and is in charge of Mr. J. E. Rendle. He is both pastor and teacher to them, and dispenses medicines to the sick, and generally takes an active interest in the welfare of his flock. The attendance has been very poor and the results very disappointing. This is partly owing to the fact that the parents take their children away with them as they move about.

The children themselves while at school are very easily managed and learn quite readily.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	253
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	206
Average attendance at day schools	79

The Bella Coola agency forms only a portion of what was formerly known as the Northwest Coast agency. There are in Bella Coola seven day schools.

Kitkatla.

This school is in charge of Miss Marguerite Temple Gurd. Miss Gurd has been very successful in her work. Nearly all the children on the reserve are enrolled and the average attendance is very fair.

The school is at present conducted in the Mission house, but the department is taking steps to erect a building which will provide adequate and suitable accommodation.

Port Essington.

This school has been taught for the past 19 years by Miss Kate Tranter, who has been very successful. The attendance is regular. Miss Tranter also does good work among the Indians in their homes.

The department has completed arrangements for the erection of a suitable school building during the coming summer.

Bella Bella.

There are some 60 children on this reserve and 51 are enrolled, but the average attendance is only fair. The teacher, Miss Carrie S. Rush, holds a professional certificate, but she is leaving on June 30, next. Progress would be a great deal more satisfactory were it not for the absence of the children, who leave the reserve with their parents at certain seasons of the year to engage in fishing.

China Hat.

This school is taught by the Rev. George Reid, who is also the missionary. Mr. Reid has no professional qualifications, but he is doing very good work in most trying circumstances. The remarks made in reference to the attendance at Bella Bella are applicable to this school. At certain seasons of the year the Indians are absent, but, while in the village, they appear to appreciate the school. Mrs. Reid gives instruction to the children in sewing, cooking, &c.

Bella Coola.

This school is in charge of Miss Eveline Gibson, who is a daughter of the resident missionary. Very satisfactory work is being performed by Miss Gibson, but she is somewhat hampered owing to the fact that the accommodation is not suitable. Arrangements, however, are being made for the erection of a new building.

Hartley Bay.

This school was closed for some time, but was reopened in July last, by the Rev. John J. Jones, who is also the missionary. No returns have as yet been received by the department, but the school was visited on February 22 by Rev. A. E. Green, inspector of Indian schools, who reports that Mr. Jones is doing satisfactory work. The Indians show an appreciation of the school and good results are confidently looked for.

Kitamat.

The Methodist Church erected on this reserve a girls' home in 1908, and most of the children are in residence. The department, however, allows only a day school grant. This school was visited by Mr. Green on February 25 last, and he reports that splendid progress is being made by the pupils under the direction of Miss Lawson, who is the holder of a first-class certificate. The girls are also given instruction in cooking, sewing, &c.

A nurse deaconess has recently been appointed to take up work on this reserve in the person of Miss Clara Kilbourne. In addition to her services in connection with the school, Miss Kilbourne will devote her efforts to the improvement of the home life of the Indians generally. She will visit the homes, giving practical instruction in cooking, sewing, washing, ventilation, &c., &c., and also the home treatment of common diseases and rules for the treatment of emergency cases, as well as other branches of knowledge essential to the proper management of the home. It is fully expected that this work will prove of great advantage to the Indians.

NASS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	487
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	207
Average attendance at day schools	77
Number of pupils attending Port Simpson Boys' and Girls' Homes	67

The Port Simpson Boys' and Girls' Homes, at which there are enrolled 23 and 44 pupils respectively, are situated within the limits of this agency, and there are also day schools at Port Simpson, Kitladamax, Metlakatla, Aiyansh, Kincolith and Lakalsap.

Kincolith.

This school is in charge of Miss E. C. Collison, a daughter of Rev. W. E. Collison. Miss Collison is reported to be doing very satisfactory work. She is much interested in the welfare of the Indians and spends considerable time in their homes.

A building is much needed at this point, and the proposal has been made to equip a saw-mill for the Indians, in return for which they would erect the necessary school building.

Metlakatla.

The Metlakatla day school is taught by Miss Helena Jackson, who is reported to be one of the most successful Indian teachers in British Columbia. The enrolment and average attendance at this school are very satisfactory. In 1907 a new commodious day school building was erected.

Aiyansh.

Mr. Arthur F. Priestley was lately appointed teacher of this school. No returns have been received, but Mr. Priestley is reported to be doing efficient work.

Kitladamax.

The village of these Indians is situated only a short distance from Aiyansh, and at one time a proposition was made to establish a joint school for the two villages. In the meantime, however, it was considered advisable to appoint a teacher at Kitladamax, and His Lordship the Bishop of Caledonia secured last summer the services

of Mr. R. J. George, who, in addition to his class-room work, is devoting his efforts to the improvement of the conditions of the Indians generally. He is teaching gardening and farming, so that the Indians may take advantage of the rich lands which they occupy.

The erection of a building at this point is also being considered. In 1908 this band was supplied with a planer for the use of the mill on condition that they provide the material for a school building, with certain exceptions, and the agent is now communicating with them with a view to having this contract carried out.

Lakalsap.

Great difficulty has been experienced in securing teachers for this school, but, on the recommendation of His Lordship the Bishop of Caledonia, Mr. A. E. Sneath was appointed. The department has not had any reports on the work lately, but from Mr. Sneath's qualifications anticipates that good results will be obtained.

This is another point where a new building is necessary and communication is now being had with both the agent and the bishop in reference thereto. It is hoped that a new building can be erected during the coming summer.

Port Simpson.

This school is conducted in connection with the boarding school and is taught by Mr. Lionel Dineen. Only fair success can be reported, due largely to the most irregular attendance.

In October last, the suggestion was made to the department that it would be in the best interests of the school to separate the day school from the boarding school and have Mr. Dineen devote his whole time to the day school and to work among the Indians on the reserve. Up to the present time it has not been found possible to carry out this proposal, but the matter is at present receiving consideration.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	85
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	102
Average attendance at day schools	42

There are in this agency two day schools, Massett, conducted under the auspices of the Church of England, and Skidegate, under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

Massett.

The last report shows that there were 57 children of school age on the reserve, out of which 54 were enrolled, with a large average attendance. The principal of this school is Mr. N. S. Sherwood, who is well qualified and who, in addition to the usual studies of the class-room, teaches drill and gardening. During the winter season, when the attendance is exceptionally large, it was found necessary to engage an assistant in the person of Miss Josephine Edenshaw. Miss Edenshaw is the daughter of an enfranchised Indian. Most satisfactory work is being performed at this school.

Skidegate.

There are 32 children of school age on this reserve, and 27 of them are enrolled. The average attendance, however, is only fair. This school is in charge of Mr. Peter R. Kelly, an ex-pupil of the Coqualeetza Institute. Mr. Kelly is doing very good work and is held in high esteem by the Indians, who have elected him chief councilman of the village

The department has under consideration the erection of a new building at this point, but, owing to the unfortunate death of the agent, Mr. Scott, the matter has been delayed.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	212
Number of pupils enrolled at Williams Lake industrial school	50

The Williams Lake industrial school is the only school within the limits of this agency. A few children are enrolled at the St. Mary's Mission boarding school. Some of the children of the Cayoosh bands attend the Lillooet public school, and those of the Clinton band are accorded the privilege of attendance at the village school.

The Williams Lake school always has its full complement of pupils, and splendid advantages to receive a good practical education are afforded.

As previously intimated, a detailed report from the principal of this school will be found appended hereto.

STIKINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	44
Number of children enrolled at day schools	39
Average attendance at day schools	22

The Tahltan Indians are the only band settled on a fixed location within the limits of this agency. The reserve is 12 miles from the village of Telegraph Creek. A number of Indians live in the village, and in the year 1907 a grant of $300 was made towards the salary of the teacher of the public school in the village, on condition that the Indians were given the privilege of attendance. The returns show that a fair number are taking advantage of the school.

Some years ago a school was operated upon the reserve by the Rev. T. P. Thorman, who also acted as missionary. A mission house was built, in which the school was conducted. An aplication was recently made by His Lordship the Bishop of Caledonia to have this school reopened, and in view of the number of children of school age on the reserve, 44, it was decided to grant His Lordship's request. Rev. Mr. Thorman and his son, who are at present in England, purpose returning to resume their work among these Indians.

Atlin.

On July 2, 1907, a school was opened in the Indian village adjacent to Atlin by the Rev. T. J. Allard. Provision was made to keep the children in residence during the absence of their parents, and an application was made for a boarding school grant. This request could not be met, but finally it was decided to make a day school grant and in addition to pay a rental for the use of the building. This school has been in operation since January, 1909, with very fair results.

YUKON.

Number of children of school age	154
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	17
Number of pupils enrolled at Carcross boarding school	21

Complete statistics as to the number of children of school age in the Yukon district are not available, but belonging to the bands of which details are to be had there are 154 children between the ages of six and fifteen years.

There are at present in operation in this district two schools conducted under the auspices of the Church of England; one a residential school situated at Carcross and the other a day school at Mooseh'de. A day school formerly conducted at Selkirk was closed some time ago owing to the prolonged absence of the parents at certain seasons of the year on hunting expeditions.

A day school was also conducted at Teslin Lake by Mr. Bythell during the sum-

mers of 1908 and 1909, but the nomadic habits of the Indians permitted attendance for only a few weeks in each season.

No per capita grant has been established for boarding schools, nor has a salary been fixed for day-school teachers in this district; but a total grant is allowed upon consideration of certain educational work being done.

Carcross Boarding School.

At this school there are 21 children at present enrolled; 9 from Carcross, 7 from Moosehide, 2 from Peel River, 2 from the Forty Mile band, and 1 from an outlying point. Excellent progress has been made with class-room work by those who have been in attendance for some time. Mr. Bragg, superintendent of schools for the Yukon Territory, in dealing with this feature of the work in a recent report, says: 'Those of the pupils who have been at the school for two or three years, and whom I remembered from former visits, impressed me as having developed remarkably, and most of them have made excellent progress. The pupils generally appeared to be happy, satisfied with their treatment and surroundings; they were clean and neatly dressed, and all appeared to be healthy. Five of the pupils were mere beginners in reading, but five others have gone through the third reader. The latter read with good expression, and showed that they thoroughly understood the meanings of particular words and the general meaning of the passage. They had memorized several of the best selections and recited them well. These children can also spell very well, and generally have acquired a fairly good grasp of the English language. They have been well drilled in the rudiments of arithmetic, can work simple commercial problems accurately, and express the steps in them clearly in writing. They have also be entrained in elementary history and geography, and showed that they had some knowledge of those branches.'

Speaking of the general character of the results attained by those in charge of this school, Mr. Bragg writes as follows: 'Considering the difficulties under which the Carcross school is being and has been conducted, considering the fact that it has been growing but a few years from a charitable experiment of the late Bishop Bompas, that it has always been hampered for lack of funds and equipment, the results have generally been very satisfactory. One boy, Indian Henry, picked up by the bishop in 1907 as a ragged orphan at Moosehide, after spending two years at the school, is now employed as a teamster by Mr. Stewart, of Carcross. This gentleman informed me that Henry was trustworthy and intelligent and was serving him quite satisfactory. I am informed that the following girls who were trained at this institution have proved themselves very capable cooks and general domestic servants: Jessie Black, Helen Ebena, Gracie Carmack, Minnie Wilson and Annie Snyder.'

The above will show that splendid work is being performed and most satisfactory results achieved, and to provide more advantageous facilities for those labouring at this point it is proposed to erect during the coming season a modern school structure with ample dormitory space for 30 pupils, and with efficient heating and ventilating systems.

Moosehide Day School.

This school is in charge of the Rev. B. Totty, and the highest enrolment during the year was 17, with an average attendance of 6. The Indians of this village spend about 4 months in each year away from home, but reports received show that the children are steadily advancing in their studies under Mr. Totty's direction.

It is hoped that the information conveyed by the foregoing report will be of value to those interested in Indian education, and that it may be useful as a record of progress.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,

Superintendent of Indian Education.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

NOTE.—The 'Standard' indicates the classification of the pupils according to the reading-book used curriculum, thus :—

Standard I ..... First Reader, Part I
" II ..... " Part II
" III ..... Second Reader

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Bear River	Bear River	Digby County	Miss Minnie A. Shea	Roman Catholic
Eskasoni	Eskasoni	Cape Breton Co.	Arch. J. McKenzie	"
Sydney	Sydney	" "	Miss Marg. A. McLellan	"
*Halfway River	Franklin Manor	Cumberland Co.	Miss Jennie Atkinson	"
Indian Cove	Fisher's Grant	Pictou County	Miss Gertrude McGirr	"
Middle River	Middle River	Victoria "	Mrs. Annie Macneill	"
Millbrook	Millbrook	Colchester County.	Miss Jessie Scott	"
New Germany	Lunenburg	Lunenburg "	Miss Mary A. Gillis.	"
Salmon River	Salmon River	Richmond "	Miss Henrietta O'Toole	"
†Malagawatch	Malagawatch	Inverness "	Arsene Burns	"
Whycocomagh	Whycocomagh	" "	John A. Gillis	"
Total, Nova Scotia				
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Lennox Island	Lennox Island	P. E. I. Superintendency	John J. Sark	Roman Catholic
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Burnt Church	Church Point	Northeastern	Miss M. N. Babin	Roman Catholic
Big Cove	Big Cove	"	Miss Rosie A. Archibald	"
Eel Ground	Eel Ground	"	Miss Marg. Isaac	"
Kingsclear	Kingsclear	Southwestern	Miss R. A. Donahoe.	"
‡Oromocto	Oromocto	"	Mrs. Blanche J. McCaffrey	"
St. Mary's	St. Mary's	"	Miss M. J. Rush	"
‖Woodstock	Woodstock	"	Miss Frances Milmore	"
*Edmundston Convent	At Edmundston	Northern	Sister Madeleine	"
Tobique	Tobique	"	Miss Annetta A. Bradley	"
Total, New Brunswick				

* This is a white school attended by Indian children. † New school, first opened January 10, 1910.
‡ New school, first opened September 7, 1909. New school, first opened September 1, 1909.

STATEMENT.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

and, therefore, shows the degree of general advancement in all the studies prescribed by the

Standard IV..... ....Third Reader
" V... .....Fourth "
" VI .. ..Fifth "

Number on Roll			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										Nova Scotia.
10	7	17	8	3	4	3	5	2	.. .	Bear River.
11	9	20	8	11	.. ...	2	6	.....	1	Eskasoni.
17	7	24	12	8	8	4	1	2	1	Sydney.
2	3	5	2	2	2	1	....	..	....	*Halfway River.
18	11	29	17	12	8	1	2	3	3	Indian Cove.
14	11	25	6	18	1	3	2	1	....	Middle River.
9	10	19	10	10	....	2	5	.. ...	2	Millbrook.
6	7	13	6	2	5	1	....	4	1	New Germany.
11	14	25	7	14	6	5	...	.....	.....	Salmon River.
10	7	17	11	15	....	2	....	....	..	†Malagawatch.
17	20	37	22	24	6	2	....	5	.....	Whycocomagh.
125	106	231	109	119	40	26	21	17	8	Total, Nova Scotia.
										Prince Edward Island.
20	22	42	18	32	3	5	....	2	...	Lennox Island.
										New Brunswick.
10	14	24	13	10	7	3	2	...	2	Burnt Church.
16	21	37	14	16	11	4	3	3	.....	Big Cove.
12	13	25	16	16	6	2	.....	1	.....	Eel Ground.
8	9	17	11	5	3	6	1	2	...	Kingsclear.
8	10	18	13	14	4	...	.....	.....	..	†Oromocto.
16	19	35	22	5	19	5	6	....	.. .	St. Mary's.
9	12	21	14	18	1	2	...	.....	.....	Woodstock.
4	8	12	10	8	2	1	1	...	...	*Edmundston Convent.
17	16	33	22	14	3	7	6	3	....	Tobique.
100	122	222	135	106	56	30	19	9	2	Total, New Brunswick.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
QUEBEC.				
Caughnawaga (boys)..	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Peter J. Delisle (Princ.) Pet'r Williams (Asst)	Roman Catholic.
" (girls)	"	"	Miss Mary E. Burke (Princ.) Miss Sadie Burke (Asst.)	" "
" (bush)	"	"	Mrs. A. Beauvais	" "
" (mission)	"	"	Miss E. M. Young	Methodist
Bersimis	Bersimis	Bersimis	Sr. St. Franc. Xavier	Roman Catholic
*Escoumains	At Escoumains	"	Joseph L. Otis	" "
Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Miss Berthe Potvin	" "
Restigouche	Restigouche	Restigouche	Sr. Mary of the Holy Rosary (Princ.) Sr. M. St. Jos'h (Asst.)	" "
St. Francis (Prot)	Pierreville	Pierreville	Henry L. Masta	Church of England
" (R.C)	"	"	Rev. Sister Woods	Roman Catholic
St. Regis (Island)	St. Regis	St. Regis	J. P. Phillips	Undenominational
" (Village)	"	"	Miss M. V. Nolan	"
†Chenail	"	"	Mrs. Sarah Back	"
Cornwall Island	"	"	Miss K. Roundpoint	"
Oka (Country)	Oka	Oka	" Lillie R. White	Methodist
" (Village)	"	"	" Margt. D. Smith	"
Congo Bridge	Maniwaki	Maniwaki	" Rose H. Gilhooly	Undenominational
Maniwaki	"	"	" Mrgt. McCaffrey	Roman Catholic
Maria	Maria	Maria	" Josephine Audet	" "
Lorette	Lorette	Lorette	Sr. St. Jean Baptiste (Princ.) Sr. St. Georges (Asst.)	" "
‡Hunters Point	At Hunters Point	Timiskaming	Miss Ethel Sims	" "
Timiskaming	Timiskaming	"	Sr. Marie Aimée	" "
Ruperts House	At Ruperts House	James Bay District	Rev. J. E. Woodall	Church of England
Total, Quebec				

*This is a white school attended by Indian children.
†This school reopened September 23, 1909, having been closed since June 30, 1896.
‡Open during the summer only.

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										Quebec.
98	....	98	47	85	10	2	1	.. .	....	Caughnawaga (boys).
.....	77	77	43	37	13	17	7	3	.....	" (girls).
22	17	39	24	11	17	6	5	....	....	" (bush).
20	34	54	23	46	6	1	1	.....	.....	" (mission).
18	22	40	17	17	9	14	....	....	.. .	Bersimis.
8	11	19	15	...	8	4	4	3	....	*Escoumains.
13	14	27	17	18	2	4	3	.....	...	Pointe Bleue.
31	47	78	43	21	35	16	....	6	.....	Restigouche.
6	6	12	6	3	2	1	5		1	St. Francis (Prot.)
41	36	77	59	15	9	10	23	8	12	" (R. C.)
14	6	20	10	10	5	5	..	....	....	St. Regis (Island).
23	12	35	16	32	1	.	2	....	.....	" (Village).
29	30	59	27	53	5	1	..	....	. ...	†Chenail.
33	34	67	22	52	4	5	5	1	....	Cornwall Island
15	13	28	15	16	3	4	2	2	1	Oka (Country).
13	10	23	10	15	4	..	.....	4	....	" (Village).
7	29	36	12	12	9	8	1	6	. .	Congo Bridge.
9	14	23	11	9	9	2	2	1	.....	Maniwaki.
11	13	24	14	10	5	9	...	..	.....	Maria.
24	31	55	49	21	10	15	9	....	....	Lorette.
7	4	11	9	1	2	4	4	....	....	‡Hunters Point.
26	18	44	28	10	8	14	8	4	....	Timiskaming.
45	40	85	25	70	10	5	..	....	....	Ruperts House.
513	518	1,031	542	564	186	147	82	38	14	Total, Quebec.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns have

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Alnwick	Alnwick	Alnwick	Francis J. Joblin	Methodist
Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss Mary Moffitt	Undenominational
Port Elgin	"	"	George R. Jones	"
*Sidney Bay	"	"	Miss Isabel McIver	"
Back Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Lyman W. Fisher	"
Bear Creek	"	"	Miss M. McDougall	"
Muncey	"	"	Miss J. M. McGregor	Church of England
Oneida No. 2	Oneida	"	Levi Williams	" "
Oneida No. 3	"	"	Miss Florence Silver	Methodist
River Settlement	Caradoc	"	Joseph H. Fisher	Undenominational
†Biscotasing, S.S. No. 1	At Biscotasing	Chapleau	T. Sullivan	"
Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Georgina Island	J. H. Prosser	Methodist
Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Miss L. M. Schruder	Roman Catholic
Sheshegwaning	Sheshegwaning	Gore Bay	Miss Adèle Duhamel	" "
West Bay	West Bay	"	Miss A. R. Peacock	" "
†Graham S.S. No. 5	Towns'p of Graham	Manitowaning	Miss Julia Handfield	Undenominational
Sheguiandah	Sheguiandah	"	F. W. Major	Church of England
South Bay	South Bay	"	Miss Zoe St. James	Roman Catholic
Sucker Creek	Sucker Creek	"	F. Lyle Sims	Church of England
Whitefish Lake	Whitefish Lake	"	Miss Joannah Kelly	Roman Catholic
Wikwemikong (boys)	Manitoulin Island, (unceded)	"	Reginald B. Holland	" "
Wikwemikong (girls)	Manitoulin Island, (unceded)	"	Miss Kate Bradley	" "
Wikwemikongsing	Wikwemikongsing	"	Miss Emily Frawley	" "
Moraviantown	Moravian	Moravian	George A. Snider	Undenominational
New Credit	New Credit	New Credit	Miss M. Davidson	"
‡Gibson	Watha	Parry Sound	Mrs. M. L. Yarrow	Methodist
Henvey Inlet	Henvey Inlet	"	Joseph Partridge	Undenominational
Ryerson	Parry Island	"	Miss J. E. Armour	"
Shawanaga	Shawanaga	"	W. A. Elias	"
Skene	Parry Island	"	Mrs. A. E. McKelvie	"
Christian Island	Christian Island	Penetanguishene	James Oliver, M. A.	Methodist
*Grand Bay	Lake Nipigon	Port Arthur	Miss Benna Fuller	Church of England
Lake Helen	Red Rock	"	Miss C. Harrison	Roman Catholic
Mission Bay (Squaw Bay)	Fort William	"	Dominick Ducharme	" "
Mountain Village	"	"	Mrs. A. McLaren	" "
*Pic River	Pic River	"	Miss C. Harrison	" "
Rama	Rama	Rama	Miss E. M. McBain	Methodist
†Hiawatha	Rice Lake	Rice Lake	Miss M. Beecroft	Undenominational
Mud Lake	Mud Lake	"	George Cork	"
Kettle Point	Kettle Point	Sarnia	Mrs. Angus George	"
Stony Point	Stony Point	"	Mrs. R. McKinnon	"
St. Clair	Sarnia	"	Miss A. M. Matthews	Methodist
French Bay	Sangeen	Saugeen	T. J. Wallace	Undenominational
Saugeen	"	"	Miss Isabella Ruxton	"
Scotch Settlement	"	"	John Burr	"
Garden River (R.C.)	Garden River	Sault Ste. Marie	Rev. J. A. Drolet S.J.	Roman Catholic
" " (C.E)	"	" "	Lucius F. Hardyman	Church of England
Goulais Bay	Goulais Bay	" "	Thomas Cadran	Roman Catholic
Michipicoten	Michipicoten	" "	Miss Annie O'Connor	" "
†Missanabie	At Missanabie	" "	Mrs. S. H. Ferris	Undenominational

* Closed during March quarter, 1910. † White school, attended by Indian children. ‡ Closed during September quarter, 1909, no teacher. ‖ Only one return received. ‡ Closed during the December, 1909, and March, 1910, quarters, no teacher.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										Ontario.
23	17	40	18	16	6	12	1	2	....	Alnwick.
29	30	33	19	7	4	8	5	6	3	Cape Croker.
16	11	27	12	8	7	7	4	1	.	Port Elgin.
6	7	13	7	4	2	3	3	1	.....	*Sidney Bay.
19	16	35	13	16	3	7	5	4	. . .	Back Settlement.
6	10	16	9	7	4	2	3	. .	. .	Bear Creek.
7	12	19	8	7	4	6	2	. .	.	Muncey.
14	11	25	15	17	.	5	3			Oneida No. 2.
27	4	31	19	15	9	3	4			" No. 3.
16	14	30	13	12	11	7	.	.	. .	River Settlement.
1	2	3	2	1	2	.....				†Biscotasing, S.S. No. 1.
10	6	16	5	8	6	1	1	.	. .	Georgina Island.
17	15	32	16	16	7	5	3	1	. . .	Golden Lake.
16	15	31	16	17	8	5	.	1	.	Sheshegwaning.
14	26	40	17	17	11	10	2	. .	.	West Bay.
1	1	2	1	. . .	1	1				†Graham, S.S. No. 5.
6	6	12	5	6	3	2	1	.	.	Sheguiandah.
17	17	34	19	12	10	7	3	2	.	South Bay.
4	7	11	4	4	3	4	....		.	Sucker Creek.
8	14	22	15	18		4	. .	.	.	Whitefish Lake.
22	. .	22	7	22		....	.		. .	Wikwemikong (boys.)
. . . .	15	15	8	13	2	.	.	.	. . .	" (girls.)
10	13	23	15	9	9	4	1		. . .	Wikwemikongsing.
34	25	59	32	15	9	3	10	10	12	Moraviantown.
14	12	26	11	6	4	5	7	4	.	New Credit.
6	8	14	7	5	4	2	1	2	. .	†Gibson.
10	10	20	11	6	4	5	5		.	Henvey Inlet.
10	11	21	9	8	9	3		1	.	Ryerson.
18	18	36	14	13	10	7	5	1	.	Shawanaga.
4	5	9	7	4		4	....	1	.	Skene.
17	24	41	16	16	.	22	3	.	. .	Christian Island.
7	4	11	5	5	6	.	.	.	.	¶Grand Bay.
19	13	32	9	27	3	1	1		.	Lake Helen.
13	6	19	10	11	4	4	. . .		.	Mission Bay (Squaw Bay.)
11	23	37	16	15	10	7	5	. .	.	Mountain Village.
18	19	37	10	29	8				.	Pic River.
19	25	44	22	9	14	8	10	3	.	Rama.
6	8	14	4	6	7		1			†Hiawatha.
13	17	30	18	16	5	6		3		Mud Lake.
12	10	22	11	15	1	2	4	. .	.	Kettle Point.
5	6	11	5	7	4				.	Stony Point.
11	17	28	14	16	2	6	4			St. Clair.
19	9	28	21	12	6	3	6	1	.	French Bay.
9	10	19	13	7	4	6	1	1		Saugeen.
16	14	30	18	12	10	5	3			Scotch Settlement.
24	27	51	29	20	17	12	2	. . . . .		Garden River (R.C.).
20	6	26	8	16	6	3	1	. . . .		" (C.E.).
8	15	23	13	11	2	10	.	. . . .	.	Goulais Bay.
6	12	18	10	4	6	6	2	. . .	. . . .	Michipicoten.
6	5	11	4	4	6	1	. . .	. . .	. . .	†Missanabie.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO—*Concluded.*				
*Scugog S.S. No. 3	Scugog Island	Scugog	Miss Eliz. Nesbitt	Undenominational
Six Nations No. 1	Six Nations	Six Nations	Miss M. F. Jamieson	" "
" No. 2	"	"	John Clark (Princ.). Miss Julia L. Jamieson (Asst.).	" "
" No. 3	"	"	James D. Moses	" "
" No. 5	"	"	Miss Ada H. Sharp	" "
" No. 6	"	"	Jno. R. Lickers	" "
" No. 7	"	"	Chas. L. Pitts(Prin.) Festus A. Johnson (Asst)	" "
" No. 9	"	"	E. J. Lyon	" "
" No. 10	"	"	Samuel A. Anderson	" "
" No. 11	"	"	Thomas W. Draper	" "
" Thomas	"	"	John Miller	" "
Garden Village	Nipissing	Sturgeon Falls	Miss J. McDermott	Roman Catholic
*Mattawa	At Mattawa	"	Sister St. Gregory	" "
Nipissing	Nipissing	"	Miss Agnes Kelly	" "
†Temogami	On Bear Island	"	Miss A. O'Connor	Undenominational
Mississagi River	Mississagi River	Thessalon	Miss Annie Kehoe	Roman Catholic
Sagamook	Spanish River	"	Miss Rose Fagan	" "
Serpent River	Serpent River	"	Mrs. J. H. McKay	" "
Spanish River	Spanish River	"	Miss M. Cadotte	Church of England
†Abitibi	At Abitibi	Treaty No. 9	Mrs. R. Gibbons	Roman Catholic
Albany Mission (C.E)	At Fort Albany	"	Miss Lucy J. Barker	Church of England
Moose Fort	At Moose Fort	"	Rev. Ernest O. Duke	" "
Tyendinaga (Eastern)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Bert Vanalstine	Undenominational
" (Western)	"	"	Miss H. Thompson	" "
" (Central)	"	"	Miss Elva Buchanan	" "
" (Mission)	"	"	Alexander Leween	" "
Walpole Island No. 1	Walpole Island	Walpole Island	W. A. Batchelor	Church of England
" " No. 2	"	"	Joseph Sampson	Methodist
Total, Ontario				

* White school attended by Indian children.
† Open during the summer only.

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										Ontario—*Concluded.*
11	7	18	9	9	4	2	3	.....	.....	*Scugog S.S. No. 3.
27	28	55	23	20	9	12	9	5	....	Six Nations No. 1.
39	53	92	49	44	11	8	13	15	1	" No. 2.
33	37	70	27	23	13	18	11	5	....	" No. 3.
21	14	35	19	17	..	6	10	2	.....	" No. 5.
12	9	21	10	8	4	4	5	..	.....	" No. 6.
43	53	96	37	70	11	5	5	5	....	" No. 7.
15	24	39	20	20	7	7	4	1		" No. 9.
25	23	48	16	23	15	7	3		....	" No. 10.
24	18	42	16	22	2	9	6	3		" No. 11.
18	18	36	19	10	10	10	6			" Thomas.
15	15	30	17	12	10	8	.. ..	..	..	Garden Village.
19	22	41	32	19	14	5	2	1	.....	*Mattawa.
6	6	12	10	4	4	1	3	..	.....	Nipissing.
12	14	26	12	11	10	4	1	..	....	†Temogami.
22	20	42	15	27	7	2	5	1	..	Mississagi River.
14	12	26	14	9	6	7	3	1	....	Sagamook.
7	16	23	11		11	10	2	. .	....	Serpent River.
6	7	13	6	10	1	2	.. .. ..		.....	Spanish River.
33	16	49	25	36	12	1	..	.....	.....	†Abitibi.
22	32	54	21	38	8	6	2			Albany Mission (C.E).
30	31	61	35	24	24	11	2	.	....	Moose Fort.
31	17	48	15	26	7	9	5	1	..	Tyendinaga (Eastern).
15	19	34	13	12	5	12	4	1	....	" (Western).
18	22	40	10	15	6	13	5	1		" (Central).
21	20	44	19	14	12	13	4	1	....	" (Mission).
16	24	40	14	23	7	5	3	2	..	Walpole Island No. 1.
11	18	29	16	25	1	2	1	....	....	" No. 2.
1,207	1,206	2,413	1,131	1,138	504	433	232	90	16	Total, Ontario.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
MANITOBA.				
Assabasca	Assabasca	Kenora	Mrs. Julia L. Harber	Undenominational
Long Sault	Long Sault	Fort Frances	Miss Eva Fryer	Church of England
*Manitou Rapids	Manitou Rapids	"	Robert R. Gill	"
†Seine River	Seine River	"	Peter Spence	Undenominational
Berens River	Berens River	Norway House	Miss Bessie L. Hayter	Methodist
‡Black River	Black River	"	Geo. Slater	Church of England
Cross Lake (Prot.)	Cross Lake	"	Miss Isad'a Whitlock	Methodist
" (R.C.)	"	"	Sr. Margaret Mary	Roman Catholic
Fisher River	Fisher River	"	Miss M. C. Demerse	Methodist
¶Hollowwater River	Hollowater River	"	Miss Margaret Ross	Church of England
			Miss Annie L. Cunningham	Methodist
Island Lake	At Island Lake	"		
Jackhead	Jackhead	"	Leonard Hart	Church of England
Jack River	Jack River	"	Wm. J. P. Pelter	"
Little Grand Rapids	LittleGra'd Rapids	"	Roy L. Taylor	Methodist
Nelson House	At Nelson House	"	Henry T. Wright	"
Oxford House	At Oxford House	"	Alex. S. Martin	"
Poplar River	Poplar River	"	P. E. Jones	"
Rossville	Norway House	"	Thomas Bolster	"
Split Lake	Split Lake	"	Chas. G. Fox	Church of England
Ebb and Flow Lake	Ebb and Flow Lake	Manitowapah	Miss Nora Shannon	Roman Catholic
Fairford (Upper)	Fairford	"	Rupert Bruce	Church of England
" (Lower)	"	"	Colin Sanderson	"
Lake Manitoba	Lake Manitoba	"	L. E. Martel	Roman Catholic
Lake St. Martin	Lake St. Martin	"	John E. Favell	Church of England
Little Saskatchewan	Little Saskat'wan	"	George Storr	"
§Pine Creek	Pine Creek	"	Rev. A. Chaumont	Roman Catholic
Shoal River	Shoal River	"	Rev. T. H. Dobbs	Church of England
Waterhen River	Waterhen River	"	Miss Marie L. Adam	Roman Catholic
Brokenhead	Brokenhead	Clandeboye	Miss E. K. Isbister	Church of England
Fort Alexander (Upper)	Fort Alexander	"	Wilfrid H. S. Hatten	"
" (Lower)	"	"	Miss Ellen I. Folster	"
Muckles Creek	St. Peters	"	Miss C. FitzGerald	"
Peguis	"	"	Miss Bella Stout	"
St. Peters (North)	"	"	Peter Harper	"
" (South)	"	"	Miss Hazel Overton	"
" (East)	"	"	Miss Alma Wall	"
" (R.C.)	"	"	T. J. FitzGerald	Roman Catholic
Roseau Rapids	Roseau Rapids	Portage la Prairie	Miss Rose Godon	Undenominational
Swan Lake	Swan Lake	"	Miss M. McIlwaine	Presbyterian
Clearwater Lake	Keeseekoowenin's	Birtle	Miss Mary Neshotah	Undenominational
Okanase	Okanase	"	Miss M. E. Murray	Presbyterian
Big Eddy	Pas	Pas	Reginald H. Bagshaw	Church of England
Chemawawin	Chemawawin	"	Melville Leffler	Church of England
Cumberland	Cumberland	"	Nathan Settee	"
Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids	"	Rev. Albert Fraser	"
Moose Lake	Moose Lake	"	Elijah Constant	"
Pas	Pas	"	M. E. Coates	"
Red Earth	Red Earth	"	Jno. G. Kennedy	"
Total, Manitoba				

*Reopened December 1, 1909, having been closed since September 30, 1905.
†Closed from March 31, 1909, to January 3, 1910.
‡No return received for quarters ended December, 1909, and March, 1910.
¶Closed September quarter, 1909, no teacher. 'Open during the summer only.
§Day school pupils attend classes in the boarding school. New school. First opened April 1, 1909.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										MANITOBA
8	7	15	7	13	2					Assabasca.
7	8	15	7	9	4	2				Long Sault.
9	11	20	12	17	3					*Manitou Rapids.
4	4	8	7	3	3	2				†Seine River.
11	13	24	10	20	1	2	1			Berens River.
5	9	14	7	9	5					‡Black River.
17	16	33	13	25	4		3	1		Cross Lake (Prot.)
12	16	28	12	18	6	4				" (R.C.)
30	15	45	14	30	5	5	5			Fisher River.
9	6	15	6	9	2	2	2			*Hollowwater River.
7	9	16	14	10	6					Island Lake.
13	13	26	8	17	6	3				Jackhead.
16	10	26	7	19	4	3				Jack River.
24	26	50	15	43	7					Little Grand Rapids.
19	31	50	16	39	5	3	2		1	Nelson House.
18	15	33	15	31	2					Oxford House.
15	15	30	8	24	2	4				Poplar River.
17	13	30	9	29	1					Rossville.
6	4	10	4	3	7					Split Lake.
12	15	27	10	19	8					Ebb and Flow Lake.
8	11	19	12	7	5	5	2			Fairford (Upper).
21	17	38	16	16	14	3	5			" (Lower).
11	7	18	7	12	2	2	2			Lake Manitoba.
14	16	30	23	16	9	4	1			Lake St. Martin.
8	17	25	12	14	4	4	3			Little Saskatchewan.
15	8	23	17	15	5	3				§Pine Creek.
14	12	26	20	17	3	2	1			Shoal River.
5	7	12	8	7	1	4				Waterhen River.
11	15	26	6	13	8	5				Brokenhead.
22	7	29	11	8	13	7	1			Fort Alexander (Upper).
5	9	14	3	8	2	3	1			" (Lower).
3	5	8	4	1	3	1	3			Muckles Creek.
13	10	23	7	16	2	1	4			Pegnis.
12	17	29	12	19	4	2	3	1		St. Peters (North).
13	11	24	12	5	8	3	8			" (South).
11	11	22	8	11	3	3	5			" (East).
12	14	26	8	16	10		1			" (R.C).
6	8	14	4	4	3	6	1			Roseau Rapids.
6	6	12	5	8		3	1			Swan Lake.
6	5	11	8	11						Clearwater Lake.
11	10	21	5	18	2	1				Okanase.
13	7	20	6	16	3	1				Big Eddy.
15	13	28	16	25	3					Chemawawin.
11	15	26	6	20	4	2				Cumberland
10	14	24	11	14	6	4				Grand Rapids.
7	15	22	12	17	3	2				Moose Lake.
14	13	27	12	15	6	6				Pas.
14	10	24	12	12	3	5		4		Red Earth.
570	566	1,136	484	748	212	117	52	6	1	Total, Manitoba.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Ahtahkakoop's	Ahtahkakoop's	Carlton	Louis Ahenakew	Church of England
*Big River	Kenemotayoo's	"	Mrs. J. C. Macleod	"
Mistawasis	Mistawasis	"	C. W. Bryden	Presbyterian
Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake	"	John R. Settee	Church of England
Sioux Mission	Wahspaton	"	Jonathan Beverley	Presbyterian
Sturgeon Lake	Wm. Twatt's	"	George Crane	Church of England
Little Pine's	Little Pine's	Battleford	C. T. Desmarais	"
Meadow Lake	Meadow Lake	"	Pierre C. Morin	Roman Catholic
Poundmaker's	Poundmaker's	"	Tom Favel	"
Red Pheasant's	Red Pheasant's	"	Mrs. R. Jefferson	Church of England
Stony (Eagle Hills)	Stony	"	Jas. Isbister	"
†Thunderchild's	Thunderchild's	"	J. Russell Edwards	"
Fort à la Corne (south)	James Smith's	Duck Lake	Mrs. A. A. Godfrey	Undenominational
James Smith's	" "	"	Miss A. A. Hawley	Church of England
John Smith's	John Smith's	"	Robert Bear	"
White Bear	White Bear	Moose Mountain	Miss E. M. Armstrong	Presbyterian
Day Star's	Day Star's	Touchwood Hills	Miss S. E. Smythe	Church of England
Fishing Lake	Fishing Lake	"	John B. Hardinge	"
Total, Saskatchewan				
ALBERTA.				
‡Old Sun's	Blackfoot	Blackfoot	Rev. Stanley Stocken	Church of England
Samson's	Samson's	Hobbema	W. B. Steinhauer	Methodist
*Goodfish Lake	Pakan	Saddle Lake	Miss Flor'e Watters	"
Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	"	Mrs. M. Apow	"
Whitefish Lake	James Seenum's	"	Harrison Steinhauer	"
Morley	Stony	Stony	John W. Niddrie	"
Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.)	At Lesser Slave L.	Treaty No. 8	T. W. Scott	Church of England
Upper Peace River (Christ Church Mission)	At Shaftsbury, Upper Peace Riv.	" "	Miss L. Millen	"
Total, Alberta				

* Closed during the June quarter, 1909. † Closed since June 30, 1909.
‡ Replaces the Old Sun's boarding school, which was closed June 30, 1909.
Reopened August 16, 1909, having been closed from June 30, 1907.

STATEMENT.—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										Saskatchewan.
13	9	22	11	7	6	2	5	2		Ahtahkakoop's.
7	5	12	3	5	3	4				*Big River.
10	14	24	8	16	4	4				Mistawasis.
12	13	25	12	19	6					Montreal Lake.
3	4	7	4	5	2					Sioux Mission.
11	6	17	7	8	4	4	1			Sturgeon Lake.
9	8	17	7	15	2					Little Pines.
8	2	10	4	10						Meadow Lake.
12	4	16	6	13	2	1				Poundmaker's.
7	5	12	5	8	2	2				Red Pheasants.
4	2	6	3	3	3					Stony (Eagle Hills).
6	4	10	4	9	1					†Thunderchild's.
11	11	22	11	15	2	5				Fort a la Corne (south).
17	17	34	18	22	9	3				James Smith's.
6	10	16	5	4	6	6				John Smith's.
12	15	27	20	19	3	2	3			White Bear.
6	9	15	11	6	4	3	2			Day Star's.
11	5	16	6	10	6					Fishing Lake.
165	143	308	145	194	65	36	11	2		Total, Saskatchewan.
										Alberta.
12	6	18	4	15	2	1				†Old Sun's.
20	17	37	10	20	16	1				Samson's.
15	4	19	5	12	4	3				*Goodfish Lake.
7	6	13	4	9	4					Saddle Lake.
6	7	13	7	9	3	1				Whitefish Lake.
34	31	65	23	58	3	4				Morley
8	5	13	8	9	4					Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.)
15	8	23	12	11	2	4	4	2		(Upper Peace River (Christ Church Mission.)
117	84	201	73	143	38	14	4	2		Total, Alberta.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Andimaul	At Andimaul	Babine	Capt. Duncan Rankin	Salvation Army
Gitwingak	Kitwingar	"	Miss Martha Ward	Church of England
Glen Vowell	Sichedach	"	J. P. Thorkildson	Salvation Army
Hazelton	Gitamaksh	"	Miss E. J. Soal	Church of England
*Kitsegukla	Kitsegukla	"	Miss Hannah Edgar	Methodist
Kishfiax	Kishfiax	"	Miss F. B. Kemp	"
†Kisgegas	Kisgegas	"	Joshua J. Harvey	Church of England
Meanskinisht	At Meanskinisht	"	Miss A. L. Tomlinson	" "
‡Koksilah	Koksilah	Cowichan	C. A. Dockstader	Methodist
Nanaimo	Nanaimo	"	Rev. W. J. Knott	"
Quamichan (Prot.)	Quamichan	"	Josephine Johnny	"
† " (R.C.)	"	"	Miss Lilly Frumento	Roman Catholic
Saanich	Saanich	"	Daniel Dick	"
Somenos	Somenos	"	Miss M. Lomas	"
Songhees	Songhees	"	Sr. Mary Berchmans	"
Clayoquot (Prot.)	Opitsat	West Coast	Miss Ida E. Johnson	Methodist
" (R.C.)	"	"	Rev. Charles Moser	Roman Catholic
†Nitinat	Claoose	"	John Gibson	Methodist
§Ucluelet	Itedse	"	Hugh W. Vanderveen	Presbyterian
Yuquot	Yuquot	"	Rev. Alois S. Stern	Roman Catholic
Homalco	Aupe	Fraser River	William Thompson	"
Shiammon	Shiammon	"	J. W. L. Browne	"
Lytton	Lytton	Kamloops - Okanagan	Miss Lilly Blachford	Church of England
◦Penticton	At Penticton	" "	Miss Etta J. Yuill	Undenominational
Sholus	Nicola Mameet	" "	S. A. F. Hone, M.D.	Church of England
Alert Bay	Nimkish	Kwawkewlth	Miss Louisa Harris	" "
Cape Mudge	Cape Mudge	"	Rev. J. E. Rendle	Methodist
Gwayasdums	Gwayasdums	"	Herbert Pearson	Church of England
Bella Bella	Bella Bella	Bella Coola	Miss Carrie S. Rush	Methodist
Bella Coola	Bella Coola	"	Miss Eveline Gibson	"
China Hat	China Hat	"	Rev. George Read	"
*Kitamaat	Kitamaat	"	Miss Mary E. Lawson	"
Kitkahtla	Kitkahtla	"	" M. T. Gurd	Church of England
Port Essington	Skeena	"	" Kate Tranter	Methodist
Kincolith	Kincolith	Nass	" Emily C. Collison	Church of England
†Lakalsap	Lakalsap	"	Albert E. Smeath	" "
Metlakatla	Metlakatla	"	Miss Helena Jackson	" "
Port Simpson	At Port Simpson	"	Lionel Dineen	Methodist
Massett	Massett	Queen Charlotte	N. S. Sherwood, (Princ) Miss J. Edenshaw (Asst.)	Church of England
Skidegate	Skidegate	"	Peter R. Kelly	Methodist
Atlin	At Atlin	Stikine	Rev. J. Allard, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
*Telegraph Creek	Telegraph Creek	"	Robert H. MacInnes	Undenominational
Total, British Columbia				

*Only one quarterly return received during 1909-10. †No returns received for the June and September quarters 1909. ‡New school, opened October 1909. §No returns received for the September and December quarters 1909. New school, opened January 10, 1910. ◦White school attended by Indian pupils.

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										British Columbia.
7	11	18	13	11	5	2				Andimaul
16	17	33	11	19	9	3	2	....		Gitwingak.
15	14	29	19	15	9	4	1	..		Glen Vowell.
11	29	40	16	19	12	3	6	....		Hazelton.
3	6	9	8	4	5	.....				*Kitsegukla.
18	34	52	15	30	13	4	2	3		Kiskiax
13	8	21	8	16	5	...	...			†Kisgegas.
6	9	15	9		7	7	1	..		Moanskinisht.
13	10	23	11	18	4	1	.....	....		‡Kokstlah.
11	9	20	9	11	4	5	....	....		Nanaimo.
11	7	18	8	16	2	...	.....	....		Quamichan (Prot.)
9	16	25	7	23	1	1	....	....		† (R.C.)
7	4	11	4	9	2	...	...	....		Saanich.
4	4	8	4	4	4	...	...	....		Semenos.
6	8	14	11	2	2	6	2	2		Songhees.
9	12	21	9	19	1	1	...	....		Clayoquot (Prot.)
9	9	18	5	15	1	2	...	...		(R.C.)
17	8	25	6	8	5	6	5	1		†Nitinat.
7	5	12	8	9	3					§Ucluelet.
10	6	16	8	15	1					Yuquot.
13	12	25	20	6	7	12				Homalco.
13	13	26	17	13	10	3		...		Shamnon.
12	9	21	12	14	7					Lytton.
2	8	10	3	3	2	1	4			Penticton.
14	10	24	10	17	7					Sholus.
14	12	26	8	17	8	1				Alert Bay.
5	6	11	7	5	4	2				Cape Mudge.
14	10	24	7	4	6	13	1			Gwayasdums.
31	20	51	12	37	9	5				Bella Bella.
21	20	41	9	30	11					Bella Coola.
9	5	14	7	7	3	1				China Hat.
11	21	32	19	10	12	1	6			*Kitamaat.
18	18	36	19	20	9	2	5			Kitkahtla.
15	17	32	13	17	8	6	...	1		Port Essington.
22	20	42	25	17	11	6	8	..		Kincolith.
19	23	42	10	33	9					†Lakalsap.
17	20	37	16	16	9	10	1	1		Metlakatla.
39	47	86	26	67	13	3	3			Port Simpson.
31	39	70	28	27	17	15	11			Massett.
17	15	32	14	12	14	6	...			Skidegate.
16	9	25	12	23	2	...				Atlin.
5	9	14	10	5	2	7				Telegraph Creek.
560	589	1,149	493	663	275	145	58	8	...	Total, British Columbia.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	District.	Teacher.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.		
St. David's Mission	At Fort Simpson, Mackenzie River District	Rev. James R. Lucas
York Factory	At York Factory, Hudson Bay District	Rev. R. Faries
Total, N.W.T.		
YUKON TERRITORY.		
Moosehide	At Moosehide, Yukon Territory	Rev. Benjamin Totty

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

Denomination.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
											Northwest Territories.
Church of England	4	9	13	7	10	2	1	..	..	..	St. David's Mission.
" "	12	9	21	15	9	7	4	1	....	..	York Factory.
....	16	18	34	22	19	9	5	1	.. .	..	
											Yukon Territory.
Church of England ...	7	10	17	6	9	8	..	..	...	...	Moosehide.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Albany Mission	At Fort Albany, James Bay	Treaty No. 9	Sister St. Hilaire	Roman Catholic
Moose Fort	At Moose Fort, James Bay	" "	Rev. Ernest O. Duke	Church of England
Chapleau	At Chapleau, Ont.	Chapleau	Rev. P. R. Soanes	" "
Fort William Orphanage	At Fort William, Ont	Port Arthur	Sister M. F. Claire	Roman Catholic
Total, Ontario				
MANITOBA.				
Birtle	At Birtle, Man	Birtle	Rev. W. W. McLaren	Presbyterian
Fort Alexander	On Fort Alexander reserve	Clandeboye	Rev. P. H. Vales, O. M. I.	Roman Catholic
Fort Frances	On Agency reserve	Fort Frances	Rev. M. Kalmes, O. M. I.	" "
Pine Creek	West side Lake Winnipegosis adjoining Pine Creek reserve	Monitowapah	Rev. A. Chaumont	" "
Sandy Bay	On Sandy Bay reserve	"	Rev. G. Leonard, O. M. I.	" "
Norway House	At Rossville Village, Norway House reserve	Norway House	J. A. Lousley	Methodist
Portage la Prairie	½ mile east of Portage la Prairie, Man.	Portage la Prairie	Rev. J. L. Millar	Presbyterian
Cecilia Jeffrey	East of Shoal Lake reserve, No. 40	Kenora	Rev. F. T. Dodds	"
Kenora	Near Kenora, Ont.	"	Rev. P. Bousquet, O. M. I.	Roman Catholic
Total, Manitoba				
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Cowessess	On Cowesses reserve	Crooked Lakes	Rev. S. Perreault, O. M. I.	Roman Catholic
Round Lake	On north side Round Lake, sec. 14, tp. 18, r. 3	" "	Rev. H. McKay	Presbyterian
Crowstand	On Côte's reserve, 3½ miles from Kamsack	Pelly	Rev. W. McWhinney	"
Keeseekouse	Adjoining Keeseekouse reserve, sec. 2, tp. 32, r. 32	"	Rev. J. DeCorby, O. M. I.	Roman Catholic
Duck Lake	3 miles from Duck Lake reserve	Duck Lake	Rev. O. Charlebois, O. M. I.	" "
File Hills	Adjoining File Hills reserve, sec. 33, tp. 22, r. 11	File Hills	Miss Jean Cunningham	Presbyterian
Gordon's	On Geo. Gordon's reserve	Touchwood Hills	M. Williams	Church of England

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										Ontario.
14	19	33	32	24	7	2				Albany Mission.
13	12	25	17	5	17	3				Moose Fort.
11	15	26	20	26						Chapleau.
10	20	30	28	10	1	7	5	7		Fort William Orphanage.
48	66	114	97	65	25	12	5	7		Total, Ontario.
										Manitoba.
30	26	56	46	13	10	9	10	12	2	Birtle.
30	32	62	60	4	18	18	12	10		Fort Alexander.
19	26	45	43	6	16	20	3			Fort Frances.
21	44	65	65	22	10	15	12	6		Pine Creek.
23	21	44	42	11	15	13	5			Sandy Bay.
27	32	59	46	8	14	20	10	4	3	Norway House.
11	20	31	30	9	5	6	7	4		Portage la Prairie.
22	15	37	33	20	6	6	5			Cecilia Jeffrey.
16	28	44	41	10	3	16	10	5		Kenora.
199	244	443	406	103	97	123	74	41	5	Total, Manitoba.
										Saskatchewan.
22	23	45	45	16	14	7	8			Cowessess.
24	17	41	34	19	12	7		2	1	Round Lake.
27	29	56	49	17	7	29	8	4		Crowstand.
11	18	29	27	7	6	5	7	4		Keeseekouse.
58	47	105	100	27	12	13	20	22	11	Duck Lake.
16	10	26	24	8	3	6	5	4		File Hills.
14	20	34	33	12	11	3	8			Gordon's.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
SASKATCHEWAN—*Con.*				
Muscowequan's	Adjoining Muscowequan's reserve, sec. 14, tp. 27, range 15.	" "	Rev. J. E. S. Thibaudeau, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic.
Lac la Plonge	On La Plonge river.	Treaty No. 10.	Rev. François Ancel, O.M.I.	" "
Lac la Ronge	On west shore of Lac La Ronge.	" No. 10.	Rev. M. B. Edwards	Church of England
Onion Lake (R.C.)	On Seekaskootch reserve.	Onion Lake.	Rev. E. J. Cunningham	Roman Catholic.
" (C.E.)	On Makaoo's reserve.	"	Rev. J. R. Matheson	Church of England
Thunderchild's	Adjoining Thunderchild's reserve S.E. ¼ sec. 6, tp. 46, range 18.	Battleford	Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic.
Total, Saskatchewan				
ALBERTA.				
Blood (C.E.)	Off Blood reserve, opposite Blood agency headquarters.	Blood	Rev. G. E. Gale	Church of England
" (R.C.)	On Blood reserve.	"	Rev. J. M. Salaun	Roman Catholic.
Crowfoot	At south Camp.	Blackfoot	Rev. J. L. Le Vern, O.M.I.	" "
St. Albert	At St. Albert settlement.	Edmonton	Sister M. A. Diguiere	" "
Ermineskin's	On Ermineskin's reserve.	Hobbema	Rev. R. L. Dauphin, O.M.I.	" "
Blue Quill's	On Blue Quill's reserve.	Saddle Lake	Rev. Leon Balter.	" "
Peigan (C.E.)	On Peigan reserve.	Peigan	Rev. W. R. Haynes.	Church of England
" (R.C.)	" " "	"	Rev. L. Doucet O.M.I	Roman Catholic.
Sarcee	On Sarcee reserve.	Sarcee	Percy Stocken	Church of England
Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels)	At Ft. Chipewyan	Treaty No. 8.	Sister McDougall	Roman Catholic
Lesser Slave Lake (R.C.)	On northwest side Lesser Slave lake.	" "	Rev. C. Joussard, O.M.I.	" "
Sturgeon Lake	At Sturgeon Lake.	" "	Rev. J. Calais, O.M.I	" "
Vermilion (St. Henri)	At Vermilion.	" "	Rev. J. Le Treste	" "
Wabiskaw Lake (C.E.)	At St. John's Mission, Wabiskaw lake.	" "	W. F. Broadstock	Church of England
" " (R.C.)	At St. Martin's Mission, Wabiskaw lake.	" "	Sister Mary Flore.	Roman Catholic.
Whitefish Lake (St. Andrews)	At St. Andrew's Mission, Whitefish lake.	" "	Miss Frances K. Waghorn	Church of England
Total, Alberta				

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
15	26	41	40	17	8	11	1	4	...	Muscowequan's.
8	23	31	30	9	12	4	6	.		Lac la Plonge.
20	34	54	45	28	9	9	8	. .		Lac la Ronge.
21	32	53	44	34	8	....	7	4	...	Onion Lake (R. C.)
17	6	23	18	10	6	2	3	2	...	" (C. E.)
9	12	21	20	7	4	3	3		4	Thunderchild's.
262	297	559	509	211	112	90	84	46	16	Total, Saskatchewan.
										Alberta.
26	18	44	41	10	11	8	10	. .	5	Blood (C.E.)
26	22	48	38	14	19	8	7			" (R.C.)
27	15	42	40	14	7	6	12	3	. .	Crowfoot.
38	35	73	66	20	19	8	18	8		St. Albert.
23	30	53	50	12	3	8	8	13	9	Ermineskin's.
25	27	52	45	21	5	6	6	5	9	Blue Quill's.
20	14	34	30	12	10	8	4	. .	. .	Peigan, (C.E.)
17	13	30	30	18	8	3	1	. .	....	" (R.C.)
11	7	18	12	11	4	1	2	....	....	Sarcee.
19	25	44	40	20	13	6	5	....	....	Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels).
18	22	40	40	18	14	7	1	....	....	Lesser Slave Lake (R.C.)
21	11	32	30	22	10	....	....	....	....	Sturgeon Lake.
14	12	26	20	14	3	8	1	. .	. .	Vermilion (St. Henri).
11	10	21	18	14	....	3	2	2	...	Wabiskaw Lake (C.E.)
9	18	27	22	15	5	3	4	...	....	" " (R.C.)
14	10	24	15	6	5	8	3	2	. .	Whitefish Lake (St. Andrew's).
319	289	608	537	241	136	91	84	33	23	Total, Alberta.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.				
Fort Resolution	At Fort Resolution Great Slave lake.	Treaty No. 8	Sister McQuillan	Roman Catholic
Hay River (St. Peter's Mission)	At Hay River, Great Slave lake	" "	Rev. Alfred J. Vale.	Church of England
Providence Mission (Sacred Heart)	At Ft. Providence, Mackenzie River district.	Outside treaty	Sister St. Elzear	Roman Catholic
Total, N.W.T.				
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Sechelt	On Sechelt reserve	Fraser River	Sister Theresine.	Roman Catholic
Squamish	North side of Burrard inlet, opposite city of Vancouver	" "	Sister Mary Amy	" "
St. Mary's	At St. Mary's Mission, on the Fraser river, 40 miles east of Vancouver	" "	Rev. J. P. O'Neill, O.M.I	" "
Yale (All Hallows)	At Yale, on the Fraser river.	" "	Constance, Sister Superior	" "
Port Simpson Boys' Home	At Port Simpson, on Tsimpshean reserve.	Nass	Rev. Geo. H. Raley	Methodist
Port Simpson Girls' Home	At Port Simpson, just outside limits of Tsimpshean reserve	"	Miss Frances E. Hudson	"
Ahousaht	At Ahousaht, adjoining Maktosis reserve, west coast of Vancouver island	West Coast	John T. Ross	Presbyterian
Alberni	Near Alberni, adjoining Shesaht reserve, east coast of Vancouver island	" "	H. B. Currie	"
Total, British Columbia.				
YUKON TERRITORY.				
Carcross	At Carcross	Yukon	Miss F. M. Hutchinson	Church of England

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II.	III	IV	V	VI	
										Northwest Territories.
10	12	22	20	8	5	6	3	....		Fort Resolution.
18	23	41	33	9	11	19	.	1	1	Hay River (St. Peter's Mission).
25	40	65	65	35	22	8		..	..	Providence Mission (Sacred Heart)
53	75	128	118	52	38	33	3	1	1	Total, N.W.T.
										British Columbia.
19	26	45	44	11	9	15	3	7		Sechelt
25	27	52	50	14	5	9	10	9	5	Squamish.
39	40	79	79	1	11	17	25	25	.	St. Mary's.
.	27	27	17	1	5	6	6	2	7	Yale (All Hallows).
23	.	23	15	10	5	4	3	4	...	Port Simpson Boys' Home.
	44	44	41	8	6	7	13	10		Port Simpson Girls' Home.
22	17	39	36	3	10	5	5	16	..	Alhousaht.
22	24	46	38	13	12	.	10	6	5	Alberni.
150	205	355	320	61	63	63	75	76	17	Total, British Columbia.
										Yukon Territory.
12	10	22	17	7	4	2	4	5	..	Carcross.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Industrial Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.			
Mohawk Institute	At Brantford	Rev. R Ashton	Undenominational
Mount Elgin Institute	At Muncey	Rev S. R. McVitty	Methodist
Shingwauk Home	At Sault Ste. Marie	Rev. Benj. P. Fuller	Church of England
Wikwemikong (boys)	At Wikwemikong, Manitoulin island	Rev. C. Belanger, S.J.	Roman Catholic
" (girls)	" " "	" " "	" "
Total, Ontario			
MANITOBA.			
Brandon	At Brandon	Rev. T. Ferrier	Methodist
Elkhorn	At Elkhorn	A. E. Wilson	Undenominational
Total, Manitoba			
SASKATCHEWAN.			
Battleford	At Battleford	Rev. E. Matheson	Church of England
Qu'Appelle	At Lebret	Rev. J. Hugonard	Roman Catholic
*Regina	At Regina	Rev. R. B. Heron	Presbyterian
Total, Saskatchewan			
ALBERTA.			
Red Deer	At Red Deer	Rev. Arthur Barner	Methodist
St. Joseph's	At Davisburg	Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Total, Alberta			
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Kootenay	At St. Eugene, five miles from Cranbrook, Kootenay agency	Rev. Felix Beck, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Kamloops	At Kamloops, in the Kamloops-Okanagan agency	Rev. A. M. Carion	" "
Lytton	2½ miles from Lytton, Kamloops-Okanagan agency	Rev. George Ditcham	Church of England
Coqualeetza	3 miles from Chilliwack, Fraser River agency	Rev. R. H. Cairns	Methodist
Kuper Island	On Kuper island, Cowichan agency	Rev. D. Claessen	Roman Catholic
Alert Bay	At Alert Bay, Kwawkewlth agency	A. W. Corker	Church of England
Clayoquot	On Clayoquot sound, west coast Vancouver island, West Coast agency	Rev. P. Maurus	Roman Catholic
Williams Lake	At Williams Lake, 4 miles from Sugar Cane reserve, Williams Lake agency	Rev. H. Boening	" "
Total, British Columbia			

*The Regina industrial school closed from March 31, 1910.

NOTE.—All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all girls sewing, knitting and general

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Concluded.*

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						Industries Taught.								School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker.	Printer.	Painter.	
																		ONTARIO.
56	72	128	118	11	10	14	39	18	36									Mohawk Institute.
52	57	109	100	26	27	26	17	11	2									Mount Elgin Institute.
36	23	59	42	20	9	21	8	1		2	1						2	Shingwauk Home.
73		73	70	23	18	7	11	13	1	5	4							Wikwemikong (boys).
	69	69	65	16	15	14	15	9										" (girls).
217	221	438	395	96	79	82	90	52	39	7	5						2	Total, Ontario.
																		MANITOBA.
51	57	108	93	34	16	13	21	8	16									Brandon.
36	36	72	62	12	9	18	10	7	16	4	1		2		2	2		Elkhorn.
87	93	180	155	46	25	31	31	15	32	4	1		2		2	2		Total, Manitoba.
																		SASKATCHEWAN.
33	39	72	63	21	9	13	12	8	9	9								Battleford.
117	118	235	230	58	43	76	35	16	7	4	7		5	3				Qu'Appelle.
49	28	77	61	32	16	15	5	6	3	2				1		2		*Regina.
199	185	384	357	111	68	104	52	30	19	15	7		5	4		2		Total, Saskatchewan.
																		ALBERTA.
38	24	62	50	27	9	7	5	9	5									Red Deer.
42	25	67	62	7	14	9	11	21	5									St. Joseph's.
80	49	129	112	34	23	16	16	30	10									Total, Alberta.
																		BRITISH COLUMBIA.
31	30	61	60	27	7	15	10	2										Kootenay.
32	26	68	63	21	15	3	17	8	4	18	5							Kamloops.
30		30	25	6				18	6	7				3				Lytton.
53	40	93	85	15	11	28	18	8	13	6				2	1			Coqualeetza.
38	36	74	70	23	15	14	4	7	11	5	3				6			Kuper Island.
35		35	29	4	5	8	8	6	4	16								Alert Bay.
38	32	70	63	10	10	17	12	12	9	11	6	2					3	Clayoquot.
18	32	50	50		1	13	14	9	13	3								Williams Lake.
275	296	481	445	106	64	98	83	70	60	66	14	2	5	7			3	Total, British Columbia

household duties.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

STATEMENT showing the Total Enrolment, by Provinces, in the Different

DAY

Province.	Number of Schools.	Denomination.						Number on Roll.		
		Undenominational	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Salvation Army.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Nova Scotia	11		11					125	106	231
Prince Edward Island	1		1					20	22	42
New Brunswick	9		9					100	122	222
Quebec	23	5	13	2	3			513	518	1,031
Ontario	78	38	22	10	8			1,207	1,206	2,413
Manitoba	48	4	6	27	9	2		570	566	1,136
Saskatchewan	18	1	2	12		3		165	143	308
Alberta	8			3	5			117	84	201
Northwest Territories	2			2				16	18	34
British Columbia	42	2	9	13	15	1	2	560	589	1,149
Yukon	1			1				7	10	17
Total, Day Schools	241	50	73	70	40	6	2	3,400	3,384	6,784

BOARDING

Nova Scotia									
Prince Edward Island									
New Brunswick									
Quebec									
Ontario	4	2	2				48	66	114
Manitoba	9	5		1	3		199	244	443
Saskatchewan	13	7	3		3		262	297	559
Alberta	16	11	5				319	289	608
Northwest Territories	3	2	1				53	75	128
British Columbia	8	3	1	2	2		150	205	355
Yukon	1		1				12	10	22
Total, Boarding Schools	54	30	13	3	8		1,043	1,186	2,229

INDUSTRIAL

Nova Scotia									
Prince Edward Island									
New Brunswick									
Quebec									
Ontario	5	1	2	1	1		217	221	438
Manitoba	2	1			1		87	93	180
Saskatchewan	3	1	1		1		199	185	384
Alberta	2	1		1			80	49	129
Northwest Territories									
British Columbia	8	5	2	1			275	206	481
Yukon									
Total, Industrial Schools	20	2	9	4	4	1	858	754	1,612

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Classes of Schools during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

SCHOOLS.

Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	Standard. I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Province.
109	47·18	119	40	29	21	17	8	Nova Scotia.
18	42·86	32	3	5		2		Prince Edward Island.
135	60·81	106	56	30	19	9	2	New Brunswick.
542	52·57	564	186	147	82	38	14	Quebec.
1,131	46·87	1,138	504	435	232	90	16	Ontario.
484	42·61	748	212	117	52	6	1	Manitoba.
145	47·08	194	65	36	11	2		Saskatchewan.
73	36·23	143	38	14	4	2		Alberta.
22	64·70	19	9	5	1			Northwest Territories.
493	42·91	663	275	145	58	8		British Columbia.
6	35·29	9	8					Yukon.
3,158	46·55	3,735	1,396	958	180	174	41	Total, Day Schools.

SCHOOLS.

								Nova Scotia.
								Prince Edward Island.
								New Brunswick.
								Quebec.
97	85·08	65	25	12	5	7		Ontario.
406	91·65	103	97	123	74	41	5	Manitoba.
509	91·05	211	112	90	84	16	16	Saskatchewan.
537	88·32	241	136	91	84	33	23	Alberta.
118	92·18	52	38	33	3	1	1	Northwest Territories.
320	90·11	61	63	63	75	76	17	British Columbia.
17	77·27	7	4	2	4	5		Yukon.
2,004	89·90	740	475	414	329	209	62	Total, Boarding Schools.

SCHOOLS.

								Nova Scotia.
								Prince Edward Island.
								New Brunswick.
								Quebec.
395	90·18	96	79	82	80	52	39	Ontario.
155	86·11	46	25	31	31	15	32	Manitoba.
357	92·97	111	68	101	52	30	19	Saskatchewan.
112	86·82	34	23	16	16	30	10	Alberta.
								Northwest Territories.
445	92·51	106	64	98	83	70	60	British Columbia.
								Yukon.
1,464	90·82	393	259	331	272	197	160	Total, Industrial Schools.

SUMMARY OF

Province.	Class of School.			Total number of Schools.	Denomination.						Number on Roll.			Average attendance.
	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.		Undenominational	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Salvation Army.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Nova Scotia	11			11		11					125	106	231	109
Prince Edward Island.	1			1		1					20	22	42	18
New Brunswick	9			9		9					100	122	222	135
Quebec	23			23	5	13	2	3			513	518	1,031	542
Ontario	78	4	5	87	39	26	13	9			1,472	1,493	2,965	1,623
Manitoba	48	9	2	59	5	11	27	11	5		856	903	1,759	1,045
Saskatchewan,	18	13	3	34	1	10	16		7		626	625	1,251	1,011
Alberta	8	16	2	26		12	8	6			516	422	938	722
Northwest Territories	2	3		5		2	3				69	93	162	140
British Columbia	42	8	8	58	2	17	16	18	3	2	985	1,000	1,985	1,258
Yukon	1	1		2			2				19	20	39	23
Total	241	54	20	315	52	112	87	47	15	2	5,301	5,324	10,625	6,626

* All boys at industrial schools are taught farming and all girls, sewing, knitting and general house

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

SCHOOL STATEMENT.

Percentage of Attendance.	Standard.						*Industries Taught.								Province.
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker.	Printer.	Painter.	Total.	
47·18	119	40	26	21	17	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	Nova Scotia.
42·86	32	3	5	....	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	Prince Edward Island.
60·81	106	56	30	19	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	New Brunswick.
52·57	564	186	147	82	38	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	Quebec.
54·74	1,299	608	527	327	149	55	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	14	Ontario.
59·41	897	334	271	157	62	38	4	1	..	2	..	2	2	..	11	Manitoba.
80·81	516	245	230	147	78	35	15	7	..	5	4	..	2	..	33	Saskatchewan.
76·97	418	197	121	104	65	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	Alberta.
86·42	71	47	38	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	Northwest Territories.
63·37	830	402	306	216	154	77	66	14	2	5	7	..	..	3	97	British Columbia.
58·97	16	12	2	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	Yukon.
62·36	4,868	2,130	1,703	1,081	580	263	92	27	2	12	11	2	4	5	155	Total.

hold duties.

REPORTS

OF

INSPECTORS AND PRINCIPALS

OF

BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

(Copy of Circular.)

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, July 2, 1909.

SIR,—For some time past the attention of the department has been drawn to the procedure in the case of discharges from boarding and industrial schools, and it seems advisable to issue some special instructions in this matter. It is desired wherever possible to give some assistance to discharged pupils to enable them to immediately put to practical use the instructions which they have received. You should therefore give special attention to pupils whose term of residence is nearly completed and consider each individual case according to its needs. No discharge should take place as a mere matter of form. The department requires that there should be careful preparation for this most important event in the life of a school pupil.

The principal of the industrial or boarding school and the Indian agent should, some time before the proposed discharge, communicate with one another and decide what recommendations as to the pupil's future should be made to the department. The medical officer of the school should also report at the same time upon the health of the pupil.

Indian agents should carefully select the most favourable location for ex-pupils, and should also consider the advisability of forming them into separate colonies or settlements removed to some extent from the older Indians.

To male pupils who intend to begin farming on the reserves the department will render some degree of assistance outright, or where any assurance can be given that a loan will be repaid, a certain advance will be made to purchase stock, building material, implements and tools.

Most careful thought should be given to the future of female pupils; the special difficulties of their position should be recognized and they should be protected as far as possible from temptations to which they are often exposed. They will be assisted in any effort to become self-supporting, or helpful to their parents, or at the time of their marriage.

Marriages between pupils should be encouraged, and when a marriage takes place, the department will give assistance to the young wife in some form to be afterwards decided upon.

FRANK PEDLEY,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

THE REPORT OF MR. J. A. J. McKENNA, INSPECTOR OF ROMAN CATHOLIC INDIAN SCHOOLS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, &c., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

FORT FRANCES BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is pleasantly situated close to the shore of Sandy bay, at the south-west end of Rainy lake. A crescent of sand beach borders the bay and extends to Pither's Point. The lake, with wooded stretches on either side and dotted with rocky, tree-crowned islets, affords a view that is not often matched for beauty; and as to salubrity the site would be hard to excel.

The school building is a particularly well constructed rectangular frame edifice, on a splendid foundation of granite. It is a three-storied structure, 40 x 70 feet, its height from the ground to the top of the mansard roof being 59 feet.

In the basement are dining-rooms for the staff and pupils, kitchen, pantry, dairy-room and vegetable-room; on the first floor are the entrance hall, parlours, two class-rooms, one 16 x 36 feet, the other 16 x 20 feet, and the boy's and girls' recreation-rooms; on the third floor there are two large dormitories, 34 x 38 feet.

The school building is exceptionally well laid out. The various apartments are ample, well appointed, and well lighted. The sanitary arrangements could not be improved upon. There is a splendid system of ventilation, which ensures a constant supply of fresh air in all parts of the institution; and with the excellent system of low pressure steam heating, a comfortable and equable temperature is maintained, with a comparatively small consumption of fuel, during all the varied weather of autumn, winter and early spring. On each flat, in each dormitory, and in each infirmary there are automatically flushing closets, and there are three bath-rooms with porcelain baths. There is an excellent supply of good water, pumped from the lake, the intake being 1,800 feet from the shore. The water is pumped by a gasoline engine, with a capacity of fifty gallons per minute, into three tanks in the attic that hold two thousand one hundred gallons.

There is splendid fire-protection. The water in the attic tanks can be partially or wholly shut off from its ordinary courses for sanitary and domestic purposes by one valve, and pumped directly into a two-inch stand pipe connected with the tanks, giving a pressure of one hundred pounds on one and one-half inch hose with half inch nozzles. There are such hose and nozzle connections in the attic, so placed as to spread water all over the roof, and on each flat, in each dormitory, in the basement, and in the engine-room. Streams of water can be had in a few seconds. Chemical fire-extinguishers are also placed at different points in the building.

There is a fire-escape at either end of the building, running to within five feet of the ground, and with platforms on each floor. All doors open outwards, and there is a door opening outwards at each platform of the fire-escapes.

In addition to the main building there is a structure 18 x 30 feet, on a stone foundation. Under its roof are the office and sleeping apartment of the principal, the workshop, where carpentering, repairing, cobbling, and other work is done, and the engine and gas plant room. There is a large ice-house, some small outbuildings, and a rather inadequate stable and barn, which, I was given to understand, is to be replaced by a more substantial and roomy structure.

There is ample accommodation for fifty pupils at the school, but the per capita grant is only allowed for forty. During the year there have been in residence forty-five, twenty-six girls and nineteen boys.

The boys have manual training in the field and in the workshop. The girls are well trained in domestic work, ordinary dressmaking, mending, &c. The work of their hands evidences aptitude and careful teaching; and none can doubt the beneficial effects of such training.

For a time only one teacher was employed in class work, but after last summer's holidays the two class-rooms were to be used, and with two teachers better work and better grading would result.

The principal, Rev. M. Kalmes, O.M.I., is assisted by an Oblate brother, and five sisters.

There were about ten acres under oats, eight under potatoes, and one under garden truck.

FORT ALEXANDER BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is admirably situated, from the standpoints of beauty and health, on the south bank of the Winnipeg river, at a point on the Fort Alexander reserve,

about one mile east from where the river empties into the lake. From the upper front verandah one gets a delightful view of the winding river, whose banks, a few years ago clad with virgin forest, are now fringed for many miles to the east with cultivated fields and comfortable farmhouses.

The main building is almost a replica of the boarding school at Fort Frances.

The sanitary arrangements are very good, and are on the same line as those of the Fort Frances school, the main difference being that the flushing closets are not automatic. There is a good system of ventilation, and the dormitories are fresh and clean. Indeed the whole institution from cellar to attic is a model of cleanliness. There is an excellent system of low pressure steam heating, and the building is well lighted by acetylene gas.

A good supply of pure water is pumped from the river by a gasoline engine to large tanks in the attic, from whence it is piped to all parts of the institution. Connection is made, as at Fort Frances, for fire-protection.

The outbuildings, which were all in good order, include a large and substantial stable, with accommodation for six horses, twelve cows and oxen, as well as a hennery.

The per capita grant is allowed for sixty pupils. There were in attendance sixty-four, thirty-five girls and twenty-nine boys.

The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed; and due attention is given to teaching the boys in the field, and the girls in the household arts. Some of the girls were at work in the sewing-room, on my arrival, and the work they were doing in cutting and making dresses and other garments could not but convince the most skeptical that the Indian girls who get such training must be much benefited by it.

There are some 15 acres under cultivation. Oats is the only grain grown. Plenty of good potatoes and garden truck are raised.

Father Vales, the principal, is assisted by Father Jeelen, and by an Oblate brother, who attends to the outside work. There are two teachers, and other sisters who attend to the domestic economy of the institution, and give the girls practical training in housekeeping, sewing, &c.

KENORA BOARDING SCHOOL (ST. ANTHONY'S.)

This school is situated about two miles from Kenora, on high land bordering the shore at the north end of the Lake of the Woods. Commanding as it does a magnificent view of the many-isled lake, the site would be hard to excel for beauty. But from the mere material standpoint it has drawbacks. The area of land is small, and in the main composed of rock, in many places absolutely barren, in others fortunately furnishing sufficient earth for the coniferous and other trees that beautify the place.

There is only enough of cultivable soil—and much of that very poor—for a good sized garden, a couple of potato patches, and pasturage for two cows. The garden is well kept. Enough of potatoes and other vegetables are usually raised to meet the school's requirements. There is a well appointed hennery with some one hundred and fifty fowls, including a number of pure bred barred Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns. Two horses are kept. Hay cannot be raised and has to be purchased.

The school building is constructed of red brick. The main portion, 38 x 34 feet, was built in 1898. An addition 38 x 30 feet, was made two years later, and this year a similar addition has been erected.

The school is heated by hot air, and sanitation is well provided for. The only fire-protection is afforded by the fire-extinguishers, fire-axes, &c. The installation of the water-supply system last year has been of much benefit, and when connection is made for fire-protection a great improvement will be effected.

Forty-four pupils, 28 girls and 16 boys, were in attendance.

The department's programme of studies is followed. The girls are taught plain dressmaking, plain sewing, and general domestic work; and the class work of the

boys is varied by gardening and general manual work. All were healthy in appearance, cleanly and neatly attired, bright and cheerful, and markedly polite. They speak English quite clearly.

The Rev. P. Bousquet, O.M.I., is assisted by an Oblate brother, who attends to the outside work, and a number of sisters.

PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated near where the Winnipeg river empties into Lake Winnipegosis, and close to the Indian reserve of the same name.

The building is a three-storied edifice of stone, its inside dimensions being 115 x 45 feet. When I visited the institution in September extensive improvements were in progress.

The basement contains the dining-room, 44 x 22 feet; the kitchen, 22 x 15 feet; the bakery, 22 x 15 feet; the dairy, 18 x 18 feet; the laundry, 32 x 26 feet; and the furnace-room, 22 x 30 feet. On the first floor are the lobby, 15 x 8 feet; the hallway, 7 feet wide and extending the length of the building; the boys' play-room and the girls' play-room, 32 x 22 feet, respectively; two class-rooms, 23 x 22 feet, respectively; a parlour and seven staff-rooms and bed-rooms. On the second floor there are two hospital wards, 17 x 15 feet, respectively; a sewing-room, 20 x 15 feet, and five rooms for the ladies of the staff. The chapel is also on this flat. On the top flat are the boys' dormitory and the girls' dormitory, 49 x 45 feet respectively, and two dormitory keepers' bed-rooms, 15 x 14 feet, respectively

There is a well constructed and well appointed combination stable and barn, with accommodation for twelve horses and eighty head of cattle, and capacity for three hundred tons of hay. The arrangements are so complete that eighty head of cattle can be properly cared for with a half-hour's work in the morning, at noon, and in the evening. This building also contains a comfortable and commodious hennery.

There is a mill, as well as a shop well equipped for carpentry, blacksmithing, and general work.

The school building is adequately heated by low pressure steam. It is well ventilated. A modern sanitary system has been installed. There are water-flushing closets on each flat and in each hospital ward. There are four baths. Water is piped from the river, and pumped by gasoline power to seven tanks in the attic, which have a capacity of some 4,200 gallons There is a soft-water reservoir in the cellar.

The system of fire-protection was impaired owing to the hose being badly worn; but the principal was giving attention to effecting desired improvement when I visited the school in September. There is a fire-escape at either end of the building.

The department's programme of studies is followed, and the girls are trained in general domestic work, dressmaking, sewing, &c., and the boys in farm and other work. The Oblate brother in charge of the manual training of the boys is a first-class mechanic and a good all-round workman, and he struck me as an excellent instructor.

Cattle-raising, poultry farming, dairying, and vegetable-growing have been the chief agricultural operations. Ten acres were under potatoes and other vegetables. No grain has so far been raised; but fifteen acres were broken last fall to be sown with grain this spring. There is an abundance of wild hay, which is cut and put up for the stock.

The Rev. A. Chaumont, O.M.I., the principal, is assisted by a competent staff.

THE SANDY BAY BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated about the centre of the settled portion of the reserve of that name. The one hundred acres set aside for it is pretty heavily wooded with poplar, and somewhat broken and brushy. It costs about $20 an acre to clear and break the land.

There were some 30 acres under cultivation: 5 in wheat, 10 in oats, 10 in barley, 4 under potatoes, and a garden plot of about an acre. Last fall's crop consisted of 600 bushels of potatoes, 100 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of oats, and 150 bushels of barley, besides a variety of vegetables, including a large supply of tomatoes which were ripening in the garden in September. Five additional acres has been cleared.

The per capita grant is paid for forty-two. When I visited the school in the fall there was an attendance of forty-three; but during the previous school year the attendance was as high as forty-nine, and it was expected soon again to reach that figure. There would be no trouble in filling the school.

The class work is in charge of a lay teacher, and the children are making fair progress under her in reading, writing, spelling, geography, arithmetic, and drawing.

The girls have two hours domestic work a day, and in addition are taught plain dressmaking, sewing, mending, &c. The boys help in the general farm work. When I arrived at the school, the boys and girls were at work in the potato field, the former under the direction of the principal himself, and the latter in charge of one of the sisters.

The staff consists of the Rev. G. Leonard, O.M.I., principal, a reverend assistant, Mr. Joseph Dorais, farmer and general mechanic, a lay teacher, and five sisters in charge of the domestic and sewing departments.

COWESSESS' BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley, south of Crooked lake, on Cowessess' reserve. About 300 acres of land is attached to the institution.

The school building is a three-storied edifice, 58 x 38 feet. The basement contains dining-rooms for the staff and pupils, kitchen and pantry, dairy-room, bakery, laundry, and lavatory. On the first floor are the entrance lobby, parlours, chapel, the girls' play-room, the boys' play-room, and the school-room. On the second floor are two hospital wards, the pharmacy, the sisters' quarters, and the sewing-room. On the third floor are two large dormitories, and two bed-rooms for the dormitory keepers.

The institution is well ventilated and kept in good order. The water-supply is furnished by a well in the cellar, and is only of fair quality. There is in addition a soft-water tank in the basement.

There is a tank in the attic, with which is connected a gasoline power pump of a capacity of 100 gallons per minute, and connections are made with different parts of the building and with one point outside for fire-protection. There are fire-escapes, by which the forty-five pupils can be removed from the building to the ground in three minutes. The building is heated by steam, and lighted by an acetylene gas plant, which is placed in a well ventilated compartment.

The programme of studies prescribed by the department is pretty closely followed. In addition to the class work the girls are taught sewing, knitting, cooking, bread-making, and general housework. The boys are trained in farm and garden work, in the care of stock, general carpentery and shoe-repairing.

The outbuildings include a stable, 65 x 20 feet, and a general workshop, 30 x 20 feet, and two stories high, which contains a well equipped carpentry department.

The Rev. S. Perrault, O.M.I., the principal, has a competent staff of assistants.

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This institution is pleasantly situated on a flat bordering one of the Qu'Appelle lakes. From the main building to the waters of the lake, stretches a beautiful flower garden, which so adds to the scenic charm of the place as to evoke expressions of admiration and delight from the many who visit the school every summer.

The nearest railway station is some ten miles distant, but soon the school will be in close connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, a branch of which, now under construction, will pass through a corner of the land attached to it.

The land upon which the institution is situated comprises some fourteen acres, which is devoted to the flower garden, a large vegetable garden, playgrounds, yards, &c.

The other lands appertaining to the school extend up and beyond the hills which form the eastern boundary of the valley. They consist of different parts of sections in township 21, range 13, west of the second meridian, and comprise nearly 1,000 acres. Only about a third, however, is arable, and the farming land is scattered and at various distances from the school. One tract of three-quarters of a section, which was originally set aside as hay-land for the institution, and which now affords the best farming land in connection with the school, is some five miles distant. Farming operations and agricultural teaching are, therefore, somewhat handicapped.

The school buildings were erected by the Department of Indian Affairs in 1906, to replace those destroyed by fire. They are of brick. The main building is 120 x 50 feet. The basement contains the kitchen and pantries, and the refectory. The ground floor is devoted to the principal's office and bed-room, the accountant's office and bed-room, official headquarters for visiting officers of the department, guest chambers, stores apartment, sewing-room, &c. The other two flats are occupied by the chapel, the hospital, and a dormitory for the smaller boys.

The boys' building is 80 x 50 feet. In the basement are the recreation hall, lavatory and baths. On the ground floor are two class-rooms, off of each of which is a bed-room for each of the male teachers. On the next floor is the big boys' dormitory, with lavatory, as well as the apartment of the vice-principal, who acts as dormitory keeper. The top flat is used as a common assembly-room. The girls' building is of the same dimensions as the boys'. The class-rooms are in the top story, the dormitories beneath, one for the smaller and one for the bigger girls, the rest of the building being occupied by a recreation hall, and the sisters' quarters.

Everything was in good order about the institution. The dormitories were neat and clean. The ventilation of the large boys' dormitory was not, however, as good in the night as I should expect it to be in so modern a building; but a change which I suggested will, I believe, produce an appreciable improvement.

The school buildings are heated by steam from several plants placed at various points in the cellars. In addition wood and coal oil stoves are used, especially in the spring and fall. The lighting is by acetylene gas, supplied from two Siche tanks. The shops and employees' dwellings are heated by wood stoves, and lighted by coal oil.

There are fire-escapes attached to the school buildings, and there are good fire appliances throughout. I had the fire alarm sounded, without giving previous warning, when all were about finished the mid-day meal in the refectory, and the pupils and staff filed out in a prompt and orderly manner.

Drinking water is procured from wells. The supply for ordinary domestic and sanitary purposes is drawn from the lake into two 1,500 gallon air pressure tanks, from which connection is made with all parts of the buildings for fire-protection.

The drainage flows into a septic tank, which appeared to be in good working order, and drains through an open aqueduct through the girls' playground to the lake.

The health of the pupils was very good when I was at the school. There was but one case of serious illness. The school has been remarkably free from epidemic diseases. I learned from the attending physician that the greater proportion of sickness and the great preponderance of serious cases was amongst the boys.

The institution is reckoned to have accommodation for 225 pupils. There were 224 enrolled at the time of my visit, 108 boys and 116 girls.

There are two classes for the boys and two for the girls, and each is graded. I watched the regular work in the classes, taking different days for each and appearing

without previous appointment. Mr. O'Connell's junior class of boys gave marked evidence of careful, intelligent and methodical teaching. They were quite evidently interested in their work, apt and ready at answering. The teacher in charge of the senior class had only been recently engaged at the time of my visit, and the boys had not been under his teaching a sufficient time to admit of a reasonable judgment of his work It seemed to me, however, that the progress of the boys in this class was being impeded by the unsystematic practice in vogue of withdrawing boys irregularly for outside work, and I so expressed myself to the principal. All the boys do certain fatigue duty daily, and the bigger boys engage in field work during the farming seasons, and in relays help in the care of the cattle, and work in the different shops during the year. The girls are, in addition to their class work, taught plain dressmaking, sewing and mending, and general domestic work.

There are well equipped carpenter, blacksmith, tin, and shoe shops, and a bakery situated at different points in the rear and to the east of the school buildings. The men in charge struck me as good workmen and capable teachers of their crafts.

The Rev. J. Hugonard, O.M.I., is the principal. His assistant, who acts as prefect of discipline, is the Rev. Father Hess, O.M.I. There are two male teachers for the boys' classes, and two sisters teach the girls' classes. There are five trade teachers and a farming instructor, and an engineer in charge of the heating and plumbing systems. Sister Goulet is matron, and is assisted in the domestic work of the institution and in the training of the girls in housework, sewing, &c., by six sisters. One sister is in charge of the hospital

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated on land adjacent to the Indian reserve of the same name, and about twelve miles from the Touchwood Hills agency. There is accommodation for forty pupils and a staff of seven. Rev. J. E. S. Thibaudeau, O.M.I., is principal.

The department's programme of studies is closely followed. In addition to the class work, the boys are taught practical farming and gardening, and the girls all branches of domestic work, clothes-making and general sewing and mending.

The land attached to the school comprises a section, over a hundred acres of which is under cultivation. Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and a variety of other vegetables are raised.

The buildings are well kept and are clean and airy. The children are healthy, and have plenty of outdoor exercise.

ST. HENRY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, DELMAS.

This school is situated at the Roman Catholic Mission, near Thunderchild's reserve. The land in connection with the school consists of a quarter section.

The building is a frame structure on a stone foundation. It is comprised of two parts, one being 36 x 28 feet, and two stories high, the other 36 x 28 feet, and three stories high.

The per capita grant is paid for twenty children. There were twenty-two treaty children in attendance when I visited the school, besides some non-treaty children.

Of the boys in attendance only one is as old as sixteen. Their chief outdoor work is gardening, and the care of the four cows kept at the school.

The girls are taught sewing, plain dressmaking, mending, and domestic work, such as cooking, washing and ironing, and the care of sleeping and other apartments.

The class-room is in charge of a sister who is certificated and is a good painstaking teacher. The class is graded into five divisions. Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, Canadian history, and drawing are taught. There is evidence of progress. The children read very distinctly, and show good training in grammar.

Everything about the institution is scrupulously neat and clean, and splendid order obtains.

The Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I., is principal, and there is a very competent staff of sisters in charge of the school.

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated about half a mile from the town of Duck Lake. There is immediately attached to the school one hundred acres of land. But an adjoining half section owned by the Oblate fathers is farmed for the benefit of the institution.

The Rev. O. Charlebois, O.M.I., is principal. He has five male assistants, who act as prefects of the boys and instructors in agriculture, carpentry and general repairing. A staff of thirteen sisters have charge of the class work, the care and management of the domestic affairs of the institution, and the training of the girls in the household arts.

The teaching sisters are qualified and experienced, and the children are making good progress in the five standards.

The sewing-room affords marked evidence of careful and systematic training, as indeed does every department of domestic science.

The boys have excellent training in farming, gardening, and the care of stock, as well as in the repairing of buildings and a great variety of agricultural machinery.

The institution is heated by steam, and with the heating system is connected a most effective system of ventilation. Everything about the place shows evidence of painstaking, care and cleanliness.

Good provision is made for protection against fire; there are effective fire-escapes, and fire-drill is carefully practised.

There is ample accommodation for the one hundred pupils authorized.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This institution is situated in a pretty valley, close to the west bank of the High river, near its junction with the Bow. The site is encircled by hills that add to the charm of the place, while affording protection from the high winds so prevalent in that part of the country.

There are 1,870 acres of land attached to the school. The home farm consists of 1,063 acres, made up of good bottom and bench land. The hay area is some 10 miles to the south-east, and is situated in a low-lying district, admirably suited to hay and grass.

There are separate buildings for the boys and girls. The boys' building contains dormitories, class-rooms, recreation hall, lavatories, an infirmary, the principal's office, and bed-rooms for himself and the male members of the staff. The girls' building, in addition to similar apartments, contains the common kitchen and refectory.

For an old building, the girls' department was in very good condition. At the time of my visit the interior of the boys' building was being repainted, some of the bigger boys doing the work very well. The repainting will effect a marked improvement.

Everything about the institution was in good order. The dormitories were well aired and very neat and clean.

The workshops, lumber yard, and the bakery are to the west of the boys' building, the pump-house and laundry to the east. In the rear of the girls' building are the coal-sheds, storehouse, and hen-house, which the principal purposes soon replacing by a larger and better equipped hennery.

Well back from the main buildings are excellent stables and barns, cattle-corrals, wagon and implement sheds, the piggery, and a slaughter-house.

Some 250 acres were under cultivation, and the harvest of grain and vegetables was very good. There were 100 acres in summer fallow. Up to the present the grain raised has been mainly oats and barley, which is crushed and fed to the cattle and

hogs. This results much more profitably than would the sale of the grain; and affords splendid opportunity for training the boys in the care and proper winter-feeding of stock. In addition to the grain provided for the cattle, a thousand tons of hay were put up. The school has now 200 head of cattle. Prizes are regularly taken at the Calgary cattle shows; and, at the last exhibition there, eleven steers, raised and fattened at the school, were sold at five and a half cents a pound on the hoof. Their aggregate weight was 14,500 pounds. All the beef, pork, poultry, eggs, potatoes and other vegetables used at the institution are raised on the farm. The only food-supplies purchased are flour and groceries.

The boys receive a particularly good training in mixed farming and cattle and hog-raising. The whole work is carried on by them under the supervision and direction of Brothers John and Thomas Morkin, who are first-class farmers and cattlemen, and excellent teachers. Besides this the boys are taught general carpentering, and do all the repairs to the buildings, under the direction of a competent mechanic.

The matron of the institution is Sister Kelly, and she is assisted by an efficient staff of sisters, who give the girls good training in sewing, dressmaking, knitting, mending, cooking and housekeeping. The girls also look after the poultry and work at gardening.

There are two classes of boys under male teachers, and one of girls under one of the sisters, who has had considerable experience as a teacher in large white schools. There are six standards, and in each the pupils are making good progress. The senior pupils follow the half-day system. The attendance of the Indian children is sixty-two, twenty girls and forty-two boys.

There are two classes of boys under male teachers, and one of girls under one of the sisters, who has had considerable experience as a teacher in large white schools.

The boys have very extensive and fine playgrounds. The girls' playgrounds, which are of fair size, are to be enlarged. I was much impressed by the brightness and vivacity of the children at play. Indeed, at work as well as at play, they looked strikingly happy and at home. With the exception of one boy, who had a slight cold, they all appeared to be in excellent health. They are well fed and clothed and in every respect well cared for. The Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I., the principal, acts as a kindly father to them all.

CROWFOOT BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated on the Blackfoot reserve, near the Bow river, and about two and a half miles from the town of Cluny on the Canadian Pacific railway.

About twenty-five acres of the land surrounding the school are under cultivation, ten in oats, ten in potatoes, and five in garden truck.

The main building is 36 x 36 feet, and three stories high. It has two wings, two stories high, and 36 x 32 feet, respectively. In the rear of the main building and adjacent to it is a two-storied building, 50 x 20 feet. The buildings contain office, reception-room, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, dairy, store-room, laundry, school and recreation rooms on the ground flats. On the upper flats are the chapel, dormitories, and hospital wards.

Forty pupils are in attendance, thirteen girls and twenty-seven boys. They are graded into five standards. The children read particularly well, show quite a knowledge of Canadian geography, and readiness and accuracy in solving arithmetical problems as far as fractions. They sing very well, and are much interested in musical exercises, and in drawing.

The school has a homelike atmosphere, and the children are bright and happy and healthy in appearance. Every apartment is scrupulously clean and neat. The dormitories are bright and roomy, well kept and well ventilated.

The bigger boys look after twenty-five head of cattle, including six milch cows, and assist in farm and garden work. The girls are well trained in the domestic arts, needlework, dressmaking, &c.

The institution is in charge of five competent sisters, under the direction of Rev. J. L. LeVern, O.M.I., principal.

PEIGAN (R.C.) BOARDING SCHOOL (SACRED HEART.)

This school is situated on the Peigan reserve, on elevated ground that rises from the north bank of the Oldman river, and close to the former site of the agency headquarters.

There is no farm in connection with the school. The land surrounding it does not appear well adapted for agriculture. Some fifty acres are fenced for pasturage. There is a half acre garden plot on a flat below the school site, and a fair crop of vegetables are raised in seasons which are not too dry.

The school building is very similar in plan and layout to the Crowfoot school, but larger. The institution is well managed. Every department is well ordered, clean, bright and airy.

There were thirty children in attendance. They are well fed and clothed and cared for, and appeared bright, happy and healthy. Seventeen are boys, whose ages run from three to sixteen years, and thirteen girls, the eldest of whom is fifteen.

The department's class programme is pretty closely followed, and the children show good progress. The boys do gardening and help in the care of the cows and horses. The girls are trained in general housework, sewing, knitting, &c. The children show quite a taste for drawing and painting. One of the boys, E. Woodman, was awarded a first prize at the Macleod exhibition for a painting of roses in water colours.

The school is in charge of seven sisters, under the direction of the Rev. Father Doucet, O.M.I., principal.

BLOOD (R.C.) BOARDING SCHOOL (IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.)

This school is situated on the Blood reserve, some twenty-two miles south of Macleod, on a low-lying flat bordering the Belly river.

The building is in plan, dimensions, and general layout similar to that on the Blackfoot reserve. It is kept in good order and is well managed. Every department is bright and clean and well ventilated.

Thirty-nine children are enrolled, nineteen boys and twenty girls. They are well cared for, well clothed and well fed. In the interest of their health, particular care is taken to have plenty of outdoor exercise and amusement. They appeared much at home and looked contented and healthy. Some of the boys have learned to play the piccolo and the girls the mandolin.

Class work is conducted in accordance with the department's programme, and the pupils evidence good progress.

There is no farm in connection with the school; and in the spring of 1908 the overflowing of the river worked havoc with the large garden, which its waters are constantly washing away. But sufficient gardening is done to give the boys some experience therein, and they help in the care of the cattle, as well as in the outside work about the institution. The girls are trained in the different branches of domestic work, clothes-making, general needle-work, knitting, &c. The girls won prizes at the Macleod exhibition for dressmaking and sewing, one of the boys for a painting in water colours, and others for clay-moulding and handicrafts.

The school is conducted by sisters under the direction of J. M. Salaun, O.M.I., principal.

ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated on Ermineskin's reserve, about a mile from Hobbema station. About forty acres of land are attached to the institution. Five acres are devoted to gardening and potato-raising; five to playgrounds and yards, and the remainder to pasturage.

The main building is 45 x 50 feet and three stories high. On the ground floor are the school-room and the refectory. On the next floor there are the boys' dormitory, the sewing-room, and an infirmary. The third story is devoted to the girls' dormitory. A detached building, 25 x 30 feet, contains the chapel and the kitchen; and adjoining is the house occupied by the sisters in charge of the school. The laundry is a detached building, 40 x 24 feet. In this building are also the baths, lavatories, and the store-room.

The school quarters are rather cramped, but everything possible is done to counteract this disadvantage by constant attention to ventilation and the utmost cleanliness.

Heating is by wood stoves. Fire-protection is afforded by extinguishers, pails and axes, and there are efficient fire-escapes.

When I visited the school in October the attendance was fifty, the ages of the pupils running from six to sixteen years. They are graded into six standards, and are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, history, drawing and music. The sister in charge of the class work is a certificated teacher, and has an efficient assistant. In addition to the ordinary book work, the children are given interesting and valuable knowledge lessons prepared by the teacher herself. The children enunciate quite distinctly, and show good progress in the different branches.

There is a mandolin club of seventeen girls, who play remarkably well. The boys have a brass band. The boys and girls have a decided liking for music; and the sisters informed me that its study and practice has a strikingly refining effect, and is influential in overcoming the extreme bashfulness that is so common in Indian children. The girls take such an interest in mandolin playing that they often, of their own motion, practise and improvise during recreation hours.

The girls are regularly trained in general domestic work, plain dressmaking, needle-work and knitting, and they help in the care of the poultry. The boys do gardening and help in the care of the six cows and three horses that are kept at the school.

The school is excellently managed by the sisters, under the direction of the Rev. R. L. Dauphin, O.M.I., principal. There is a homelike atmosphere about the place. The children are healthy in appearance, bright and happy, and in every respect evidence good and kindly care.

ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL.

This institution is situated in the town of St. Albert, Alberta. It is a combined Indian, half-breed and white boarding school, and a public day school as well. It is commodious and well appointed, and in methods and management is quite up to date.

The Indian treaty children, numbering 73, are trained in separate quarters. The pupils are graded from the primary to the fifth standard. Those of the primary and up to and including the third standard are taught throughout the school day. Those of the fourth and fifth standards are occupied with domestic and farm training in the earlier hours, and in class work later in the day.

Reading, writing, grammar, English and Canadian history, geography, arithmetic, vocal and instrumental music, drawing and painting are taught. The girls have a mandolin club; the boys a brass band.

The sister in charge of the class-room is a highly accomplished woman, and a good and devoted teacher. The children show a decided taste for music and paint-

ing. I know that there are people who do not believe in Indian children being taught the higher arts, but to my mind there is no question that it is desirable to develop the artistic sense in Indian children, for refining culture is as essential to the uplifting of Indians as it is to the uplifting of whites.

There is a large and well conducted farm in connection with the institution. Mixed farming is carried on on an extensive scale. All the beef, pork, poultry, and farm and dairy produce required for the institution are home-raised, and the Indian boys of a sufficient age have excellent training in mixed farming under practical men.

The girls have systematic and practical instruction in all the domestic arts, and the samples of their work give abundant evidence of careful teaching in clothes-making, general needle-work, knitting, &c.

THE REPORT OF MR. W. M. GRAHAM, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES IN SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN, ON INDIAN SCHOOLS IN SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL.

I visited this institution on May 21, last, but did not make a regular inspection. However, I was able to see in the short visit I made that the school was up to its usual standard of efficiency. There is room for improvement in the farm buildings at this school, and I am in hopes that something will be done in this line shortly.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN DAY SCHOOL.

I visited the Moose Mountain agency twice during the year, in August and again in November. On the occasion of my first visit the school was closed and I was unable to inspect. However, I was able to make an inspection in November and to report that the results that are being achieved by this small school are quite satisfactory. Miss Armstrong, the regular teacher, had an assistant, a Miss Smithson, who was a trained nurse and at times acted as teacher. She appeared to be a very capable young woman, but I understand she has since resigned.

GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated on George Gordon's reserve, in the Touchwood Hills agency, and is under the auspices of the Church of England.

I inspected it on October 14. At the time of my visit there were thirty-five children in attendance, this being the full number authorized by the department.

The classes were graded as follows:—

Standard	I	13
"	II	14
"	III	4
"	IV	4

It was with difficulty I heard the children go through their various exercises, as they would not speak much above a whisper. However, judging from their blackboard work, compositions, &c., they are doing very well.

Mr. Williams, the principal, acts as teacher, and my opinion is that he has more work to do than he can properly attend to. The school is in need of a teacher.

In going through the building I found it scrupulously clean from top to bottom, and I am satisfied the children are well fed and properly cared for. They were healthy and well clad, and I am sure the training they are receiving at this school will be put into good use when they return to their homes on the reserves.

The premises surrounding the school were in the best of order.

DAY STAR'S DAY SCHOOL.

I visited this little school, taught by Mrs. Smythe, on October 15. At the time of my visit there were thirteen children on the roll and twelve were at school that day.

The school is a neat little frame structure, 16 x 20 feet, and is furnished with new desks, which are a great improvement over the old ones.

I am pleased to report that the children were up to their usual standard in class-work, and the teacher tells me that they are very punctual, and that she never has any trouble in keeping them at school.

The children were well dressed (Indian fashion), the boys wearing blanket coats, leggings, and their hair long.

The children are taught gardening, and each had a small plot to look after last year. I am told they were quite interested in this branch of the work, which is bound to give excellent results. Each child is given biscuits and tea at the noon hour.

FISHING LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

On October 13 I visited this small school, which was taught by Mr. Mann, a lay-reader in the Church of England. The school is a log structure, 16 x 20 feet, built about three years ago.

At the time of my visit there were eight children in attendance. They were, I might say, just beginning with their studies. Two of the girls could read simple words. They were dressed in Indian fashion.

I cannot say that the home surroundings of the children who are attending this school are such as will have an elevating effect; however, I am hoping that this will change, as many of the Indians are starting in for the first time to farm, and there have been a number of very good houses built on the reserve during the past year or so, and it looks as if they would settle down and make themselves more comfortable.

FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated at File Hills and it is my privilege to visit it quite often. This school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church and under the direct management of Miss J. Cunningham.

There are about twenty-five pupils in attendance and good work is being done. The girls are taught all branches of housework and the boys receive a training in all farming lines.

The school building is too small, but I understand it is the intention to enlarge it in the near future.

I did not make an inspection of the Round Lake boarding school during the fiscal year, but intend to do so in the near future.

THE REPORT OF MR. J. A. MARKLE, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE ALBERTA INSPECTORATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

During the early part of the last fiscal year Mr. J. A. J. McKenna was assigned the duties of scrutinizing the work of the Roman Catholic schools, and only those under Protestant auspices within this inspectorate were left to be inspected by me.

WHITEFISH LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

During September last I visited the Whitefish Lake reserve, and while there I learned that no teacher had been appointed to take the place of Miss Batty, who had quit the work some weeks previously.

This school has has been under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and the average attendance during the quarter ended June 30, 1909, was 6·4. The records showed 12 pupils on the roll during the quarter.

GOODFISH LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

This school was visited on the morning of September 14, and there were then two boys and one girl in attendance.

This school is under the auspices of the Methodist Church and with Mrs. Waters as teacher.

Miss Jean Batty was the teacher here during the previous quarter, and Mrs. Waters had only reopened the school on August 23.

During the quarter ended June 30 the register showed that 12 children had attended this school and that the average attendance was 4·7.

Mrs. Waters informed me that it was her intention to give the attending pupils a warm mid-day meal in the hope that this would tend to draw them to the school more regularly.

The building and the furniture therein meet the requirements very well. A number of slates, books, cards, and a bell were required, and I presume they have since been supplied in accordance with the request made in the report I made, dated November 16, 1909.

SADDLE LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

Although I was at the Saddle Lake agency during most of the month of September, I failed to visit this school. I intended to do so, but was hurriedly called away to take up some other departmental work.

While at the agency and engaged at other work I heard that there were only 4 or 5 pupils attending now and again and as a couple of these had recently gone to the boarding school at Onion Lake, the prospects of maintaining a day school did not seem to be very promising.

This school is under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and Mrs. Apow held the position as teacher.

MORLEY DAY SCHOOL.

For a number of years a boarding school was conducted under Methodist auspices, near the Stony reserve and about 6 miles from Morley. This boarding school was closed during November, 1908, and during the early part of 1909 a day school

was opened on the northern portion of the reserve and about 3 miles from Morley station.

During the quarters ended March 31, June 30 and September 30 there were 60, 64 and 61 pupils in attendance and the aggregate number of days these children were present, as shown on the register, was 1,968, 1,509 and 1,089, respectively. The average attendance for the 9 months was, therefore, about 30.

I visited this school on December 10 and there were then only 8 pupils present. The school had only a few days before been reopened and a number of the Indians with their families, had not yet returned from their hunting grounds. While there was considerable room for improvement regarding the attendance of the pupils, I must credit these Indians and this school with a far greater and more regular attendance than any other day school within my inspectorate.

These 8 pupils were examined, and I considered the examination very satisfactory when I remembered that they had only been at class work for a few days after over two months' vacation.

Mr. Niddrie was the teacher, and the school is under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

The building in use was erected a number of years ago for day school purposes. It had undergone some repairs during the past year and yet required a stone foundation, reshingling, and the exterior walls covered with plaster or siding. I understand the necessary repairs are to be made at an early date.

The location of this school appeared to me to be about as good as could be secured on the reserve.

BLACKFOOT DAY SCHOOL.

The Old Sun's boarding school was closed and a day school was substituted therefor in the class-room used in connection with the previously operated boarding school.

I visited the reserve on several occasions since the day school was inaugurated, but my time would not allow me to visit it. The attendance has been both small and irregular, and although a warm mid-day meal was provided, it did not appear to attract the children to any reasonable extent. The reserve is a large one and the children's homes are at too great distances to ensure a regular attendance.

The school is under the auspices of the Church of England.

PEIGAN (C.E.) BOARDING SCHOOL (VICTORIA HOME).

This school is located near the Peigan reserve and about 2 miles from Brocket.

It is under the auspices of the Church of England, and the Rev. W. R. Haynes is the principal; Miss Longworth, staff matron; Miss Brown, assistant matron, and Mr. C. Tatham carried the title of assistant general.

Since the resignation of Miss Howell the principal conducted the class-room work.

There were 18 boys and 12 girls on the roll and classified as follows:—

Standard	I	11
"	II	7
"	III	7
"	IV	5
		30

The pupils conducted themselves very creditably at reading and at other class work.

There were 8 boys in standards III and IV, and these youths are likely to be discharged from this institution within the next two or three years and then take up

farming on their reserve, it was thought prudent to largely discard the regular readers in use and substitute therefor 'Campbell's Soil Culture Manual.' This is a 320 page book with about 40 soil and crop-growing illustrations. It explains in very plain language how and why each part of the work should be done to ensure the best returns.

The health of the pupils at this school was reported to be exceedingly good.

The building throughout was clean and well kept and so were the premises.

The girls are taught washing, sewing, mending, bread-making, and housekeeping in general. The boys care for the stock and do gardening in season.

A system of water-supply was lately installed in the Crowfoot (Roman Catholic) boarding school, under my supervision, and plans drawn for pure air and sunlight dormitories to be annexed to the Roman Catholic and English Church schools on and near to the Peigan reserve.

THE REPORT OF MR. W. J. CHISHOLM, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

LAC LA PLONGE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated on the Beaver river, about 30 miles south of Ile à la Crosse.

It was inspected on July 1 and 2.

The school is conducted by Rev. F. Ancel, O.M.I., who has had a staff including an engineer, a stockman, a fisherman, and nine sisters, who conduct the work of the school-room, the care of the sick, sewing, cooking, and the various other details of domestic duties.

The conditions were most unfavourable for inspection. The sisters, owing to previous appointments, had been obliged to leave some days before this date, in order to take up duties elsewhere. The majority of the pupils had, in consequence, been allowed to return to their homes throughout the district, and the work of the school was to a great extent disorganized.

The present building has been occupied since September, 1906, when the school, originally founded at Ile à la Crosse, was closed and a new site selected here.

The building is 100 x 34 feet, and consists of 3 stories and a basement. It is heated by means of several large stoves. The ceilings are too low, and there is no uniform or reliable system of ventilation.

There is on the school premises a well equipped water-power saw-mill, at which the lumber has been sawn and dressed and the shingles made for the present buildings, which include, besides the school building already referred to, a commodious residence for the principal.

The crops of grain, including oats and barley, as well as of roots and vegetables, were most promising.

An abundant supply of hay is available in the immediate locality; and a considerable number of horses and cattle are kept. Comfortable and well arranged stabling is provided for this stock.

LAC LA RONGE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on August 2 and 3.

It is situated on the west shore of Lac la Ronge, at a point where there is sufficient good soil for garden purposes, but not for farming. Though the shores and

islands of this beautiful lake are generally rocky, there is enough soil everywhere to produce a good growth of poplar and spruce; and there are places where a hundred acres or more of fertile farming land could have been selected as a site for this institution.

The garden, which is of an acre and a half in extent, contained a most flourishing crop of roots and vegetables and showed the results of a very careful cultivation. Three-pound samples of wheat and barley, selected seeds from the Central Experimental Farm, were sown about the middle of May, and at the date of inspection were a most promising crop, being strong and evenly developed and likely to mature fully.

The main school building has been enlarged during the year by an addition 42 ft. x 32 ft., with a 22 ft. wall, which affords a ceiling down-stairs of 11 feet, and up-stairs 10 feet clear. This increased accommodation was greatly needed, as the old building was over-crowded.

Here also the school had been dismissed for vacation; but as the pupils were camped within a few miles with their parents, who had assembled for treaty payments, it was impossible to gather them for the purpose of examination.

They were graded in their class work as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	6	17	23
" II.	4	2	6
" III.	5	5	10
Total.	15	24	39

The teacher was not present, having resigned her duties at the end of June, but the evidence of her diligence and well considered methods were revealed in the examination.

The authorized attendance of the school is 50 pupils, to which number the enrolment has since been increased.

From its inauguration in January, 1907, the school was in charge of Rev. J. Brown, as principal, until December 31, last, when he resigned and was succeeded by Rev. M. B. Edwards.

The children in this school appear particularly healthy. The diet and mode of living are but slightly different from what they have been accustomed to at home; the discipline is not unduly rigid, and the restraint of school life, which is sometimes worrying to young children, is here not severely felt.

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I made brief visits to the Battleford industrial school twice during the year.

Rev. E. K. Matheson has been principal of this school for fourteen years; and on March 31, the date of my last inspection, the staff included, in addition to the principal, C. J. Sproule, as teacher; A. Cunningham, farmer; J. McConnell, night-watchman; Miss M. E. Kellogg, matron; Miss Gladys Barnes, assistant matron; Miss E. Rowsome, seamstress; Miss J. McArthur, cook; Mrs. A. Cunningham, baker; and Mrs. E. Stewart, laundress. The position of instructor in carpentry was vacant at the time.

The register of admissions and discharges shows:—

Pupils enrolled April 1, 1909	68
Admitted since.	9
Total.	77

Discharged	4
Died	5
Deduct	9
Enrolled March 31, 1910	68

There are also in residence 9 pupils for whom no grant is paid by the Indian Department.

Mr. Sproule is a teacher of good experience and training; and the work of the class-room has been conducted successful during the year. In addition to the usual subjects vocal music, physical exercises and drill have received due attention.

The pupils are graded as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	7	14	21
" II	6	3	9
" III	5	7	12
" IV	4	7	11
" V	1	7	8
" VI	7	..	7
Total	30	38	68

The school has been unfortunate this year in regard to the health of the pupils, the record of deaths being greater than usual, while some of the pupils at the present time do not appear to be in the best of health.

The sanitary condition of the school building is generally satisfactory. One-half of the building, however, is very old, has been remodelled and repaired at various times, is inconvenient in some respects and poorly lighted in places, and is in consequence difficult to keep perfectly fresh and clean.

The industries have been successful and productive; but owing to the increased cost of almost all kinds of supplies, it has not been found possible to maintain the school within its income.

MISTAWASIS DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on February 2, when there were 17 pupils present, and again on February 9, there being 21 present on this occasion.

The teacher, Rev. C. W. Bryden, B.A., holds a first-class provincial teacher's certificate, and his efforts in the school-room are usually attended with success; though he has been handicapped in the past by the removal from time to time of his brightest and most advanced pupils to the industrial school at Regina.

The pupils are graded thus:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	7	6	13
" II	1	3	4
" III	2	2	4
Total	10	11	21

A wholesome noon meal is served to the children in a room attached to the mission dwelling near by. Recently a plan has been adopted here, and on other reserves in this locality, for conveying the children to school from the remoter parts of the reserve; and by means of these efforts it is hoped that an increased and regular attendance will be secured.

AHTAHKAKOOP'S DAY SCHOOL.

This school was visited on November 29 and on January 26, there being 13 pupils present on each occasion. The daily average attendance for the twelve months to December 31 was slightly over this number.

There are 47 children of school age on this reserve; and it is thought that by adoption of the same methods that the department has decided upon and has adopted elsewhere, a flourishing school can be built up here. The majority of these children live at distances of 2 miles or more from the school. Only 18 are enrolled as pupils.

The children are bright, but not as advanced as they should be. They are graded as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	6	4	10
" II.	3	..	3
" III.	1	..	1
" IV.	3	1	4
Total.	13	5	18

The teacher, Louis Ahenakew, is a member of the band, and is a man of very fair natural ability, but he has had no special training for his duties, nor has he by reading and study endeavoured to maintain the proper mental attitude.

The building is beautifully situated and affords one commodious class-room. I found it in a good state of repair, but it required some cleaning up and repainting.

BIG RIVER DAY SCHOOL.

This school was visited on November 30 and on January 28, there being 6 pupils present in the former instance and 7 in the latter. There were 19 pupils enrolled, and 24 children of school age on the reserve.

The teacher, Mrs. McLeod, wife of the farming instructor on the reserve, was very much devoted to her duties and to the welfare of the Indians; and though lacking the advantage of normal training, she was accomplishing some useful work in the school-room, and with a better attendance could show much better results. Time was easily found for knitting, sewing, singing and physical exercises, and these were receiving attention.

The building was in need of considerable repairs. The site is a clean, level piece of ground, and well drained, being 150 yards from the lake and about 75 feet above it.

STURGEON LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

The date of my visit to this school was December 10.

There were 11 pupils enrolled, 5 present at inspection, and an average attendance for the twelve months preceding of nearly 7 pupils daily.

There are about 30 children of school age on this reserve, and a good school could be built up.

WAHPATON DAY SCHOOL.

The inspection of this school was made on December 7. There were six pupils enrolled and five present; while the daily average attendance for twelve months was also five.

J. Beverley has charge of the reserve and school, as farmer and teacher. He has but little experience or training; and the work of the school is frequently interrupted owing to the urgent demands of the work upon the reserve. Since, however, there

are but six children of school age on the reserve, the conditions do not justify a division of the duties.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Among the schools not inspected during the year are the Church of England boarding school at Onion Lake and the day schools at the Battleford and Duck Lake agencies. Among these are included three schools which I know on good evidence to be doing very successful work, namely, the two day schools on James Smith's reserve at Fort à la Corne, and the school on Red Pheasant's reserve, in the Battleford agency. In these instances, as well as in that of Mistawasis, the scheme of the improved day school is being worked out successfully; and they exemplify in a striking manner the superior possibilities of the day school on the reserve as a means toward the education and uplifting of the Indian race.

The Indians see more or less distinctly the advantages of having their children brought up and educated amid their natural surroundings; and possibly they also realize in some degree the incalculable injury that they as parents sustain in being deprived of the privilege, and relieved from the responsibility of providing for, or having at least some part in, the maintenance and education of their children. This accounts in a measure for the fact that certain bands which have had no day school for many years past but have sent their children abroad to the boarding schools are now about to petition the department for the opening of day schools on their reserves.

THE REPORT OF REV. JOHN SEMMENS, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE NORTH LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

FISHER RIVER DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

Inspection of this school was made on March 17, 1910. The teacher is Miss Maud De Merse. The standing of the teacher is a McGill Normal certificate. The number of pupils present at the time of inspection was nineteen. Pupils were classified as follows:—

Standard	I.	29
"	II.	6
"	III.	2
"	IV.	6
Total enrolled.		43

The examination was satisfactory. The cleanliness and order of the pupils was a credit to the teacher.

Government property was well preserved and carefully kept.

The attendance of the pupils was not very satisfactory. The parents do not as they should insist upon regularity in the matter of school-going. The scholars are for the most part juveniles whose absence from school might be of advantage to their seniors. As soon as a child can help he is kept at home and put to work and only allowed to go to school when there is nothing at home for him to do.

On the whole the school was a credit to the teacher and the society she represents.

The average attendance for the past three months was seventeen.

JACKHEAD RIVER DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was inspected March 23, 1910.

The attendance on the day of inspection was 6.

Pupils were classified as follows:—

Standard	I.	16
"	II.	2
"	III.	3

Total number of pupils enrolled was 21.

The teacher was Mr. Leonard Hart, who has no certificate, but is a very good scholar and has a very pleasing and agreeable manner.

The work done is so elementary that no very creditable examination could be held. However, the school is very faithfully kept and the teacher's care and energy are deserving of commendation.

School property was very carefully kept and the order in everything was praiseworthy.

The average attendance for three months was 6·4.

BERENS RIVER DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

I made an inspection of this school March 25, 1910.

The teacher is Miss Bessie Louise Hayter, of Oxbow. She holds a third class certificate, western.

At the time of my visit I found only 5 pupils present, the weather conditions having kept a number away from the school.

The number on the roll who have recently been in attendance was 21.

Pupils were classified as follows:—

Standard	I.	14
"	II.	2
"	III.	2
"	IV.	3

The examination with only five junior scholars present did not to any satisfactory extent show the standing of the school.

The average attendance for the past three months was 14·5.

I made inquiries as to the teacher's popularity, faithfulness and ability, and find that her work is well done and her ability is of a high order.

Everything about the school shows proper oversight and care, and the most conscientious effort to instruct the pupils is being displayed every day.

I consider this a good school and well looked after.

BLOODVEIN RIVER DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

I passed Bloodvein River, March 26, and found that the school building is standing and in good repair, but no teacher is in charge.

The people are asking for an instructor, but the church has not supplied one and the children are running wild.

The school-house has, I am informed, been used by some trader during the winter by permission of the councillor.

This arrangement is not considered desirable and it is very necessary that a teacher be sent to this place.

HOLLOWWATER DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Inspection was made of this school, March 29, 1910.

The teacher is Miss Margaret Ross, a native of Berens River, who had been 11 years at the Brandon industrial school. She has no certificate.

School was closed when I called owing to some social function which was being held at the teacher's home.

I could not find much to praise at this point. The building was not clean. The attendance of late has been unsatisfactory. The progress is reported to be very slow and the order maintained is very poor.

The average attendance for the last quarter was 6, but the present quarter will hardly average that.

The fact that Miss Ross is a little girl and a native like themselves does not help the teacher to exercise due influence over them.

BLACK RIVER DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Inspection was made March 30, 1910.

The teacher is Mr. George Slater, who was a pupil of the St. John's College, Winnipeg. He has no certificate.

School was closed when I called, and the teacher was away hunting ducks.

The reason there was no school was the bad condition of ice on the river and that day was a day of snow and storm.

Under the circumstances no satisfactory examination of pupils could be made.

The school is a comfortable one and it was clean and well kept. The teacher has a good reputation.

FORT ALEXANDER DAY SCHOOL NO. 1 (CHURCH OF ENGLAND), WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER.

This school was visited March 31, 1910.

The teacher is W. H. S. Hatton, who has a Cambridge University preparatory standing.

The teacher had resigned his position, and, his resignation having been accepted, no school was being held.

Mr. Hatton was very cordial and kind and gave me all possible information about his work. He was very much discouraged owing to small attendance and lack of progress on the part of his pupils.

Pupils were classified as follows:—

Standard	I	8
"	II	12
"	III	5
"	IV	1
Total pupils attending		26

The average attendance for the past three months was 11.

Judging from the records shown, this was one of the best schools on the lake.

I thought it a pity that a young man of Mr. Hatton's attainments and abilities should see fit to resign. He, however, felt that the salary was insufficient; $300 a year was not a sufficient compensation as salaries go in Manitoba and the work was not encouraging.

FORT ALEXANDER DAY SCHOOL NO. 2 (CHURCH OF ENGLAND), EAST SIDE OF THE RIVER.

This school was inspected March 31, 1910.

The teacher is Miss Ellen Isabelle Folster, who holds an accommodation certificate.

School was closed at the time of my visit owing to the dangerous condition of the ice on the river.

On the roll are 11 boys and 6 girls, in all 17. The average attendance for three months was 9·8.

The old chapel in which the school had been formerly held was found to be inconveniently situated and very cold, and an Indian house had been borrowed for school purposes. Not much of the furniture had been moved to the new location. Under the circumstances no examination of pupils was possible.

The teacher's rating of pupils was as follows:—

Standard	I.	14
"	II.	2
"	III.	1

The teacher seemed to be very much in love with her work and was anxious to open school as soon as conditions would warrant her in notifying the scholars. She is successful and capable and looks for success.

BROKENHEAD RIVER DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

An effort to reach this school for the purpose of inspecting the same was made on April 1, 1910, but no ice was found on the river, and for lack of a boat I was compelled to strike across the lake to Gimli, and with difficulty managed to escape to shore with safety.

THE REPORT OF REV. A. E. GREEN, INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, ON THE SCHOOLS OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

Hartley Bay Day School (Methodist).

Inspected April, 1909, and again February, 1910. There are fourteen children of school age on the reserve, all enrolled, with an average attendance of seven. At this school the teachers have changed so often that progress has been retarded. The present teacher is Rev. J. J. Jones. Under him a good start has been made, and the pupils have improved.

Kitamaat Day School.

Inspected in April, and in February, 1910. Children on the reserve of school age, fifty-one; enrolled, thirty-six, graded as follows:—

		Pupils.
Standard	I.	7
"	II.	13
"	III.	4
"	IV.	6
Ungraded.		6

That an average attendance of twenty-four is obtained, is due to the fact that the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church has built a 'Home,' in which the pupils reside. The staff of three, with Miss Jackson as matron, care for thirty-two children. The home buildings and day school are very bright and comfortable. Miss Lawson is an excellent teacher, and the pupils had all made most satisfactory progress since former inspection.

China Hat Day School (Methodist).

Inspected March 1, 1910. The teacher is George Reed. There are fourteen children of school age on the reserve, all enrolled, with an average attendance of nine. Pupils are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	7
" II	3
" III	4

The pupils have a fair knowledge of English, and the parents appreciate the school.

Bella Coola Day School (Methodist).

Inspected March 14, 1910. Miss Eveline Gibson is teacher. There are 42 children of school age on the reserve, of whom 41 are enrolled, with an average attendance of 18. Twenty-eight were present at inspection. Pupils were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	30
" II	11

The children are getting a knowledge of English, and considerable progress had been made. The class-room used at present is too small.

Bella Bella Day School (Methodist).

Inspected March 21, 1910. Most of the Indians were away from the village at time of my visit. There are 60 children of school age on the reserve, of whom 51 are enrolled, with an average attendance of 17. Pupils are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	33
" II	13
" III	5

Miss Carrie S. Rush is a good teacher, but the Indians are away so much, it makes her work more difficult. Those that had been regular in attendance had made rapid progress.

Port Essington Day School (Methodist).

Inspected July 28, 1909. Miss Kate Tranter is the teacher. The 31 children on the reserve are all enrolled, with an average attendance of 13. Present at inspection, 10. Satisfactory progress had been made. The children did very well, and speak English quite distinctly. They are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	12
" II	9
" III	7
" IV	2
" V	1

Miss Tranter has taught this school faithfully for 20 years. She visits the homes of her pupils and ex-pupils, and as friend and adviser, she is looked up to and respected by all.

Kitkahtla Day School (Church of England).

It is taught by Miss M. T. Gurd, but was closed at time of my visit, and the Indians were away. But I saw the teacher and some of the pupils at the Skeena fisheries. I believe satisfactory work is being done.

BABINE AGENCY.

Meanskinisht Day School (Church of England).

Inspected May 31, 1909. Miss Louise C. Day is the teacher. The 15 children of school age are all enrolled, with an average attendance of 12. The pupils make a good appearance, are neatly dressed, and speak English quite readily. They are graded as follows:—

		Pupils.
Standard	I.	6
"	II.	5
"	III.	3

They read, write, spell, count and sing quite nicely, and are making satisfactory progress.

Andimaul Day School (Salvation Army).

Inspected June 1, 1909. Of the 22 children of school age, 20 are enrolled, with an average attendance of 17. Fourteen were present at inspection. They were classified as follows:—

		Pupils.
Standard	I.	12
"	II.	4
"	III.	4

Captain G. Rankin is the teacher. The pupils did very well in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic and geography. Their singing was good.

Hazelton Day School (Church of England).

Miss E. J. Soal is the teacher. The 40 children of school age are all enrolled. There is an average attendance of 18. The pupils did well in all subjects. The children were clean, cheerful, and well behaved.

Miss Soal is a very satisfactory teacher.

There is a nice frame school-house, in good repair, and always kept very clean.

Kishpiax Day School (Methodist).

Inspected June 3, 1909. Present at inspection, 17. Of the 60 children of school age, 44 are enrolled, with an average attendance of 30, for six months. Pupils are graded as follows:—

		Pupils.
Standard	I.	40
"	II.	4

The pupils did only fairly well in the examinations.

The Rev. W. H. Pierce, assisted by an Indian, was keeping the school open till a teacher could be secured. I recommended Miss Kemp to the church authorities, and I hear she is doing good work.

These Indians are very anxious for their children to learn.

Glen Vowell Day School (Salvation Army).

Inspected June 4, 1909. Of the 32 children of school age, 25 are enrolled, with an average attendance of 13. Fourteen were present at inspection. The pupils did very well in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography. Their composition and history were very good. The teacher is Adjutant J. C. Thorkildson, a very practical and industrious man, and doing satisfactory work.

Gitwingah Day School (Church of England).

This school was closed two days before I reached the village on account of the illness of the teacher. I saw the register, and a number of the pupils, and am satisfied good work had been done, and that the children are improving.

Kitsegukla Day School (Methodist).

Closed for summer holidays just before my visit, as the Indians wished to go fishing, hence I could not inspect them.

KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY.

Lytton Boys' Industrial School (Church of England).

This school was inspected April and December, 1909. The staff consisted of the following: Rev. Geo. Ditcham, principal; Thos. E. Smith, carpenter; Jessie May Dyer, matron; Lung, laundry; Leung Long, farm.

There were 30 pupils enrolled, of whom 28 were present at inspection.

The pupils were graded as follows:—

	Boys.
Standard I	7
" III	6
" V	13
" VI	4

The principal teaches and is very thorough in his work. The seventeen boys in standards V and VI did splendidly in all subjects. Their English was distinct and good. They answered questions correctly, and readily solved problems in arithmetic. Standards I and III also did very well. All classes had made good progress since former inspection. The boys were very orderly and well behaved.

The class-rooms were well supplied with books, pencils, maps, and other necessary articles. Everything was in good order and well taken care of.

Two hundred acres are under cultivation. A splendid water-supply makes their irrigation system perfect, and the farm is a very valuable one. They raised 28 tons of grain, 70 tons of hay, and 20 tons of roots.

Four acres are laid out in garden. They raised 5 tons of tomatoes, 2 tons of cucumbers, and 5 tons of melons.

The live stock consists of 4 horses, 41 cattle, 30 pigs, and 20 sheep. There is first-class accommodation for the stock. They have also 36 chickens and 8 geese.

Some of the boys work at carpentry, building barns, &c.; some do a little blacksmithing, others do logging, and the general work of a large farm. A small steam saw-mill has been set up by the trade instructor and pupils, the lumber being cut from logs near by. The lumber is used for school buildings, &c.

The pupils' health is very good, their food and clothing being sufficient and of excellent quality.

The water-supply, drainage, and ventilation are good. The ceilings are high, and there is plenty of light.

There are two fixed fire-escapes, north and south of the building. There is a plentiful supply of buckets, axes, hose, &c. No fire-drill is held.

In this dry climate the children can play outside nearly every day of the year. In the winter evenings there are books, magazines, and games organized by themselves.

All the buildings were newly painted, and in good repair. Several buildings had been erected since former inspection, a log house, one barn not quite completed, and another barn with finished interior.

Five boys were about through with their studies, and the principal expected to ask for their discharges. They were good workers, and understood farming with the irrigation system, thoroughly, and should be useful men among their people.

All the buildings inspected were found scrupulously clean. The principal is very energetic, and by the liberality of the New England Society, the school is kept free of debt.

Lytton School (Church of England.)

Inspected April and December, 1909. Of the 35 children that should attend, 23 are enrolled, with an average of 14 for twelve months. Nineteen were present at inspection. This school shows great improvement, the children can now understand English and speak it fairly well. Miss Lilly Blachford, the teacher, does good work. Her pupils are now clean and neat, showing great improvement since she opened the school.

Sholus Day School (Church of England.)

This is a new school situated in the beautiful Nicola valley. I inspected it April 19, 1909. Of the 30 children of school age, 27 were enrolled, with an average attendance of 16. The teacher, S. A. F. Hone, M.D., has made a good start. Thirteen were in standard I, and 14 in standard II. The Indians were very favourable to the school, and had loaned an old building for school purposes.

The Penticton day school, I did not visit.

Kamloops Industrial School (Roman Catholic.)

Inspected December, 1909. The staff consists of: Rev. A. M. Carion, principal; L. Viel, carpenter; T. Maddock, boys' teacher; Sister M. Stanislaus, matron; Sister M. Adolphus, girls' teacher; Sister M. Ovide, cook.

Sixty-seven pupils were enrolled, thirty-one boys, and thirty-seven girls. All were present at inspection.

They were classified as follows:—

		Boys.	Girls.
Standard	I.	14	10
"	II.	5	6
"	III.	9	0
"	IV.	0	11
"	V.	3	5
"	VI.	0	4

The pupils take up the following studies, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar, Bible and Canadian histories and drawing. The new boys have made a good start. The fourth, fifth and sixth standards did well in all subjects, and have made reasonable progress.

The class-rooms are fairly well equipped with necessary books, &c. All materials were well cared for.

The land is very poor and dry. About two hunderd acres are under fence. Extensive irrigation is necessary for good crops. They raised twenty-two tons of pota-

toes, about five tons of carrots, six tons of mangolds, also beans, peas, onions and corn. The first crop of alfalfa was light owing to a dry spring, the two other crops were better, as they could irrigate from the windmill. Currants, raspberries, and gooseberries were plentiful, but most of the fruit trees were killed by the severe winter a year ago.

The live stock consists of three horses, six milch cows, one bull and two calves. There are also about sixty hens.

The boys built a new water tank with a capacity of three thousand gallons, enlarged the girls' dormitory, and did general repairs.

The girls are taught cooking, baking, knitting, dressmaking, gardening, and housekeeping.

The health of the pupils is generally good. I saw them at their meals, the food was good and sufficient.

The water-supply is good and sufficient for all ordinary purposes, but the pressure would be inadequate in case of fire in the winter. The drainage is fairly good.

Appliances for fire-protection are all in readiness, and fire drill is held occassionally.

This school is greatly hampered by the poor land on which it is located; they pump water for the garden at great expense from the Thompson river. Owing to the lack of water for irrigating the other part of the farm, it is of little use. So the principal does very well in keeping down expenses, when he has this great obstacle in the way.

The buildings were all in good order, but needed painting.

Both teachers were doing good work in the class-rooms.

I visited some of the ex-pupils, and they were doing well. Some of the young men were working on the C.P.R.; some of the young women were married, and living in the villages. Their homes are neater than those who have not been to school.

FRASER AGENCY.

Squamish Mission Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected May, 1909, and February, 1910. The staff consisted of Sister Mary Amy, principal; Sister Mary Eugene, matron; Sister M. Jerome, boys' teacher; Sister M. Felician, girls' teacher; Sister M. Anatolie, cook; Joe Vanier, gardener.

Of the seventy children enrolled, sixty-seven were present at inspection, three being absent owing to a light attack of grippe.

Pupils were graded as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	11	10
" II	8	8
" III	7	5
" IV	4	5
" V	2	1

The pupils answered questions in all subjects correctly, distinctly, and without hesitation. The writing, drawing and singing were also very good.

The boys work at gardening, shoe-repairing, and painting, &c. The girls are taught domestic work, hand and machine sewing, plain and fancy work, dress and lace-making.

Two acres are laid out in orchard, garden, and flower beds, giving a good supply of vegetables, fruits, and flowers.

Two cows, one horse, and sixty-five chickens are kept.

The food is of good quality and plentiful. The clothing is warm and neat.

Being connected with the city water works system, they have plenty of good water.

The fire-appliances are in good repair. Occasional fire-drills are held.

At the end of December two girls, who were sixteen and a half years of age and through with the prescribed course of studies, were regularly discharged.

I have visited a number of the ex-pupils; some are working in the city of Vancouver, others at logging and fishing camps; they all seem willing to work, and generally conduct themselves well. Some of the girls are married and show the benefit of their schooling in their neat appearances and clean houses.

The pupils are anxious to learn and seem contented and attached to the school.

The surroundings of the school buildings have been greatly improved lately. The premises look much better. I consider the school is in a most satisfactory condition; the sisters in charge doing excellent work.

St. Mary's Mission Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected May and October, 1909. The staff consists of Rev. J. P. O'Neil, O.M.I., principal; Sister Mary Benedict, matron; J. P. Collins, O.M.I., farm instructor; Sister Mary Rogation, boys' teacher; Sister Mary Zephirin, assistant boys' teacher; Sister Mary Joseph, girls' teacher; Sister Mary Veronica, assistant teacher for girls; Sister Mary Pauline, cook, boys' school; Sister Mary Agnes, cook, girls' school.

Of the seventy-nine children enrolled, seventy-eight were present at inspection. The pupils were classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard II	11	6
" III	19	8
" IV	7	15
" V	8	5

The children did well when examined. In general the work was good, especially reading, spelling, geography, and arithmetic.

The class-rooms were much improved by the new desks lately furnished by the department.

There are three hundred and ten acres in the school farm. Only about one hundred and ten acres are cultivated. They raise successfully all kinds of roots and grains. About three acres are laid out in garden, small fruits being grown.

The live stock consists of twelve cows, fourteen head of young stock, four horses, four colts, and ten pigs, also one hundred and twenty chickens. They have splendid barns.

Some of the boys milk, separate, and make butter. Others are taught carpentry, painting, house-building, and general work.

All the girls are well instructed in dressmaking and sewing, several first and second prizes were awarded both at the provincial and local exhibitions for work made by the pupils.

The health of the pupils has improved. The food is wholesome, abundant and well cooked. The children are well clothed, and look neat and warm.

There is an abundant supply of water, and a good drainage system.

In general the ex-pupils are doing very well. Many have their own homes and families. I visited a number of them in their homes.

The school buildings are in fairly good repair, but are in need of a coat of paint on the outside. They are lighted by electricity, and with a coat of paint, would be as good as new.

The principal and his excellent staff are doing faithful and efficient work.

All Hallows Boarding School (Anglican).

Inspected in June and again in December, 1909. The staff was as follows:—Sister Superior, principal; Sister Althea, vice-principal; Miss Harris, teacher; Miss Homer, teacher; Sister Louisa, matron; Rev. H. Underhill, chaplain.

Twenty-five children were enrolled, and eighteen were present at inspection. They were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	3
" II.	2
" III.	5
" IV.	4
" V.	2
" VI.	2

The girls are instructed in every department of housework, washing, cooking, &c. Some are taught to make point lace, others basket-weaving.

The health of the pupils has been exceptionally good. Their food is simple, yet good and abundant, and all the girls are suitably clothed.

The department put in a new water system last year; but, owing to a cloud-burst in the autumn, the earth was washed away from the pipes; so being exposed, they were frozen, thus limiting the water-supply. Otherwise there is an abundant supply. The drainage is good.

Large windows in class-room and living-room are kept open constantly during the day; and large ventilators and windows are kept open day and night in the dormitories. So the ventilation is good.

A large fire hose with attachments is kept ready for use outside the dormitory door upstairs. Under normal conditions the force of the water is such that a girl can easily throw a stream of water over the highest roof. Fire-drill is practised periodically.

There is a garden of about four acres around the school. Half and acre is laid out as a fruit and vegetable garden. Five hundreds pounds of cherries were bottled by the older girls last summer. A large supply of vegetables is grown.

One girl had been admitted and six discharged, at the last inspection. A number of the ex-pupils are married and doing well. One girl is training for a nurse, others are helping to make their parents' homes brighter.

All the buildings were in good repair, new tables, forms, and a clothes rack had been purchased for the living-room since former inspection. A new fence had also been put up in the garden and the outhouses put in good order.

Coqualeetza Industrial Institute (Methodist).

This school was inspected in December, 1909. The staff was as follows: R. H. Cairns, principal; Mary Hortop, matron; Chas. Reid, farmer; Louis V. Masters, carpenter; Hannah E. Young, asst. matron; Isabella Clarke, teacher; Kate I. Pottinger, teacher; Martha E. Jeffries, sewing teacher; Merida Pittman, cook; Alberta Chamberlain, laundress.

Ninety-eight children were enrolled, of whom eighty-eight were present at inspection. They were classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I.	14	10
" II.	0	0
" III.	17	4
" IV.	7	17
" V.	5	2
" VI.	6	6

The reading, spelling, composition, geography, arithmetic, grammer and writing in the fifth and sixth standards were good. The third and fourth standards also did well in all subjects.

The pupils have made reasonable progress, since my last visit. Ruby Winterhalter and Frank Moody passed the entrance examination to the high school last June. The senior pupils grasped the meaning of what they read, and could give a clear and concise account of it. Both teachers are doing very good work.

This school has a farm of eighty-eight acres. Last year they raised thirty tons of oats, sixty-five tons of hay, ninety tons of turnips, twelve tons of carrots and twenty-five tons of potatoes.

About ten acres are in garden and orchard. Large quantities of cabbage, beets, onions, celery, squash, &c., were grown. One acre produced five hundred dollar's worth of tomatoes. Berries and apples were not a large crop, but sufficient for school use. From the farm $1,716.92 of produce, &c., was sold over and above what was used in the school. The garden is one of the best in this famous valley.

The live stock consists of twenty-one head of Jersey grades, one very fine registered bull, six horses, one colt, twenty-five pigs and one hundred chickens. The cows have done well. The milk is used for the pupils. Over one hundred people had all that they could use, and then $55 worth of cream was sold in the month of October. The buildings are good and well kept.

Five boys are being taught carpentry, two are learning blacksmithing, twelve are learning to farm, and a number work in the garden.

The girls learn to sew, cook, and become efficient in the laundry, and in general housework.

The pupils are looking remarkably well. The health generally has been satisfactory. They get excellent, well cooked food. Butter has been used more freely than formerly with good results. Pupils get new milk twice a day.

Their supply of water is abundant and good, being drawn from the Elk Creek W. W. Co.'s main, which passes through the school grounds.

The drains are in good condition, and are thoroughly flushed each week. The ventilation is also good.

Fire-drill is held. There is water in all parts of the building. The fire-escapes are kept in good repair.

Many of the ex-pupils are doing well. I meet a number of them in different parts of the province. They are good efficient workers and show that they are carrying into practice the teaching of the school.

The buildings were all in good repair. A new bake-house and a new pig pen had just been completed. The pig pen is 50 feet x 20 feet, built on a most modern plan.

The staff is very much interested in the welfare of the pupils. There is a very homelike atmosphere, and the children seem contented and happy. I consider that the school is accomplishing the work for which it has been established.

Sechelt Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected November, 1909. The staff consisted of the following: Sister Theresine, principal; Sister St. Ouen, matron; Sister Victorian, teacher; Sister Stephanus, teacher; Sister St. Denis, teacher; Sister Amelia, cook.

Forty-five children were enrolled, and all were present at inspection. They were graded as follows:—

	Girls.	Boys.
Standard I	9	7
" II	3	0
" III	7	8
" IV	3	0
" V	3	5

The pupils did exceedingly well in reading, spelling, arithmetic, and geography. Standard IV and V made exceptional progress since former inspection, and the

other classes have all made satisfactory advancement. The girls are especially clever in their studies.

The children have four and a half hours of class work every day. As a rule they seem to like study.

About an acre and a half has been cleared and cultivated during the past five years. Fruit-trees, potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables are grown with success. The boys and girls do the work in the garden.

Their live stock consists of two milch cows, one heifer, and seventy-five chickens.

Four boys do carpentry work, repairing, &c., two boys mend shoes.

The girls are trained in all departments of housework, including cooking, laundry work, mending, dressmaking, pillow lace, &c. The collection of needlework and fancy-work from this school won the first prize at the provincial exhibition. A special first prize for manual training was also won by the pupils.

The food and clothing were good and sufficient.

There is good ventilation in the school. The water-supply is improved; the drains work well.

The protection against fire is good. Fire-appliances are kept in good order, and fire-drills are held regularly.

The school has not received any financial help besides the government grant, and some little fancy-work that is sold. The sisters do not receive any salary. They are doing a splendid work.

Homalco Day School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected October 8, 1909. There are twenty-five children of school age on the reserve, and all are enrolled, with an average of eighteen. This good showing at this new school is accounted for, by the Indians, at a cost of $4,000, building a boarding house 40 x 30 x 20 feet high. So they leave their children at the school instead of taking them with them when they go to work. The Indians furnish food and clothing.

The teacher, Wm. Thompson, and Mrs. Thompson, take care of the pupils. They have an average of twelve boarders. Mrs. Thompson teaches them practical work, and the Indians are well pleased with the school.

When examined the children did well for beginners. They are graded as follows:—

Standard	I.	13
"	II.	12

The average was twenty-two the last quarter.

Sliammon Day School.

The teacher is J. W. Browne. There are twenty-two pupils of school age all enrolled, with the average attendance of sixteen. Fourteen were present at inspection. Pupils were classified as follows:—

Standard	I.	19
"	II.	3

This is a new school and when opened the pupils did not know a word of English. They now read, write, spell, and count quite nicely, and have made fair progress.

The new building, which is 20 x 40 feet, with a good class-room and rooms for the teacher to live in, is very suitable.

These Indians are very anxious to have their children taught.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

Williams Lake Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

This school was inspected November, 1909. The staff consisted of the following: Rev. H. Boening, principal; J. J. Swain, carpenter; Thos. Schl, foreman; Sister Euphrasia, matron, and teacher; Sister Seraphim, teacher; Sister Gabriel, teacher; Sister Octavia, teacher; Sister Fabian, cook; Sister Eloid, assistant cook; Sister M. Assumption, seamstress.

There were fifty-two pupils enrolled and fifteen not yet formally enrolled. Some of the pupils come from Stewart lake, a distance of three hundred miles. Sixty-seven children were present at inspection, and were classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I.	6	5
" II.	2	2
" III.	6	10
" IV.	5	9
" V.	2	7
" VI.	6	7

I examined the classes in all the prescribed subjects, with very satisfactory results. The senior girls showed marked intelligence in their work. The new pupils were making a fair start and all appeared eager to learn. All classes were examined carefully and I found that most satisfactory and conscientious work had been done by the teachers.

There are five fine class-rooms well furnished with patent desks, well lighted, well heated and well ventilated.

All the land in connection with this school belongs to the corporation of O.M.I. Nearly five hundred acres are under cultivation, the rest being grazing, and timber lands. Last year's crop consisted of twenty tons of wheat, fifteen tons of oats, and three hundred tons of hay.

There is also a garden of about six acres, in which they raised twenty-five tons of potatoes, one ton of cabbages, about half a ton of carrots, also beans, pease, small fruits, &c.

There are thirty-five horses, three hundred and fifty cattle including calves, and thirty pigs. There is good accommodation for the stock. In summer they milked seventeen cows and made six hundred pounds of butter, which is all used at the institution. The boys attend to the cows, the separator, and the churning, while the girls make butter and cheese.

Three boys work constantly in the carpenter shop, others mend shoes, one does plumbing.

The girls receive practical instruction in all branches of domestic work.

In this school the pupils are exceptionally healthy. Their food is well prepared and in sufficient quantity. The meat here is always fresh, a beef being killed on an average of every tenth day.

The drainage and ventilation are good.

There was a great improvement in the heating system. In lead of sixteen stoves, two furnaces will now give the heat required to make all the rooms comfortable, besides removing the constant danger of fire. It was a very difficult task to excavate a basement underneath the school, as all the earth had to be taken out by buckets. All the pupils, even the girls helped in this great and necessary work.

Most of the ex-pupils are living on the reservation, working for the white settlers or teaming on the Cariboo road. Generally speaking, they are anxious to improve their position.

The buildings were in good repair, but in great need of a coat of paint. A new warehouse, 48 x 24 feet, had been completed since former inspection. It had a lean-to on three sides for buggies, sleighs, &c.

From the school record, there being forty girls, but only twenty-seven boys, the Indians seem to be very anxious for their girls to attend school, but not their boys.

All the buildings were clean and orderly. Good management is manifest in the various departments. The staff is a strong one.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Kuper Island Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

This school was inspected July, 1909. The staff consisted of Rev. P. Glaessen, principal; Rev. W. Lemmens, teacher; Rev. J. Lecromn, trade instructor; A. Ruault, asst. instructor; Rev. Sister Evariste, matron; Rev. Sister M. Albert, asst. matron; Rev. Sister M. Lydia, teacher; Rev. Sister M. Stanilas, cook.

Eighty-four pupils were enrolled, forty-eight boys and thirty-six girls. Seventy-three, forty boys and thirty-three girls, were present at inspection. They were classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I..	11	10
" II..	9	7
" III..	9	5
" IV..	3	0
" V..	3	7
" VI..	5	4

The reading of the senior boys and girls was very good, and by a little questioning I found they knew the meaning of all the words. Spelling, geography, history, arithmetic, and composition were fair. The new pupils had made a start, but knew little English, as they had only been a short time at the school.

Good progress had been made in all subjects since former inspection.

A few boys are taught carpentry, shoemaking and painting, and all are taught farming.

There is a farm in connection with the school, of about forty acres. Eight acres were planted in wheat, two acres in oats, five acres in potatoes, and four acres in carrots, beans, onions, &c.

The live stock consists of thirteen cows, four calves, one bull, three horses, three pigs, one hundred and twenty chickens, and thirty ducks. There is a new well built chicken-house and yard. The lumber was on hand to build a new barn.

The larger boys do the milking and all learn to take care of cattle.

The girls do the general housework, prepare meals, cook, bake, &c. They also learn to darn, sew, and make their own dresses. They also attend to the poultry yard, and take great interest in it.

If any of the pupils show signs of any kind of disease, they are removed from the school. The pupils had plenty of good food. Their clothing was neat and suitable.

For drinking and cooking purposes, water is provided from natural springs. For all other purposes creek water is used. The drainage has been improved since former inspection.

The ventilation was not very good, but the windows are kept open as much as possible.

The school is protected against fire, fire buckets, extinguishers, &c., are kept ready for immediate use. The children are drilled regularly according to regulations.

Since former inspection, eight pupils were admitted, and none discharged. Eight pupils are ready to be discharged at the end of this year. Among these three girls attracted special attention by their education, their skill at work, and their healthy condition.

Most of the ex-pupils are living on the neighbouring reserves. Three boys (brothers) are making a good living by logging on their own account, running their own steamer for this work. Two girls are teaching day schools on Vancouver Island.

There were some improvements since former inspection; a new drain has been built to carry the sewage further out on the beach; the fences around the buildings and farm have been repaired and appear more tidy than before.

Nanaimo Day School (Methodist).

Inspected January 11, 1910. Wm. J. Knott is the teacher. Of the twenty children of school age, fifteen were enrolled, with an average attendance of twelve. Thirteen were present at inspection. Pupils wre graded as follows:—

Standard	I.	9
"	II.	2
"	III.	4

The pupils have made good progress during the year, doing very well when examined. The building was in good condition.

Somenos Day School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected January 12, 1910. The teacher was Miss Maud Lomas. There were ten children of school age, of whom seven were enrolled, with an average attendance of three for six months.

The pupils were classified as follows:—

		Pupils.
Standard	I.	5
"	II.	2

The teacher said the Indians took no interest in the school. I saw Mr. Agent Robertson and we met the Indians, putting the matter before them, and finally getting their promise that they would send their children more regularly. The teacher has since informed me that they are keeping their promise, and that the children attend much better. Hence I look for better results.

Quamichan Day School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected January 13, 1910. There were 24 children of school age, of whom 19 were enrolled, with an average attendance of 9. Eight were present at inspection. Magdalen Wilson, an ex-pupil of Kuper Island industrial school, is the teacher, and was doing very well. The day of my visit it was very stormy, and the tide so high that some of the children could not get to school. The reading, spelling, and counting were good for small children.

The old building is in fair repair.

Cowichan Day School (Methodist).

Inspected January, 1910. Number present at inspection, 14. Number on the roll, 16, and an average attendance of 10. The teacher is Miss Josephine Johnny, a graduate of the Kuper Island industrial school. She had only been teaching a short time, but was doing nicely. The pupils were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	13
" II	3

The building is in good repair.

Koksilah Day School (Methodist).

Inspected January 14, 1910. Seventeen children were present at inspection. Of the 25 children that should attend, 17 were enrolled, with an average attendance of 8. Chas. A. Dockstater is the teacher. The pupils were classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	12
" II	3
" III	2

These children are very bright and learn quickly. Their parents farm, so do not roam around as much as most Indians. Some of the pupils walk 2 miles to school and are quite regular. They are doing well with their studies.

Saanich Day School (Roman Catholic).

Daniel Dick, from the Kuper Island industrial school, is the teacher. Of the 20 children that should attend, 10 were enrolled, with an average attendance of 4. I found only one present. With the teacher I visited every house and told them that unless they sent their children, the school would have to be closed. As some of the men were absent from the village, I arranged for a meeting, when Mr. Agent Robertson would be present. The meeting was held and the Indians promised to see that their children attend more regularly.

Songhees Day School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected January 18, 1910. All the 13 children of school age are enrolled. Seven were present at inspection. There is an average attendance of 11. There was a great rain-storm at the time of my visit, so the smaller children could not attend.

The children were classified thus:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	2
" II	2
" III	6
" IV	1
" V	2

The pupils are well advanced, and did splendidly in all subjects. They are clever, well dressed, and well behaved. The teacher, Sister Mary Berchmans, is very capable, and is doing excellent work.

Tsartlip Day School.

The school has been without a teacher since Miss K. Needham resigned a year ago.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Alberni Boarding School (Presbyterian).

This school was inspected in August, 1909. The staff consisted of Jas. R. Motion, principal; H. G. Motion, matron; O. E. Guillod, teacher; Jean Stevens, assistant matron.

Twenty-two boys and 24 girls were enrolled. Of these 6 boys and 11 girls were present at inspection, the others had gone with their parents during the holidays in July, and were at the Fraser river fishing. They were classified as follows:—

		Boys.	Girls.
Standard	I	5	3
"	II	6	7
"	III	0	8
"	IV	5	4
"	V	6	2

The class-room work was good. The reading, spelling, and arithmetic were very good. Their copy-books were neatly kept and the drawing was good. Reasonable progress had been made. Miss Guillod, the teacher, has greatly improved in her methods of teaching.

The school material on hand was sufficient and in good order.

Although there are 106 acres in connection with this school, only about 6 acres are under cultivation. About 2 acres were laid out in oats, for feed, and about 1½ acres was in potatoes.

They grow a variety of small fruits and vegetables in the garden.

The live stock consisted of 4 head of cattle and about 40 hens.

The girls are instructed in all branches of housekeeping, and some do a great deal of fancy needle-work. All the children appeared healthy. Their food was good, their clothing suitable.

The water-supply has been improved. Both drainage and ventilation are good.

This school is well protected against fire, having appliances always ready in case of an emergency. Fire-drill is held regularly.

All the pupils are fond of swimming and canoeing, they also play football and baseball.

The principal was trying to arrange for a new class-room, as the old one was hardly worth repairing. The plumbing and sewers were to be removed shortly, which, with other repairs required, will help to improve the lavatory arrangements.

The discharges of two girls were to be asked for. Both were well forward in their studies and proficient in their work, and both returned to their parents' homes, which are fairly comfortable.

The Indians appear to appreciate the work of the school and are quite friendly to the staff.

Mr. and Mrs. Motion, principal and matron, respectively, for the past ten years, have resigned. Mr. Mondry, of Portage la Prairie, is the new principal.

This school has done good work, and, with a new class-room and improvements in the home, better work will be possible.

Clayoquot (Christie) Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected August, 1909. The staff consisted of the following: Rev. P. Maurus, O.S.B., principal and teacher; Sister M. Placide, matron and teacher; Sister M. Clara, cook; Sister M. Clotilde, seamstress; Sister M. Elizabeth, laundress; George Sturmer.

Sixty-nine children were enrolled, of whom fifty-eight were present at inspection. One boy and two girls were on sick leave; seven boys and one girl were working out for the summer by permission of the department.

The pupils were classified as follows:—

		Boys.	Girls.
Standard	I	9	4
"	II	4	6
"	III	8	4
"	IV	9	10
"	V	2	6
"	VI	5	2

The pupils showed a distinct advance since last inspection. The spelling, arithmetic, composition, geography, &c., were good. Their reading was excellent, and they showed clearly they understood what they were reading.

Here there is the half-day system for the senior pupils, the younger ones attending twice a day. Their class-rooms are roomy, well ventilated, and well supplied with the necessary articles.

The industries taught are carpentry, shoemaking, painting, elementary plumbing, baking, dairying, net-making, and gardening.

There is a garden of two acres, where vegetables are grown with fair success.

The live stock consists of six cows, three calves, one yearling, one bull, and about one hundred hens. Three cows were being milked, butter being made by the pupils.

The girls learn housekeeping, cooking, baking, plain and fancy sewing, and laundrying.

With a few exceptions the general health has been good. Their food was well served, and plentiful. Their working clothing is suitable. On Sundays they look very neat in uniforms.

This school has a good supply of water for house use and splendid pressure for fire-protection.

The drains go out to sea, making the drainage good.

The school is well protected against fire. Fire-escapes are provided, and the necessary hose, axes, &c. I gave an alarm during my visit, after the pupils had retired. They were out in quick time and in good order.

The discipline is strict, yet kind, and the pupils are generally well behaved.

I visited a number of the ex-pupils where they worked during the year, and found them nearly all doing well.

I found the buildings in good repair. The laundry had been completed since my last inspection. There is a jewel eight-horse power engine, extractor, cylinder washer, sixteen horse-power boiler, which furnishes the steam to the engine, the washer, the dry-room, and to the hand tubs. The building is well and neatly built, also conveniently arranged for the purposes intended. Everything is chosen with the one object of practical utility. In the boiler and engine-room there is a concrete floor. The washer and extractor are also bedded on concrete. This concrete work was all done by the pupils and instructor. The dry-room is fitted with three steam coils and a fan. The whole plant is a perfect success. The washer has a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five shirts at one time, or ninety sheets. These are cleaned, rinsed and blued in forty minutes.

This school is doing satisfactory work. The deficit of former years is being gradually reduced.

Ahousaht Boarding School (Presbyterian).

Inspected in August, 1909. The staff consisted of the following: Rev. J. L. Miller, B.A., principal; Miss J. McNeill, matron; Miss E. McKay, teacher; Miss N. Perkins, assistant matron.

Forty-one children were enrolled, two were waiting for medical examination. All were present at inspection. They were classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I.	4	6
" II.	4	1
" III.	4	3
" IV.	3	1
" V.	7	8

There had been a marked improvement in the examinations since former inspection. They showed an intelligent understanding of their studies. All the children manifest great interest in their work and are very industrious. School is in session

both afternoon and forenoon. Outside work hours are from 8 to 9 a.m. and from 4 to 6 p.m.

The class-rooms were satisfactorily equipped, and the material well taken care of.

There is a farm of about seventeen acres of good loamy soil recovered by draining a small lake as recommended by the inspector five years ago. Last year three tons of hay were grown, also sufficient carrots, rhubarb, &c., for school use. An acre of cranberries was doing well. The potato crop was also fairly good. The land is becoming more productive each year. About two acres are used for gardening, where beets, pease, onions, &c., are grown.

Only one cow is kept. When more feed is grown, it will permit the school having more cattle. As this was the first milking cow here, a great interest was manifested in the milking, both by the pupils and by the Indians of the village. Fifty hens are also kept.

Six boys were learning carpentry. Others learn elementary blacksmithing, plumbing, painting, boat-building, &c. Several boats were well built and look quite equal to bought ones.

The girls learn to bake, sew, and do general housework. They are good workers.

All the pupils were in good health, well fed, and suitably clothed.

The water-supply is here obtained both from a well and from rain-water. The new tanks were satisfactory. A large drain carries away all sewage into deep water.

The windows of the dormitories are on the sunny side of the building and can be kept open all the year round, which is a great advantage, and gives splendid ventilation.

Appliances for protection against fire are kept ready, and by means of a large force pump water can be thrown to any part of the building. Fire-drill is held.

The pupils were very orderly and obedient, showing that discipline is well maintained.

I visited some of the ex-pupils at their homes, they were working and respectable.

All the buildings were in good repair. Some improvements had been made since the former inspection, the main school building had been repainted; the new workshop, 18 x 25 x 12, had been completed. It is well fitted up, all the material being of the best.

The Indians are now all very friendly to the school. The pupils are above the average of those in schools, they appear so willing to work, and do everything so cheerfully. They are a credit both to the school and to their teachers.

The principal is a genius for work. He is a good carpenter, plumber, painter, and boat-builder, and is well liked by both the Indians and the pupils. I regret to report that he has to resign the management of the school, on account of ill health.

The day schools in this agency were closed at the time of my visit, it being summer holidays and the Indians away from home.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Alert Bay Industrial School (Anglican).

Inspected October 18, 19 and 20, 1909. The staff consisted of the following:—A. W. Corker, principal; Mrs. Corker, matron; Miss Warrener, assistant principal; George Luther, teacher; Eli Hunt, trade instructor; Lee, cook.

There were thirty-five boys enrolled and all were present at inspection. They were graded as follows:—

		Pupils.
Standard	I.	9
"	II.	9
"	III.	4
"	IV.	5
"	V.	6
"	VI.	2

The reading, spelling, writing, were very good. The arithmetic in the senior classes was excellent; the geography, good; grammar, fair. Satisfactory progress had been made.

There are about four hundred and ten acres of land in connection with this school, but only about five acres are partially under cultivation. This year they raised one ton of good potatoes, one ton of hay, and a supply of vegetables and small fruits.

The live stock consists of two cows and thirty-seven hens.

Twelve boys were working at carpentry, others work in the garden.

The general health of the boys was good. Their food was wholesome, their clothing warm.

The drainage system was fair, wooden drains carry on all waste to deep water.

In fitting up the new dormitory, care was taken to improve greatly the ventilation, which is now quite satisfactory.

In case of fire, axes, fire buckets, &c., were on hand. A new iron fire-escape had been put up since last inspection. Fire-drill is held occasionally.

The buildings were in fairly good repair, but need a coat of paint. An upper bedroom had been nicely arranged as a dormitory, plastered, &c., and will hold twenty beds.

Quite a number of the furnishings and utensils were worn out. I pointed out to the principal that these required to be renewed. With better equipment, better results can be expected. The staff is working hard to benefit the pupils.

Alert Bay Day School (Anglican).

Inspected September 13, 1909. The fifteen children that should attend were all enrolled, with an average attendance of eight. Twelve were present at inspection. Children were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	7
" II.	7
" III.	1

The pupils are small, but are making some progress. Reading, arithmetic, &c., were fair. Louisa Harris, a bright native girl, educated in this school, is the teacher. She was doing very well.

Gwayasdums Day School (Anglican).

Inspected October 15, 1909. All the twenty-four children who should attend were enrolled, with an average of eight. Thirteen were present at inspection. They were classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	10
" II.	6
" III.	2
" IV.	1
Ungraded.	5

Nine of the children did very well in reading, spelling, &c. The children's parents have only a veneer of civilization, and value the school but little. The building is in fair repair, except that the flood of a year ago lifted it up and moved it out of plum. The teacher, F. Cromley, is doing his best in a difficult school.

Cape Mudge Day School (Methodist).

Inspected January 25, 1910. J. E. Rendle is the teacher. Of the seventeen children of school age, fifteen were enrolled, and ten were present at inspection. There was an average of eleven for three months. The pupils were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	5
" II.	7
" III.	3

A little progress had been made, but only a very little. Five pupils could read, spell and count fairly well, the others were beginners.

The school-house is in fair repair, but needs a coat of paint.

NASS AGENCY.

Crosby Girls' Boarding School (Methodist).

Inspected in September, 1909. The staff consisted of the following: Miss F. Hudson, principal and matron; Miss L. Deacon, assistant matron; Miss S. E. Schofield, sewing teacher; Miss C. J. Manson, school teacher.

Forty-two girls were enrolled, and thirty-nine were present at inspection.

The pupils were examined in all their subjects, and the results were quite satisfactory. The older girls have also been carefully instructed in vocal and instrumental music, and show a creditable degree of proficiency in this department.

The pupils were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	8
" II.	6
" III.	7
" IV.	12
" V.	9

The school-room is well lighted and comfortably seated with good desks. Blackboard space is limited. There was a good supply of the necessary school material, all in good condition.

The girls are instructed in all branches of housekeeping, mending, cooking, fancy-work, and basket-weaving.

There is a very small garden for flowers an dvegetables. Some forty hens are kept.

Generally speaking, the health has been good. Some have had enlarged glands, and have had to have the doctor's attention, but all were improving.

There was plenty of nutritious food, and all were comfortaby dressed.

The water-supply is good and abundant, except for a month or more in winter when the pipes often freeze. The new drain works well and carries all sewage to the sea. The ventilation is fairly good.

In case of fire, fire-escapes, ladders, and fire-extinguishers are in readiness. The girls quickly responded to an alarm given by me at the time of my inspection.

Of the nineteen pupils who have been discharged from this school in the past four years, thirteen have turned out satisfactorily. Seven of them are married. I visited ten of them in their homes.

The buildings were in good repair. A new fence had been put around the playground since former inspection, and most of the interior of the building had been painted.

This school was honoured by a visit from His Excellency Earl Grey, on August 20, who inspected every part, and heard the pupils sing their songs. The high estimate placed upon the management and work of this institution by His Excellency at a public reception, increased the feeling of pride and friendliness of the Port Simpson Indians particularly.

At present the kitchen and laundry are in the basement; but, as the whole of the basement is required for the laundry, the kitchen should be on the first floor.

Miss Paul, who had been a member of the staff for some fourteen years, doing good work, resigned, and Miss F. Hudson has taken her place. She is very energetic and capable and will, I believe, improve the home even more.

The inspection was satisfactory.

Port Simpson Boys' Boarding School (Methodist).

Inspected September, 1909. The staff was as follows: Rev. J. H. Raley, principal (honorary); Mr. L. Dineen, vice-principal; Mrs. L. Dineen, matron; Miss M. A. Dineen, asst. matron; Miss M. E. Dineen, asst. to vice-principal.

Twenty-two were enrolled, fourteen were present at inspection.

Some had not returned from summer holidays; three were home by the doctor's advice.

They were classified as follows:—

		Pupils.
Standard	I.	9
"	II.	5
"	III.	4
"	IV.	3
"	V.	1

The boys have improved in reading and writing. Arithmetic was fair, writing, good; singing, very good. Very fair progress has been made since former inspection.

About a quarter of an acre is laid out in garden, where they grow cabbages, turnips, carrots, &c.

Their live stock consists of one horse and ten chickens.

The boys are taught carving and painting. One boat had been built.

Except those absent on account of ill health, the general health of the boys was good.

The sanitary arrangements are not of the best, but they are being improved.

The food and clothing of pupils is sufficient. Here the water-supply is sufficient for household purposes, except during severe weather in winter. They expect to connect with the larger town supply before winter.

The buildings are in better condition, having all been re-shingled. There is great need of other improvements being made as soon as possible.

The pupils of the boarding school, along with the pupils of the day school, are taught by the vice-principal. While being satisfactory to the boarding school, it hardly does justice to the day pupils, for they are often absent; thus falling behind the others in their studies, they are ashamed to come back, so often do not attend when they should.

Kincolith Day School (Anglican).

Inspected September 16, 1909. The fifty-two children of schol age are all enrolled, with an average attendance of twenty-five. Twenty-six were present at inspection. Those present were graded as follows:—

		Pupils.
Standard	I.	8
"	II.	8
"	III.	3
"	IV.	6

The reading, spelling, &c., were very good. The children were quick at figures. I noticed a general improvement since former inspection. Miss Emily Collison takes great interest in her pupils, visiting them in their homes. A new school-house is urgently needed.

Lach-kalsap Day School (Anglican).

I visited this school September 17, 1909, but the new teacher, Mr. Albert Smeath, was the only person in the village. Unusual high water in the Nass river had prevented the Indians from returning home as they had expected. Mr. Smeath intended to open school as soon as they arrived.

The building is a very old and poor one.

Aiyansh and Kitlachdamax day schools (Anglican), were closed, and the Indians had not returned on account of the high water in the river. I saw them camped at the mouth of the Nass river.

Port Simpson Day School (Methodist).

L. S. C. Dineen is the teacher. There are one hundred and fifty children of school age on the reserve, of whom one hundred and four are enrolled. Only fourteen were present at inspection. They were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	8
" II	3
" III	3

The reading, spelling and writing were very good. The pupils seemed backward in arithmetic. The teacher had charge of the boys' boarding school. This appears to be a disadvantage, as it takes so much of his time. If he were relieved from his 'home' duties, he could give all his time to the large number of village children, who should attend day school at least for the winter season.

Mellakatla Day School (Anglican).

Visited in September, 1909. There were twenty-four pupils present, and all were making very satisfactory progress. Miss Jackson is a very successful teacher, and the school has improved. The new building was in good repair.

New Town Day School, Kitselas (Methodist).

When I visited the village, the teacher, B. S. Tait, was away getting supplies. The children are improving in English, and the Indians expressed a great desire to have the school continued.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

Skidegate and Masset Day Schools.

These schools were closed for holidays when I was there, as the Indians were absent from the villages.

THE REPORT OF INSPECTOR W. M. GRAHAM ON THE EX-PUPIL COLONY AT FILE HILLS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

In accordance with instructions contained in letter of February 5, 1910, I beg to submit the following report on the Colony for ex-pupils, situated on Peepeewesis reserve, at File Hills.

This special reserve was set aside in 1901 and contains a total area of nineteen thousand acres, subdivided into 80-acre lots. At the time this subdivision was made it was thought that farms of 80 acres would be quite large enough on which to start the young Indians, but it was not long before it was discovered that 80 acres was not enough, and the plan of settling the beginners on the alternate lots was adopted. In a number of cases 160 acres have proved to be inadequate for the more progressive young men, as there are a number to-day who have over two hundred acres under cultivation, and one or two who have over three hundred acres.

At the present time there are twenty-five heads of families residing on the colony, farming, and the total resident population is about 80 souls.

These young Indians have acquired, since starting up, a great many valuable horses and a full line of machinery, which has been paid for by themselves. It may be interesting to the department to know that they own 30 teams of horses, which at a low valuation are worth $350 a team. They have also 14 yoke of cattle, which were loaned by the department originally, and in many cases paid for already. They own 22 wagons, 42 ploughs, 13 binders, 10 seeders, and a great deal of other farm machinery, which has all been paid for out of proceeds of crop sold from time to time. The financial standing of most of these young men could not be better, as many of them do not owe anything on the plant they have.

In 1907 and 1908 these Indians suffered a great loss, in fact, their crops were almost a total failure, and it was with difficulty that they pulled through, although I must say their condition was not as bad as that of many a white settler who was just beginning in those years, as the Indians had the advantage of a reserve where there was plenty of wood and hay, which they could sell during the winter to help them out. However, they were not daunted by these failures, and in 1909 they put in a larger crop than ever, which yielded them the magnificent return of fifty-one thousand five hundred and ninety-one bushels of grain, of which sixteen thousand bushels was wheat, which they sold for 80 and 90 cents a bushel, and the balance was oats. In addition to this crop nearly every farmer had a good garden, which supplied him with vegetables during the summer and throughout the winter. There is hardly a farmer who does not keep pigs and poultry, and what with the milk and eggs they get, one can readily understand that they live in a very comfortable way.

These young Indians have built very good houses, which, with one or two exceptions, are uniform in style. The houses are built of hewed logs, size about 18 x 24 feet, with lean-to kitchens. The main buildings are one and a half storeys high, all covered with shingled roofs, which are usually painted a dark red, and the effect with the whitewashed walls, is very good.

There are a great many good barns on this colony, built of logs, with lofts, and frame roofs, which are, in a number of cases, painted.

There are over forty neat frame granaries, having a capacity of from 1,500 to 3,000 bushels each. It is the intention to have all these granaries painted in the near future.

The buildings on this colony have been placed with care, and they are facing the surveyed roads on the square. The colony is laid out so that there are roads running north and south every half mile, and roads running east and west every mile.

Up to the present time the Indians have planted about 3 miles of trees, which are now quite a size, and I should like very much to see the work extended.

Three or four years ago the Indians employed a well-borer, who sunk 19 wells in the settlement, and it is from these wells that the Indian farmers get their water. As a rule the old Indian prefers slough water to well water.

Most of the young men of this colony are married to girl graduates of schools, and, in many cases, these young women make good house-wives, although there are a few who require constant supervision. In nearly every house you will find in the sitting-room, clocks, sewing-machines, chairs, tables with covers on, mats on the floor, and often lace curtains on the windows and pictures on the walls. The kitchens are all as well furnished as the average white farmer's kitchen.

It would, perhaps, be interesting to you to follow the progress of some of these graduates, individually.

I shall first take the case of Fred. Deiter, who joined the colony in 1901, and note the advancement made. His first crop was in 1902, which yielded 824 bushels; in 1903, 1,994 bushels; in 1904, 1,275 bushels (this was a very dry season); in 1905, 2,400 bushels; in 1906, 4,076 bushels; in 1907, 1,960 bushels (frozen); in 1908, 2,811 bushels (frozen); in 1909, 8,362 bushels; a total of 23,702 bushels in 8 years, notwithstanding the fact that three of these years were poor ones, and he had only half crops. Deiter has a very fine house, size about 18 x 40 feet, lathed and plastered inside and out, nicely whitewashed, and with painted roof. He has a nice barn, capable of holding 12 head of horses, a full line of farm machinery: 1 binder, 1 seeder, 1 set harrows, 2 wagons, 1 sleigh, 3 ploughs and other small machinery. He owns 8 heavy horses and 2 colts. This man has a good wife and she keeps a very clean house, and looks after a fine vegetable and flower garden. Deiter has 320 acres under cultivation, and intends bringing this up to 350 acres this fall. He has five frame granaries and other small buildings.

Frank Dumont is another young man who has done exceedingly well. His first crop was in 1902, when he had 482 bushels; in 1903, 969 bushels; in 1904, 1,650 bushels; in 1905, 2,540 bushels, in 1906, 3,239 bushels; in 1907, 1,447 bushels (this crop was badly frozen); in 1908, 2,126 bushels (frozen); and in 1909 he had 4,937 bushels; a total of 16,878 since beginning to farm. This young man owns 9 large work horses and 2 colts, which are to-day worth, at a low valuation, $2,000; he has a full line of farm machinery, including 2 binders, 2 seeders, 2 wagons, and other small machinery. He has a very nice house, neatly painted and whitewashed, a good barn and three frame granaries. He has under cultivation 280 acres. I might add that this young man does not owe a cent, and all he had was earned by his own work, without any financial assistance from the department.

John Bellegarde. This man had his first crop in 1903, which yielded 805 bushels; in 1904, 1,295 bushels; in 1905, 2,175 bushels; in 1906, 2,160 bushels; in 1907, failure owing to frost, 800 bushels; in 1908, 1,525 bushels; and in 1909, 3,081 bushels; total 11,841 bushels. Bellgarde owns a full line of farm machinery, and 9 good horses, which are worth at least $1,800. He has no debts, has never had financial aid of any kind from the department. His farm is a model of neatness.

Ben. Stonechild started in 1901, and while his advancement has not been as rapid as others, still he has made good progress. His first crop in 1902 yielded 1,019 bus.; 1903, 2,389 bus.; 1904, 1,150 bus.; 1905, 1,925 bus.; 1906, 1,856 bus.; in 1907, crop was frozen and yield reduced to 1,225 bus., in 1908, 1,125 bus., and in 1909, 4,309 bus. Total, 15,000 bushels. This man has fine buildings and owns a full line of farm machinery and four good horses.

J. Ironquil only started to farm four years ago and in that time he has produced 6,675 bushels. He owns a complete line of farm machinery, 10 horses, very fair buildings and will in a few years be very well off. He has 256 acres under cultivation already and will by the end of the season have 300 acres.

I could cite half a dozen cases where the progress has been equally as satisfactory, but sufficient has been said to show what these young Indians are capable of doing in the way of farming.

The foregoing is an account of Indians who have been farming for a very short time. Of course there have been failures, some few doing little better than those Indians who have never been at school, but those who belong to that class are few, I am glad to say, and the proportion of those who have not done well is no greater than it would be among so many white settlers under similar conditions.

The system of putting one-third of the cultivation under summer-fallow every year is carefully followed, and I think if reference were made to the Minister of Agriculture, or the deputy minister, they would repeat what they have said to me of this colony, that the farming is first-class.

There is a thoroughbred Clyde stallion on the colony and at nearly every farm there are to be seen from one to four colts. I might say there are no ponies on the colony.

It was found that one steam threshing outfit could not thresh all the grain at File Hills last year, about 80,000 bushels, so the members of the colony bought a second outfit costing $3,500, on which they paid $2,000 last year, and the balance, viz., $1,500 will be wiped off this fall.

The Minister of Agriculture visits this colony regularly, and has held several institute meetings, which have been well attended.

This colony has had the honour of two visits from His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, who was deeply interested in the work that was going on, and on the occasion of his last visit, 1906, he donated a beautiful shield, which was to be held for annual competition for the best average yield from field of grain 50 acres or more. This has been held by Fred. Deiter, who last year shipped 3 carloads of grain besides selling a great deal by the load.

The colony presents the appearance of a thrifty settlement, with the straight roads, whitewashed houses and painted roofs. It is looked upon as a valuable asset to the country in which it is situated.

THE REPORT OF REV. R. ASHTON, PRINCIPAL OF THE MOHAWK INSTITUTE, BRANTFORD, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

The Mohawk Institute was established by the 'Company for the Propogation of the Gospel in New England and parts adjacent thereto'; established 1649; chartered 1661; called briefly the 'New England Company' in the year 1831.

Location.—The school is situated in the township of Brantford, about 1¼ miles from the market square of the city of Brantford.

Land.—The land comprises 380 acres, as follows: lot No. 5, Eagle's Nest, township of Brantford, 10 acres; Crown grant—on this are the buildings, and 194 acres by license of occupation; Mohawk Glebe lot, city, 176 acres.

Buildings.—The building is in the form of a letter 'H,' built of red brick, with cut-stone basement; roofed with shingles laid on asbestos paper. The main building is 70 x 42 feet, and has two wings, 60 x 36½ feet each. The building is two stories high, with basement and attic.

The Main Building.—In the basement are the stores, including insulated cold store, officers' dining-rooms, boiler-room, girls' clothing rooms and lavatory. On the first floor are offices, sewing-room, and female officers' rooms. The second floor contains the superintendent's residence and two sick-rooms

North Wing.—In the basement are the dining-halls and kitchen on the first floor, class-room, master's room and farm men's rooms; on the second floor is the boys' dormitory.

South Wing.—The basement comprises the girls' play-room, boot-room, and flush water-closets. On the first floor is the class and assembly room; the second floor is the girls' dormitory; on the third floor a large dormitory has been finished to accommodate 16 beds. Each dormitory has an iron fire-escape and door opening into the main building.

Other Buildings.—Boys' play-house, 74 x 20 feet, 2½ stories; laundry, 30 x 20·3 feet, 2 stories; dairy, 18 x 13 feet; a small hospital; barn and cow stables, 97 x 35 feet; silo (cement), 30 x 16 feet; hog-pens, 72 x 30 feet and 60 x 13·4 feet; horse and cattle stables, 82·8 x 22·5 feet, with room for 16 horses and 16 cattle; carpenter's shop; implement-house, drive-house, wagon-shed, poultry-house, 2 greenhouses, ice-house, and a cement frost-proof fruit-house.

Accommodation.—Accommodation is provided for 120 pupils and a staff of 12, including 3 farm-hands and a gardener.

Attendance.—The returns for the quarter ending March 31 show 124 pupils, classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	12
" II	10
" III	14
" IV	35
" V	22
" VI	31

The average attendance for the year was 121.

Class-room Work.—This covers the full course prescribed by the department and the first year of high school work. Two pupils passed the entrance examination—Mary Latham and Frances Bartram; the former is continuing her studies at the Collegiate Institute. Susanna Latham completed her course at the Collegiate, passing her examination for a 2nd class certificate; she has been appointed assistant teacher here.

The school hours are from 8.30 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. in summer; and in winter from 8.45 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., and from 7 to 8 p.m.

All pupils in standards IV, V, VI have private study from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

Pupils from two divisions, 'A' and 'B'; one week 'A' division attends school in the morning and 'B' division in the afternoon; the next week the order is reversed.

The pupils in standards I and II are in school full time throughout the year.

Farm and Garden.—The work of this department was satisfactory. Cash sales, $3,888.84, and supplies to the institution, $1,427.34.

Industries Taught: *Boys Work.*—Farming, gardening and the care of greenhouses form the principal occupations of the boys, and include the management of a dairy of over 35 cows, and the raising of pigs, also the cultivation of plants and flowers for market.

Girl's Work.—The girls are trained for domestic work, including sewing, knitting, dressmaking, cooking, baking, laundrying and butter-making. They make all their own clothes, also those of the boys, with the exception of the best tweed uniform, an issue of which is purchased every other year.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening prayers are conducted for the whole school daily, and divine service at His Majesty's chapel of the Mohawks at 11 a.m. on Sundays. Religious instruction is given daily in the schools and on Sunday from 9 to 10 a.m., 2.30 to 3.30 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.

The boys are organized into a cadet corps, No. 161, for which the Militia Department has supplied arms.

The boys are divided into four sections, under senior boys, who are responsible for the cleanliness and order of their respective sections. Four section monitresses exercise similar supervision over the girls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been excellent, no serious sickness of any kind; we had, however, to discharge one girl with sore eyes, and three with scrofulous glands.

The sanitation is good, the drainage being connected with the city sewers.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is from the city waterworks.

Fire Protection.—The fire-protection has been installed in connection with the fire department of the city; 4 hydrants with supply of hose, 2 stand pipes with hose connections on all floors, 4 chemical fire-extinguishers, and 2 dozen blaze-killer tubes, placed in the various buildings, axes and extension ladders. A new branch fire-hall has been erected in the immediate neighbourhood, towards which we contribute $60 a year.

Heating and Lighting.—Both wings occupied by pupils have coal and gas furnaces of large capacity, estimated to change the air in school-rooms and dormitories every hour. The main building is heated with hot water, the sewing-room having a radiator constantly supplied with fresh air from the outside. The kitchen, laundry and dairy use only natural gas.

All buildings, including horse and cow stables, are lighted by electricity.

Recreation.—The recreation hours are 1 hour at noon, 2 hours in the evening in summer, and 1 hour in the winter, and for school divisions throughout the year from 4 to 5 p.m. Also one half holiday each week.

There is no school from July 16 to August 21. During this time the teachers take their vacation; each pupil has half a day holiday, and the industrial work of the institution goes on as usual.

The boys are furnished in their playgrounds with swings and horizontal bars. They have a field where they play lacrosse, baseball and football; they also have a bugle band, in which they are much interested, and both girls and boys have good toboggan slides. The girls are provided with swings, footballs, croquet, skipping ropes, balls, &c. Those who prefer to read are furnished with magazines and books from the school library.

Ex-pupils.—Thirty-one pupils left during the year, 20 being girls. One, with a second-class certificate, has become teacher of the junior department here; 2 are attending the business college in the city; 1 is taking lessons in a dressmaking establishment; Ida Maracle was discharged by the department and given to a woman who promised to send her to school; 1 married, 1 died, 1 is required at home, there being a large family. With the exception of the scrofulous children, all are in good situations as domestic servants, earning from $9 to $15 a month. The girls trained here are in great demand.

Of the 11 boys, 1, who passed his entrance examination here, is continuing his studies at Carlisle institution and working as a printer; another is typewriter and timekeeper for a contractor at Waterdown, N.Y., earning $60 a month; 1 who had passed his entrance and studied stenography, works in the office of a factory in the city. The remainder, with one exception who has not been heard from, are working as farm-hands.

THE REPORT OF REV. S. R. McVITTY, PRINCIPAL OF THE MOUNT ELGIN INSTITUTE, MUNCEY, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—This school is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Thames river, in the township of Caradoc, county of Middlesex, province of Ontario, and about 15 miles northwest of the city of St. Thomas.

Land.—The farm connected with the school contains 225 acres, forming part of the Chippewa reservation, Caradoc township, and is well suited for institute purposes.

Buildings.—The main building was erected in 1895 and has four stories of brick on a stone foundation. It contains office, principal's residence, officers' rooms, chapel, sewing-room, dining-rooms, dormitories, kitchen, girls' play-room and store-rooms.

All rooms are large and well lighted. The old building, situated about 100 feet to the east, furnishes dwellings for the two officers and their families, two schoolrooms, a four-cot hospital and a dairy cellar. The laundry is a brick building with a vegetable cellar in the basement.

The boys' lavatory and gymnasium were burned November 20, 1907, and have not been rebuilt.

The outbuildings comprise: carpenter shop, implement shed, carriage shed, poultry house, sheep pen, pig pens, cow stable, horse stable, stocker barn, and large grain barn, all on brick or cement foundations.

Accommodation.—The main building furnishes room for about 100 pupils and a staff of eight officers. Separate residences are supplied for four officers and their families.

Attendance.—The number of pupils authorized by the department for the institute is 100, and the average attendance is 101.

Class-room Work.—The half day system is followed in case of senior pupils. One week division I is in school in forenoon and division II in the afternoon; the following week the order is reversed.

Division III, composed of about 50 junior pupils, is in school full time. Hours: 9 a.m. to 11.45 a.m., and from 1 to 3.30 p.m. The authorized course of study is followed, and the results are quite satisfactory. The pupils are graded as follows:—

		Pupils.
Standard	I	22
"	II	29
"	III	30
"	IV	17
"	V	9

Farm and Garden.—We harvested during the year 30 acres of wheat, 90 acres of oats, 60 acres of corn, 2 acres of buckwheat, 3 acres of potatoes, 6 acres roots, and in the garden all vegetables necessary for our own use.

Industrial Work.—The boys are carefully instructed in all branches of agricultural work, including care and management of horses, cows, pigs, poultry and bees; also carpentering, fencing and cement work. The girls are taught housekeeping, baking, cooking, laundry and dairy work, also cutting and making of garments, quilting, knitting and fancy needlework.

Moral and Religious Training.—A morning and evening worship, including the reading of the scripture, is observed daily. On Sabbath morning the pupils, in charge

of a lady and gentleman officer, attend divine worship at the Colborne church on the Muncey Mission. Sabbath school is conducted under the superintendence of the principal, in the chapel of the institute, each Sabbath afternoon. The school is divided into three classes. Each member of the staff is connected with some branch of the Christian Church, and all are seeking by precept and example to teach the principles of the Christian religion.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils and staff has been splendid. We have not found it necessary to call a physician during the year. We attribute this largely to an abundance of good food, fresh air, and plenty of outdoor exercise. One boy received treatment at the General hospital, London, for weak eyes. The building is kept clean. The plumbing and ventilation are in a satisfactory condition.

Water Supply.—An abundant supply of good spring water is furnished by hydraulic pumps; being forced to tanks in upper attic, from which it is piped to all parts of the building.

Fire Protection.—There are two large water tanks situated in the main attic. Pipes convey the water from these tanks to 18 hose, distributed throughout the building. A diamond fire-extinguisher, an axe and two water pails are placed in each of the main halls.

Heating and Lighting.—Three coal furnaces and a hot-water system furnish heat to the main building and school-rooms. Oil lamps, mostly in hangers, furnish light throughout the building.

Recreation.—In winter, outdoor walking, skating, tobogganing and sleigh-riding. Indoor, fort, crokinole, checkers, bean-bags, and other parlour games are provided. In summer, swinging, basket and baseball, also hunting and fishing, in season.

Ex-pupils.—Two pupils were discharged at the request of their parents and are living at home. Four graduated from the school during the year. One of these is studying shorthand and book-keeping, another is receiving three dollars a week as a domestic; the third, four dollars a week as cook in a private home; and the fourth, a salary of $300 per annum teaching school.

All four are a credit to the institution and their future is full of promise.

General Remarks.—During the year some necessary repairs have been done to the outbuildings, and a new poultry-house is at present in course of erection. It will provide accommodation for 200 fowls, and will be one of the most up-to-date in the country.

We are also installing a small steam plant in our laundry, and hope in this way to lighten the labour in this department, whilst we retain a number of tubs, which afford ample opportunity for training the girls in domestic laundry work.

The conduct of the pupils, with one or two exceptions, has been excellent; their interest in the different departments of work, is growing. Punishment is our 'strange work,' and the atmosphere of the place is home-like.

The officers are efficient and faithful in their work, and seeking to promote the best interests of the school.

THE REPORT OF REV. BENJAMIN P. FULLER, PRINCIPAL OF THE SHINGWAUK HOME, SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The Shingwauk and Wawanosh homes are situated on the north bank of the St. Mary's river, one and a half miles east of the business portion, yet within the town limits of Sault Ste. Marie, in the province of Ontario.

Land.—The area of land in connection therewith is 93 acres, comprising park lots 1 and 2, in Tarentorus township, which was acquired by purchase by the Church of England authorities. The property is held in trust by His Lordship the Bishop of Algoma. Originally forest, the land is now nearly all cleared. Some has gone back to a growth of timber, but by clearing and draining, the same land will become valuable as farm-land, and by a system of intensive farming will become most beautiful and profitable.

Buildings.—The buildings are beautifully situated fronting the river, and consist of:—

1. The Shingwauk and Wawanosh homes: main block, 185 x 137 feet, with various wings, and principal's residence adjoining, in which are the offices of the institution, kitchens, visitors' entrance, staff-room, furnace-rooms, lavatories and dormitories.

2. A little to the east in line with the main block is a large two-story frame building, 60 x 30 feet, the ground floor of which is used as a drill-hall and play-room for the boys. On the upper floor is a large senior school-room.

3. A little to the front of this building stands a most beautiful chapel, the Bishop Fauquier Memorial Chapel, erected in 1882, with funds subscribed by anonymous friends in England and Canada as a tangible, enduring and useful memorial to Algoma's first revered bishop.

4. Hospital with attendant's cottage adjoining.

5. Farmer's cottage, 20 x 20 feet, with laundry building adjoining, 20 x 40 feet.

6. Carpenter's cottage.

7. The factory, where is a gasoline engine and machines for doing carpenter work, a sawing-machine for cutting fire-wood for the institution.

8. Good horse stable, barn and cow stable.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 100 pupils, *i.e.*, 60 boys and 40 girls, and 12 members of staff.

Attendance.—The number of pupils enrolled at the beginning of our term of office, September 1, was 37, namely, 26 boys and 11 girls; 2 boys have been admitted and 1 girl; 1 boy discharged; 2 girls are in the Free Hospital for consumptives, who were there when we came. We have had no serious illness, and only 1 or 2 show any sign of tuberculosis, and to these particular attention is given in regard to food and sleep.

Class-room Work.—The school is taught in two divisions, by one teacher in one large school room. The curriculum adopted is similar to that of the public schools in Ontario. The hours of attendance are from 8.30 to 12 noon, and 1.30 to 5 p.m., with 15 minutes, and a portion of the evenings are taken up in instruction and music.

Very good progress was made in the last part of the term, and 9 boys and 3 girls were promoted into higher classes. The present standing is as follows:—

Standard I	11
" II	7
" III	7
" IV	8

Industries.—The boys are taught building-repair and carpentry work, farming and gardening; also draining and clearing land.

Girls are taught sewing, laundry and domestic work. All the general work of the institution is performed by the pupils.

Carpentry.—In the factory, which is a two-story frame building and contains one 12 h.p. gasoline engine, and some useful tools. The boys have done some work such as repairing articles of furniture, making sleigh, sleigh-box, ladder, &c.; also re-shingling part of home roof.

Shoe-repairing.—One of the office-rooms has been fitted up as a shoe-repair shop, and one of the boys, who is lame, has become proficient in the art of repairing shoes, thus effecting a great saving in the outlay for shoes.

The Farm.—This being our first season we cannot report on what can be done. Last season being generally a poor one, the land produced but little hay and only some 45 bags of potatoes.

It would seem that little or no system has been exercised on the land in regard to cultivation, and so the hay-land is entirely run out, and covered with water in many places.

We are, with the help of the Home boys and a man as farmer to guide them, now busy draining the land, moving what seems to be two or three years' stable manure.

Forty loads of manure were procured from the dairy situated about 1½ miles east of the homes, and hauled home and put out on the field.

We are just now reclaiming about 10 acres of good land by ditching and pulling small growth of timber (useless timber).

By the close of seeding-time we hope to have 20 acres seeded, and the remainder of meadow-land has a good spreading of manure.

Having very little hay and no roots to feed the stock, one old horse was disposed of and other stock sold, realizing $382.

Moral and Religious Training.—The religious training is that of the Church of England.

Pupils and staff attend service in the Shingwauk Memorial chapel every Sunday afternoon at 3.30. Prayers are conducted in the school-room morning and evening daily, and Sunday school Sunday morning at 10.30.

Punishment is administered only after fair warning, or for repeated disobedience.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the school is good. Care and precaution are exercised. Everything is kept properly clean, this being quite possible and easy on account of having city water.

Water.—Water is supplied through a private 3-inch galvanized iron pipe connected with the city water mains.

Fire Protection.—Our main protection lies in a 3-inch pipe connected with the city water-works, to which 2-inch hydrants, placed inside and outside of the main building, have connection, as well as 2 fire-tanks on the upper flats, having a combined capacity of 1,925 gallons, and which are kept filled in case of emergency. A pressure of 50 pounds is maintained at the school.

The main building is also supplied with fireman's axes, and water pails are kept always handy.

Heating.—The main building is heated throughout by a hot-water system. All detached buildings, including the chapel, are heated by stoves.

Lighting.—Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting, and every possible care exercised in the using of them.

Recreation.—The principal forms of recreation are football and basketball, but there are many other games more quiet, and some that can be played indoors.

Music.—Twice each week an evening after prayers is taken up in singing, either by the boys alone or by the girls alone. There is an organ in the school-room, and the whole school sing at evening prayers.

Ex-pupils.—Only one boy has been discharged in our term so far, and a situation was secured for him in Ottawa, and when last heard from he was progressing nicely. Occasionally an ex-pupil will call to see us, but they are always those who have been away from the Home for some years; and on inquiring we find some of them are doing very well, indeed, and conduct themselves in a very respectable manner.

General Remarks.—Under the present order of management we find that having placed each boy or girl on their own honour, and letting them see that they are trusted,

is having the desired effect. Scholars are shown that the time spent in the homes is of great value to them, that the homes are for them and that they must care for them, and now already we have been rewarded by finding that some are beginning to form some idea of the object of all that is being done for them both by the Department of Indian Affairs and also by the many friends of the homes.

Some of the older boys have lately expressed the desire to take up some special course of study in connection with their school work.

THE REPORT OF REV. CHAS. BELANGER, S.J., PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, WIKWEMIKONG, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The Wikwemikong industrial school is situated on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, 10 miles north of the Manitowaning agency, in the village of Wikwemikong, on the west shore of Smith bay.

Land.—The land comprises about 200 acres, 80 of which are under cultivation, the rest being used as pasture. This land was granted by the Indians for the use of the missionaries, and is held in trust by them for the combined purposes of the mission and the school.

Buildings.—The boys and girls are accommodated in two separate institutions, about 200 yards apart, which are managed by two separate staffs, under the supervision of the principal.

The boys have their study and class-rooms, wardrobe and play-hall in a two-story frame building, 50 x 90 feet.

The sick ward, the kitchen and the dormitory are in the missionaries' residence, a three-story stone building, 112 x 90 feet, where also the staff has its quarters.

The refectory, the bakery and the shoemaker shop are located in an old mission stone building, 43 x 33 feet, connected with the main building by a passageway.

The girls and their staff are housed in two three-story frame buildings connected by a passageway, which are 132 x 46 feet, respectively, and situated farther up the hill. Their class-rooms, recreation hall and dormitory are spacious and airy.

A few yards to the southwest stands a two-story frame structure, 40 x 50 feet, used for a wash-room and its various appurtenances, also for a store-room, bakery, &c.

Towards the shore of the bay are located the blacksmith and paint shops, combined in one building.

Closer to the shore is a little saw and planing mill, and the carpenter shop.

There are yet to be mentioned, in connection with the farm, three barns, one 80 x 40 feet, another 110 x 40 feet, and a third 75 x 35 feet. Each barn has a spacious stable in its basement. Mention should also be made of piggeries, henneries, sheds for agricultural implements and various vehicles, woodsheds and ice-house.

Accommodation.—There is ample room to accommodate 90 boys and 70 girls, with their respective staffs.

Attendance.—The boys were 71 in number, with 2 teachers and 13 different officers; the girls were 66 with 2 teachers and 11 officers. The day-pupils are not comprised in these figures.

Class-room Work.—This is governed by the official programme of studies for Indian schools. The time appointed for it is from 9 to 11.45 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., with short recess in the middle of each session. Besides, the boys have one hour and a quarter for study every day; on Saturdays they have twice as much; on

Sundays they have exactly 2 hours. A library is attached to the institution; supplementary reading is fostered, so is letter-writing. The girls devote one hour to study every day.

The pupils are divided into four sections, two for the boys and two for the girls, and are under the tuition of four different teachers; the pupils of the lower grades being taught in the same room in connection with the day-pupils.

The pupils are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	42
" II.	34
" III.	20
" IV.	21
" V.	19
" VI.	1

Farm and Garden.—Farming being eventually the common occupation of our children when they return home, the boys of the institution are habitually spending some time at this work, even the smallest; every one, of course, according to his capacity.

Industries Taught.—The most common industry of the larger boys is farming; some others are taught carpentry; three are learning shoemaking.

Besides this special training, all the pupils are employed about two hours daily each, according to sex and ability, at various kinds of labour, such as sweeping, scrubbing, sawing and splitting fire-wood, dairying, gardening, feeding stock, helping in the kitchen and on the farm. The laundry work is done at the girls' school with the help of Indian women. The more advanced girls receive special training in sewing by hand and machine, dressmaking, knitting and cooking. The pupils generally take well to these kinds of labour. The girls in particular show that they appreciate the zeal of their teachers; for, after they have left school, the village girls still come regularly once a week to receive lessons in fancy sewing, crocheting, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—The main object of this institution being the forming of religious men fit for the everlasting ends of our existence, the pupils are taught not to dissociate their studies and their manual labours from religious views. Every day, therefore, there is the memorizing of some lesson of catechism or of Bible history; and several times a week explanations are given, adapted to the capacity of the different classes. The pupils attend all the religious services of the parish church. On Sunday evenings, the senior boys and girls are called upon to write a report of the sermon preached that day.

No corporal chastisement is administered, save in cases of gross insubordination or misbehaviour.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the school is good, I think. We improve it every year. Thus we gradually replace the old soft-wood flooring by hardwood, in order to substitute the damp mop for the broom.

The general health of the pupils has been good, save three cases of pneumonia which (three) terminated by a rapid and perfect recovery. Two died, one boy and one girl, the former having been ill for years.

The sanitary conditions are good, the rooms are well ventilated, and every care is taken as to cleanliness.

As long as the weather permits, the pupils bathe frequently in the bay; and, during the summer heat, daily. The boys' dormitory is supplied with a bath-room.

Water Supply.—A windmill, and a tank holding 15,000 gallons, supply excellent water from the bay for all purposes, galvanized-iron pipes conducting it to all parts of the institution.

Fire Protection.—Hydrants in connection with the tank and supplied with 2-inch hose on every floor of the main buildings, constitute our main protection against fire,

besides some fire-extinguishers, fireman's axes and buckets. Both schools are supplied with an excellent fire-escape.

Heating and Lighting.—The boys' school is heated by box-stoves and is kept comfortable. The other buildings are heated by hot-water apparatus. Light is furnished by acetylene. The boys' play-yard, though, is lighted in winter by a 1,000 candle-power lamp (Pitner system).

Recreation.—Two hours daily, besides Saturday afternoons, are given exclusively to recreation. The first Tuesday of each month is a free day for every boy who has given satisfaction throughout the month. The first Wednesday is for the girls. Both schools have playgrounds furnished with suitable games and gymnastic appliances, and play-halls for bad weather and evening recreation in winter. The boys' playground is divided into two parts, one of which is reserved for the small boys and the other for the senior boys.

General Remarks.—I may say confidently that the school is contributing largely to the elevation of the moral tone, and development of habits of thrift and industry, the enlightenment of the mind generally, and the improvement of physique among our Indians. Our present pupils appreciate more their training and rise to a higher level than our former ones. They take more interest in reading, and develop to a certain extent an intellectual life. A few of our former Iroquois boys have gone to college in Quebec, and a few of our present boys intend doing the same thing upon leaving school. Another proof of the gradual improvement over their predecessors is the fact of their being fonder of study; some will earnestly ask for more time for study.

The pupils are taught vocal music and reformed Gregorian chant, to the double benefit of voice and taste.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. ERNEST O. DUKE, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, MOOSE FORT, JAMES BAY, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The Bishop's school is situated on Moose island, a very short distance from the bank of the great Moose river, which joins the salt water of the bay 9 miles from this place. The school is located on land leased from the Hudson's Bay Company, and is in the unorganized district of Algoma.

The school is designated by the name of 'The Bishop's School.' The post office address is 'Moose Factory, James Bay, Ont., via Cochrane.'

Land.—In area our land embraces ten acres. The soil is of a sandy loam texture, well suited for potato-growing, also for hay. The season here is too short to mature grain crops.

The land is almost all cleared, and was, as already said, obtained by lease from the Hudson's Bay Company.

Buildings.—Under this heading we would mention first the boarding school, a fine large building erected as the Bishop's residence, but since converted into a boarding school. There are ten rooms in the building, besides a fine large attic which has not as yet been fitted up for use.

The next building worthy of note is the day school, situated a few rods from the door of the Bishop's boarding school. This is a fine large building capable of accommodating sixty children or more.

In addition there are the necessary outbuildings, woodshed, lavatories, storeroom, stable, and also a wash-house.

Accommodation.—Under the present condition we should not be justified in taking in more than twenty-five children, and at the same time provide accommodation for the staff of the school.

Attendance.—

Quarter.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	No. of Days in Quarter.	Aggregate Attendance
1st	25	91	1,825
2nd	17	92	914
3rd	18	92	1,635
4th	19	90	1,527
Total aggregate			5,901

Average attendance per day, 16·16.

Class-room Work.—The children in the boarding school receive tuition in the English day school. Here the work has been very satisfactory indeed. The children advance rapidly, and as this is the second year I have taught here, I can readily see the rapid progress the children as a whole have made. Six beginners are in standard I, while the remainder, who began one year ago last October, are well advanced in standard II, and by the close of the present quarter each pupil will be promoted to standard III. I find that under the methods used in teaching these children acquire knowledge just as readily as the white children of the outside world, and as I have taught in the public schools of Canada five years, I have some knowledge of the advance in the white schools. I have had them pass the entrance examination to the high school at twelve years of age in the outside, and I believe some of our pupils here would acquire knowledge just as rapidly. For instance, one girl, Elizabeth Chens, by name, of Cree parents, came to us last fall, she knew no letters, nor numbers. To-day, seven months later, she is reading in Part II reader, can add quickly and accurately, and read numbers as high as the millions, and also write in Roman numerals any number that can be so written.

Farm and Garden.—The seasons are rather short here to make farming and gardening profitable. At present we grow sufficient potatoes for ourselves, but beyond the potato crop, with a few early vegetables, we cannot count on obtaining much results from farm or garden. The boys are trained to cut wood and assist with garden and potato crop.

Industries Taught.—The boys are instructed in all outside work pertaining to the farm and garden, while the girls are taught household work.

Moral and Religious Training.—The children are instructed for one-half hour each day upon lessons from the Bible. They attend at least two church services each Sunday, one in their own tongue, the Cree, and one in English, receiving instruction also, each Sunday, in the Sunday school. Prayers are held in the house each morning and evening with reading of the scripture. At all times the children are taught lessons in truthfulness, purity, sobriety, industry, and all other virtues. And all the encouragement that can be given to inculcate these virtues in the lives of these children, is given.

Health and Sanitation.—Last year we had no sickness in our Home. This year we have to report three deaths, and two others of our children have gone to their parents sick, and they are not expected to get better. Tuberculosis, that dread disease, was the sickness that infested the Home. We have no medical doctor here; and so were thrust entirely upon our own resources. All we could do was done. The rooms were kept spotlessly clean and disinfectants were used, care being taken likewise with the outhouses and surroundings.

Water Supply.—All the water used in the school is carried in buckets from the river.

Fire Protection.—Two ladders extend from the roof, one at each side of the building. There are also two stairways leading from the second story—one at the front and the other at the back. Buckets, and water in barrels, are always on hand, ready for use.

Heating and Lighting.—The school throughout is heated by three wood-stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—The Cree children, like children the world over, are very fond of play. The boys delight especially to shoot birds with the bows and arrows provided by their fathers, or manufactured by themselves. Every boy has a bow and arrow, and their aim is true, so many a poor little bird is carried home in triumph 'after the hunt.' Football, skating, running, jumping, and fishing are their chief delights.

THE REPORT OF REV. P. R. SOANES, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, CHAPLEAU, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school is situated on lot 2, section 6, township of Chapleau, about half a mile from the town, and separated from it by a wide river. It lies midway between the Ojibeway and Cree reserves.

Land.—There are 150 acres in connection with the school, most of which is rocky or muskeg and only useful for pasture. About 15 acres are cleared and under cultivation for farm and garden, in which are grown sufficient vegetables for the children.

Buildings.—There are two main buildings, the large building used for dining-room, kitchen and dormitories, the other as a school-house for teaching, drilling and recreation on stormy days. The latter was fitted up last fall in order to accommodate the extra number of pupils. It is 22 x 44 feet, with a 10-foot ceiling, making an ideal class-room, well lighted and ventilated.

Accommodation.—We have only accommodation for 26 scholars and three of a staff. We could have 75 pupils if there were room for them, as some applicants had to be refused last year.

Attendance.—There were 21 scholars at the beginning of the term, but since the first of the year there have been 26.

Class-room Work.—All the pupils are in their first or second year at school, having come to us with no knowledge of English. They are, therefore, all in the first standard. They are taught English, general knowledge, writing, arithmetic, ethics, reading, recitation, singing, drills, and religious instruction.

Farm and Garden.—There was a good crop of hay and oats last year, and there was an abundance of potatoes and other vegetables.

Industries.—The boys are taught to saw and split wood, and everything pertaining to garden. The girls are taught all kinds of housework. They are also taught needlework and the science of cooking.

Moral and Religious Training.—The children have learnt the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed, the General Confession, the twenty-third Psalm, the first six Commandments, several texts and hymns. They attend the church services in town on Sundays as well as their own morning and evening prayers. The first half hour of each day is used for religious instruction.

Health and Sanitation.—The past year has been one of exceptionally good health. There was an outbreak of chicken-pox in the winter, but otherwise all have been very well. We are very grateful to the department for the supply of drugs just received.

Water Supply.—Last fall we were able to furnish our first supply of pure water in abundance on the grounds. It is some distance from the house, but is very pure. With little expense the town water could be brought across, which is really needed for fire-protection also.

Heating and Lighting.—The main building is heated with wood stoves and the school-house with a coal stove. We are still dependent on oil lamps for lighting, though we are looking forward to having electric light over from the town plant.

Recreation.—The girls enjoy skipping, round games and skating. The boys enjoy bows and arrows, football, tops, sleighing, skating, vaulting and amateur carpentering.

A gymnasium would be a great boon to the boys, and drilling appliances are really needed for boys and girls.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH ON THE INDIAN ORPHANAGE, FORT WILLIAM, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The St. Joseph's boarding school is situated on the northwest corner of Franklin and Arthur streets, facing Franklin street, in the city of Fort William.

Land.—There are 3½ acres of land, which cost $3,500, and belongs to the school. It is divided into boys' playground, girls' playground, vegetable garden and flower garden. The land produces fine vegetables.

Buildings.—The school is a three-story, solid brick building. Its dimensions are 78 x 40 feet, with an addition at the back of 33 x 22 feet, with an excellent basement and attic. The ground floor contains entrance hall, two class-rooms, boys' and girls'dormitory, community-room, clothes-room and toilet-rooms. On the third floor are girls' work-room, dormitory, clothes-room, rooms for the staff, and toilet-rooms. The attic makes a fine dormitory for boys. In the basement are the boys' play-room, girls' play-room, store-room, bake-room, man's room, laundry, furnace and coal rooms.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for eighty pupils, and a staff of ten.

Attendance.—There are seventy pupils registered. During the year forty were admitted and twenty-six discharged. The attendance is regular, and there has been a marked improvement in general application and proficiency during the year.

Class Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible. The subjects taught are religious instruction, drawing, spelling, arithmetic, history and geography, and special care is given to reading and writing. The progress is good and encouraging.

Farm and Garden.—There is no farm in connection with the house. We have a large garden well cultivated, and the boys take great interest in planting the seeds and keeping the garden free from weeds.

Industries Taught.—The girls are trained in domestic work, including baking, cooking, sewing, knitting, darning, dressmaking and laundry work, and under careful supervision have made rapid progress. The boys are taught to keep their charges neat and clean, to help in the garden and to attend to wood and water.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training of the children receives special care. Respect for authority and obedience is continually inculcated and insisted upon. A course of religious instruction is given to the whole school each day; apart from this they attend morning and evening prayers in the chapel.

Health and Sanitation.—We are pleased to report an exceptionally healthy year for the pupils. By dressing the children warmly, giving them plenty of wholesome food and daily outdoor exercise even in the coldest days in winter, we were not troubled with any disease during the year. A skilled infirmarian has with nature's remedies so successfully combatted the tendency to scrofula, so common amongst the Indians, that the children present a remarkably healthy appearance. With this state of improved health we notice an amelioration in the instincts of the children. Ventilation and cleanliness are our chief preventives against disease.

Water Supply.—The building is connected with the city water-supply and thus we are abundantly supplied with water.

Fire Protection.—There is a splendid fire-escape of wrought iron pipe from first to second floor, and from second to ground floor. The pupils are drilled at frequent intervals in speedily vacating the building, day and night. There are one hundred feet of hose in each flat connected with the street water-supply.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated throughout by hot water system and lighted by electricity.

Recreation.—Outdoor games are very popular. Long walks in suitable weather are much enjoyed. In summer picnics are given to the delight of the pupils.

Ex-pupils.—One pupil, Antoinette Jaganash, left the school last September to take a place as cook in St. Joseph's hospital, Port Arthur. She is doing well and gets $20 a month and is giving good satisfaction.

General Remarks.—On Christmas the children were beside themselves with joy on receiving a very entertaining visit from Santa Claus. After two hours of a very pleasant entertainment of hymns, recitations and songs, Santa gave them a most agreeable surprise by appearing in their midst distributing his many simple gifts prepared by their teachers. The children appeared most grateful and happy.

Dr. Bruce Smith made his official visit last May. He said he was well pleased with everything regarding the order and regulations of the orphanage.

THE REPORT OF REV. L. CARRIERE, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT ALBANY, JAMES BAY, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—Our school is situated at the mouth of Albany river, about six miles from the sea. There is no Indian reserve nor post office in Albany.

Land.—The school ground belongs to the Hudson's Bay Company. A perpetual grant has been made by that company on condition that the missionaries pay an annual rent.

Buildings.—The school and six other buildings, erected by the missionaries, are also their property.

Accommodation.—There is sufficient room for the 32 pupils that are enrolled; also a staff of five or six members.

Attendance.—The attendance in class is good. Death, sickness and work are the only causes of absence.

Class-room Work.—Pupils of the first year are taught writing, reading, spelling and translation. Those of the second and third year besides those subjects mentioned above, receive instruction in grammar, history and geography.

Farm and Garden.—The climate of the country being so intense, winter so long and summer so short, agriculture is practicable only to a limited extent. A few bags of potatoes are about the only product. The raising of wheat and barley is not known here.

Industries Taught.—Although this is a boarding school and its principal object is the intellectual and moral development, the girls are taught between school hours, sewing, knitting, washing and cooking.

Moral and Religious Training.—A religious lecture is given to them every day; moreover an hour of religious teaching is also given in their own language. During the study hours they take notes in a special copy-book, of this religious instruction; this we think, is the best way of keeping in mind what has been taught. These notes are very handy to them for the instruction of their mother, father, brothers and sisters, when out of the school.

Health and Sanitation.—Indians are naturally weak in constitution. The white people's diet is fatal to them. Fresh fish and game is the only food fit to keep them in good health. Now, it often happens that in our school it is not possible to have these; it follows that sickness and death are often the result. Salted meats, pork, beef, &c., are given to them in abundance; this is what causes scurvy and other diseases. It is very seldom we pass a scholastic year without any death.

Water Supply.—Water is brought into the house with buckets. Other means would surely be more convenient, but it seems impossible to try the use of pumps or other kind of machines. The first reason is that the earth freezes in winter about five or six feet deep; the next one, the ice in spring-time carries everything found on the river and often beyond the banks.

Fire Protection.—Two ladders fixed at each end of the building are the only means for fire-protection.

Heating and Lighting.—Seven stoves, the cooking stove included, constitute the heating system. Notwithstanding the intensely cold climate, the interior of the building is very comfortable.

Lighting is provided by coal-oil lamps and candles. Gas and electricity are unknown in Albany.

Recreation.—About four hours each day are spent in recess. Thursday and Sunday excepted. Boys take their recess outside, playing, cutting wood, bringing it into the school and carrying water from the river. Our idea in giving them work is not for the sake of saving a few dollars, but to form the good habit of working; the Indian is by nature lazy.

The girls go outside about one hour every day. Thursday afternoon is a holiday; they spend it in taking a walk in the woods or canoeing on the river.

General Remarks.—It would be difficult to give a financial statement, as the two houses, school and missionaries' house, have the same purse. Moreover, the work and the expenses which are done for the school would certainly not be paid by the allowance granted by the Indian Department. Three priests, two brothers and five sisters are engaged. Some are teaching, others cut the wood and repair the school; some make the clothing and oversee the children. One teacher out of these receives a salary from the government.

THE REPORT OF MR. A. E. WILSON, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ELKHORN, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The building which we have now occupied since September 7, 1899, is situated about a quarter of a mile from the town of Elkhorn and stands in the centre of what was formerly known as the 'Gore'; a level piece of turf some forty-two acres in extent, bounded on the north by the Canadian Pacific railway main line, and on the south by a fence running along the public road allowance. West of this

and immediately adjoining it lies our farm of about 320 acres, being the southwest quarter of section 4, and the southeast quarter of section 5, township 12, range 28, which contains excellent pasturage and wheat-land, though the latter is rather cut up by sloughs, in addition to which the department purchased 20 acres of good hay-land adjacent to the 'Gore,' all of which is owned by the Dominion government.

Buildings.—These comprise the main building, the principal's residence, the laundry, the gymnasium (the last-named containing the carpenter's shop and the paint shop, together with the band-room), horse and cow stables, root-house, granary, implement shed, boys' and girls' outhouses, coal shed and chicken-house, the last an annex to the east side of the cow shed, together with a stone dairy on the northeast corner of the main building, and a small brick veneer building in the southwest angle of the school. All these buildings are in good repair except as regards external painting, which is much needed, and the whole institution is clean and in good order inside and out.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 100 pupils, and a staff of 15.

Attendance.—The attendance was 67 last year, and the average for this year has been 64.

Class-room Work.—Our standard in class-room work is excellent, as was shown by the marking at the annual examinations last June, when the work throughout was even better than last year's results.

Silver medals (one instituted by the late Mrs. Wilson and one presented by myself) were respectively awarded to O. 163, Ida Favell, in standard VI, and to O. 161, Lily Favell, in standard V.

Two pupils, Emily Donald and David Cook, entered for and passed the high school entrance examinations.

The department kindly presented for competition four books, which were awarded to successful pupils as follows, viz.: Emily Donald and Lizzie Favell, in standard VI, and Sophia Lathlin and Walter Blackbird, in standard V.

Under the industrial school system each pupil works half a day in the class-room (the other half-day being devoted to industrial training), the hours running from 9 a.m. to 12, noon, and from 1.30 p.m. till 4. In winter, however, school in the morning begins at 9.30, during which period evening classes are held from 8 till 8.45 in the dining-hall.

Farm and Garden.—Agriculture is the special pursuit for which the Indian is adapted, and particular stress is laid on this part of the industrial training, the pupils being instructed thoroughly and systematically in the whole routine of the farm work.

Our grain crop was fully up to our usual high standard, our wheat going rather over 22 bushels to the acre in a very dry fall, while the full returns were:—

	Bushels.
Wheat	950
Oats	1,236
Barley	196
Potatoes	500
Turnips	30
Carrots	15

Our live stock consists of 1 bull, with 14 cows and 3 heifers, 6 horses and 1 sow with 8 pigs.

Our dairy has kept us supplied with butter and milk throughout the year.

The flower garden was very fine this year, and all exhibits at the various shows took first prizes, without exception.

Moral and Religious Training.—I think that I may say that more attention is paid to this part of our pupils' education than any other, and the results show that

we are not working in vain. The teaching, the examples around them, and the inculcation of high standards of morality, all exercise an influence for good among our children, and while I naturally do not look for perfection, still I feel well satisfied with the general tone of the school. I may add that punishment is of rare occurrence.

Industries Taught.—In addition to that given in farm work, instruction is also given in the carpenter's trade, which covers all the work in this line around the building, including wood-working, painting, plumbing, &c., and the pupils in this department take turns, under supervision, in running the gasoline engine, and also in looking after the acetylene plant and the drainage system.

Several of the larger boys are learning trades in the town with splendid results, in the blacksmith's shop, the printing office and the harness shop.

The smaller boys are fully occupied with the chores around the school, and also work in the smaller gardens and grounds, and keep their own part of the building tidy and clean.

The girls are employed in the main building, the laundry, and the principal's house, and are taught general housework, including cooking, baking, dairying and laundrying, and also receive instruction in dressmaking and sewing, all clothing except the boys' working suits and uniforms being made in the latter department.

Health and Sanitation.—Our bill of health has been exceptionally good, though we had unfortunately one death from tuberculosis and a very severe attack of pneumonia, from which, however, the pupils recovered entirely.

In a recent report of the medical officer the statement was made and verified that there has never been a death in this school except from tubercular trouble.

Thorough ventilation, especially at night, is insisted on, and to this, accompanied by a free use of disinfectants together with a careful daily disposal or destruction of garbage must be attributed our immunity from sickness.

Waste liquid matter runs by gravitation into an underground tank, whence it is pumped out and away to a considerable distance on the prairie. Improvements in this latter connection are under consideration by the department.

Water Supply.—We have now seemingly an inexhaustible supply of the finest of water. Our well recently ran almost dry and was promptly dug down 6 feet deeper, and then after considerable boring a new water-supply was tapped, since which the level is practically unaffected by pumping, which is done by a 2 horse power gasoline engine to large tanks in the top storey of the main building.

Fire Protection.—Our fire-appliances consist of a McRobie engine in the basement with an 80-gallon tank supplemented by 2 Babcocks, 5 Stempels and 20 Eclipse dry dust tubes.

Fire-drills are held frequently and intermittent alarms given without intimation. Perfect silence and order are insisted on.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is warmed by a large tubular hot water boiler heated with tamarack wood supplying all floors very efficiently and is lighted by an acetylene gas plant of 100 light capacity, which is also working satisfactorily.

The boiler tubes, however, which have now been in use for some time will need replacing before next winter.

Recreation.—In an institution for Indian children recreation is an especially important feature and is here always encouraged as much as possible consistent with the proper carrying out of the industrial training.

Our football team is one of the best in this part of the country and at hockey and baseball we do almost equally well, while our band keeps up its reputation, its services being in great demand during the summer, though we cannot accept more than a few of the engagements.

For the girls there are handball, tennis and other games, and also skating, for which latter we have our own rink. They also frequently go for walks in summer accompanied by one or more of the ladies on the staff.

Ex-pupils.—It is a difficult matter to keep track of the ex-pupils after they leave the school, and my experience has been that the most successful way of doing this is by frequently visiting the reserves and I have been unable to do this during the past few years. I should judge, however, from the correspondence and reports I frequently receive that most of the ex-pupils are doing well and are profiting by the training and education received whilst at the school.

Samuel Pratt, an ex-pupil, writing from Stettler, Alta., states that he has made profitable investments in Strathcona, and that he is now foreman of a staff of eight in the printing establishment at the former place. Roderick Cameron, who has been engaged for some time on the staff of a survey party of the Grand Trunk Pacific at Kenora, when last visiting the school, showed a bank book with a substantial balance to his credit, and he spoke in glowing terms of his work. John Cook, who was married to an ex-pupil of this school, is following the trade of carpentering at Selkirk and is doing well and has a comfortable home of his own. John Bunn, Harry Cook, James Stevenson, and others are also following this trade successfully at other points. Alfred Brydges and Josiah Anderson, who learnt blacksmithing, are doing well at this trade, on their respective reserves. Hector Flett is employed with a farmer near Kirkella, where he is giving entire satisfaction. Other pupils are also following this occupation on their respective reserves and are doing well. Charlie Wolf Plume (Blood reserve, Macleod, Alta.) from whom I frequently receive letters, writes encouragingly of the progress he is making and also of the success of other pupils of that district who were formerly at this school. Francis Daniels, Cedar lake, Sask., wrote recently stating that he expected to get a school in that district and that he hoped eventually to enter the ministry.

None of our pupils have as yet joined the colony at File Hills, but there are several here who are well qualified to do so and are desirous of going there.

Nellie Mahpiyaska, an ex-pupils, is married to John Hunter, who is an ex-pupil of the Regina school. They have a large farm of their own on the Pipestone reserve, and are doing exceedingly well. A number of our girls have at various times been employed as domestics in the city of Winnipeg, and I have usually when visiting there managed to see them, and have been gratified with the excellent reports I have always heard.

When visiting the coast, after the death of my wife in July, 1908, I met three of our ex-pupils, Isabella Slater, Abigail Anthony and Sarah Pratt, and was pleased to find that they were all doing well. The two former are married and have comfortable homes of their own, and my two daughters stayed several days with Mrs. Tomlin (formerly Abbey Anthony), and enjoyed her hospitality immensely.

Mrs. White, proprietress of the Balmoral hotel, Victoria, where I was staying, spoke to me about these ex-pupils and said they were a credit to our institution and that we should justly feel proud of them.

One often hears adverse criticism as to the so-termed useless expense of educating and advancing the Indian race, but no one can deny that education is the keynote of civilization and true citizenship, and none have a better right to this privilege than the wards of our country, whether they take advantage of it in its entirety or not.

General Remarks.—There has been little during the past year that calls for comment.

We had our annual camping out in August in a beautiful location about 14 miles west, when the girls for two and the boys for one week spent a most enjoyable time under the supervision of myself and some of my staff. The weather was ideal, and I really think that nothing could be better for the pupils than such a holiday in the open air.

We had many visitors during the year, amongst others the Honourable David Laird, who, unfortunately, could only spare a day.

On May 23, the Archbishop of Rupert's Land visited Elkhorn and confirmed 45, of whom 14 were from this school. He later paid us a visit and before leaving wrote as follows in our visitors' register:—

'I have never seen as fine a class of children in the school. I confirmed 14 of the pupils yesterday in St. Mark's Church. They were among the brightest and most devout of the candidates. This school continues to do a most useful work and has my most cordial support and sympathy.'

We also had visits from Rev. Canon Murray, of Winnipeg: Rev. Rural Dean Reeve, of Brandon, and from Mr. Puttee, ex-M.P., Winnipeg, who also placed themselves on record in equally favourable terms.

THE REPORT OF REV. T. FERRIER, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, BRANDON, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school, which is not on a reservation, is very beautifully situated about 3 miles northwest of the city of Brandon, about the centre of the hill that once formed the north bank of the Assiniboine river. It commands a fine view of the valley, the experimental farm, Brandon city, and the country lying to the south.

Land.—The farm connected with the school contains 320 acres of land, being the east half of section 28, township 10, range 19. About 240 acres lie in the valley, and is most excellent land for agriculture and gardening. That portion of the hillside is used for the buildings, playgrounds and pasture.

Buildings.—The main building, with 97 feet frontage, brick-veneered, originally T-shaped, is 3 stories high, with basement, and with a two-story addition extending to the west across the rear. It contains offices, officers' rooms, dormitories, schoolrooms, dining-rooms, sewing-room, kitchen, laundry, play-rooms, store-rooms, sick-room, &c. The other buildings are, residences for the principal, assistant principal and farmer, barn, stables, piggery, hennery, carpenter's shop, ice-house, and 2 root-houses. One of the root-houses has been lengthened by 15 feet and steel and concrete roof put on it, and a cement floor laid on, giving splendid accommodation for potatoes and vegetables of all kinds.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 125 pupils and staff.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year has been 97.

Class-room Work.—The half-day system is followed, except in the case of some of the smaller pupils, who usually attend all day, especially during winter. The authorized programme of studies is followed, and the results in this department have been very satisfactory. The pupils are graded as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	17	17	34
" II.	1	14	15
" III.	3	6	9
" IV.	12	12	24
" V.	7	2	9
" VI.	11	5	16
Total	51	56	107

Farm and Garden.—Special attention is given to these two departments, which are in charge of competent instructors, as we believe that the Indian of the future must make his living from the soil and stock-raising. We have about 170 acres under crop, as follows: wheat, 30 acres; oats, 40 acres; barley, 15 acres; potatoes,

10½ acres; fruit, 2¾ acres; hay, 25 acres; the remainder in corn and root-crops. The piggery and hennery have yielded splendid results, and by introducing Holsteins into our herd we have increased the output of the dairy, which produced in the 12 months 1,600 pounds of butter.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming and gardening, care of stock and poultry, carpenter work, and the other duties required to keep the institution in good repair. The girls are taught cooking, laundry work, dairy work, sewing, and general housework. Thoroughness is required in every department; quality being aimed at rather than quantity.

Moral and Religious Training.—Sabbath morning the boys, and many of the girls, attend divine service in the city of Brandon. Sabbath school is held every Sunday afternoon, the classes being taken by members of the staff. A preaching service is conducted every Sunday evening in the institute, prayer service every morning and evening during the week.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been remarkably good. A trained nurse has been in the building for the whole of the year attending to the light ailments common to children. There has been no serious case of sickness, and no death. The building is kept scrupulously clean in every part; the ventilation and plumbing are excellent.

Water Supply.—This consists of good spring water from a well in the hillside, pumped by a windmill into a large tank at the top of the building, and conveyed by pipes to all parts of the institution. This supply is supplemented by another well which is pumped by electric power.

Fire Protection.—A large McRobie engine is installed, with sufficient hose on each flat to reach any part of the same. The water in the tank is also pumped with hose to every flat. We have fire-escapes from all the large dormitories.

Heating and Lighting.—The main building is heated by hot air from 3 large wood and 2 coal furnaces. All these are so installed that a large volume of pure, fresh air is constantly flowing into the building, while 3 large shafts provide for the exit of the foul air, thus keeping the air pure and fresh. The main building, principal's and farmers' homes, and barn, are all lighted by electricity derived from Brandon.

Recreation.—The favourite outdoor sports are running, jumping, football, cricket, baseball, marbles, skating, coasting, swinging, skipping, &c. An effort is made to keep the pupils well supplied with indoor games. Our boys have won several silver trophies in the inter-collegiate contests. During the summer months the boys and girls are trained in physical and military drill.

General Remarks.—During the year 6 pupils have been discharged and 16 admitted. All the departments are doing good work. The pupils are contented and cheerful, cleanly in their personal habits, and willingly perform the tasks assigned them. They are well clothed, and have plenty of good nourishing food. We aim to make our institution homelike, and to help the pupils in the development of Christian character, intelligence and habits of industry, as a foundation for success in after-life. From the reports received from our graduates, we are led to believe that nearly all of them are doing well.

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation of the faithful service rendered by all the members of the staff.

THE REPORT OF REV. W. W. McLAREN, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, BIRTLE, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school is situated on the north bank of the Birdtail river ravine, within the limits of the town of Birtle, and 12 miles from the nearest reserve.

Land.—The school owns 30 acres and rents 30 acres in 6, 7, 26, within the municipality of Birtle. Half of this is cultivated. The remainder is a wooded ravine used for pasture. Within the same municipality, the school farm is situated, 2 miles away on southwest quarter 16, 17, 26. It is a good stock farm, having 100 acres of arable land, 50 of which have been broken, wood water and hay.

Buildings.—The school is a two and a half story structure in good repair, save for painting. During the year, the attic dormitories were altered, giving us room for eight more pupils. Additional rooms have been painted. The barn is a first-class frame structure with stone and concrete stables and root-house beneath. It requires painting also. There is also a large frame hen-house and log ice-house. All buildings are in fair repair.

Accommodation.—With the hospital available for sick children, the school itself will accommodate 64 pupils, and a staff of 8.

Attendance.—The year began with 49 enrolled, and closed with 51; 7 were admitted, 4 were honourably discharged, and 1 died. The number of grant-earners is 50.

Class-room Work.—The pupils are making steady progress in all four standards. Miss Macgregor, the teacher, was away on furlough for the winter months, and Miss Susette Blackbird did admirably as a substitute.

Farm and Garden.—We had 65 acres in crops, and broke 15 acres more during the summer. Our garden and field crops were fairly good, but severe hailstorms destroyed our grain. As a result we had to expend $300 for seed and feed, a most heavy drain on our limited income. About 90 acres will be under crop this year. A seeder, an implement shed, a gang plough, and a driving team were added to our farm equipment.

Industries Taught.—The girls are instructed in the following phases of housework: cooking, laundrying and sewing. They are taught also gardening, the care of poultry, dairying, and are trained in elementary nursing and sanitation. The boys chop, haul, saw and split most of our fuel, care for all the stock, work the farm, and assist in making all the necessary repairs about the fences and buildings.

Moral and Religious Training.—All the children attend the Sabbath morning and afternoon services of the Birtle Presbyterian church. The older ones go to the Sabbath evening and week and special services also. The younger children have Bible study at home Sabbath evenings. Daily, prayers are conducted by the principal, each morning and evening. A half hour of each day in the class-room is also given to Biblical and moral instruction.

Health and Sanitation.—The temporary experimental establishment of the Birtle agency tent hospital in connection with the school, under the charge of a resident nurse and a physician visiting daily, has been a great aid in maintaining splendid health among the pupils. All troubled with scrofula and tuberculosis have been cured, two lives have been saved and delicate pupils safeguarded against any decline in vitality. One of our little girls died at St. Boniface hospital following a delicate operation for an aural abscess, an after effect of measles. Only one pupil shows any evidence of the recurrence of scrofula. A slight operation will be necessary in her case. Our high and dry location, the possession of a full plumbing system issuing into a septic tank, makes our sanitary conditions of the best.

Water Supply.—For house use, water is obtained from a large well some two hundred yards from the school, being syphoned by underground frost-proof piping into a 25-barrel tank in the basement, whence it is elevated by means of a force pump and gasoline engine to a 40-barrel tank in the attic, whence it is distributed by pipes to the bath-rooms, wash basins, lavatories, laundry, sick-rooms and kitchen. We also have a reserve well for fire purposes, and another for the use of the hospital. The river is also a reserve source of supply. We have also storage capacity for 100 barrels of soft water.

Fire Protection.—We have our own system and our own fire-brigade. Hose can be laid to the scene of the fire and the children got out of the building within two minutes after the alarm is given. Fire-drill, conducted by means of electric bells ringing simultaneously in every part of the building, is occasionally conducted. Connected with the stand-pipe from the attic storage tank, there is on each flat sufficient hose to reach any part of the floor. This is kept folded on swinging racks. Fire pails and axes are conveniently placed throughout the building. An iron fire-escape, plank walks on the roof, and an extension ladder make exit safe and easy.

Heating and Lighting.—Three large wood furnaces and a coal hot-water heater keep the building comfortable, save on exceptionally windy days combined with low temperatures. A safe, satisfactory and economical light is provided by the Birtle acetylene plant.

Recreation.—Coasting, hockey, skating and trapping in winter, and tennis, football, baseball, bathing, fishing, and an occasional tramp over the hills in summer, are the chief outdoor amusements. Fresh air exercise is rigidly enforced, save in the most inclement weather. The usual household games are indulged in under a member of the staff.

Ex-pupils.—Until some six years ago all the older pupils were usually transferred to Regina industrial school. Since then, our pupils have been graduated from here. Some 16 have been honourably discharged. Three have since died from tuberculosis. All of these lived a strictly moral and Christian life up to their death. Of the remaining 13, 3 are boys and 10 are girls; 5 of the girls have married school boys, 4 are giving good satisfaction as servants in white houses, and 1 lives an honourable life with her own people. Two of the boys have made a good start at farming, and one is a patient, with good hopes of recovery, in our tent hospital. On the whole, we have been greatly encouraged by the conduct and success of our graduates.

THE REPORT OF REV. PH. VALES, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT ALEXANDER, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school is finely situated on the west bank of the Winnipeg river, about a mile from its mouth, where it empties into Lake Winnipeg. The river, where the school stands, is about half a mile wide.

Land.—The lot on which the school is situated is No. 60 according to the survey made by J. Lestock Reid, D.L.S., on the west side of the mission property. It has 8 chains frontage, and runs back of the survey road 9 chains.

Some of this land was purchased from the Indians.

Building and Accommodation.—The school building is 70 x 40 feet, with fine basement and three stories above. In the basement are situated the kitchen, laundry, two dining-rooms, pantries, store-room for vegetables, and furnace-room. On the first floor is the chapel, the parlour being now for teacher's room, and a play-room for the

boys. On the second floor are two infirmaries, one for boys and the other for girls, the girls' play-room sewing-room and the apartments for the reverend sisters. The third is taken up for dormitories and rooms for necessary guardians. A door opens from every floor to a fire-escape on the outside of the building.

Over the third floor are placed three tanks, each of which contains 600 gallons of water, which is pumped from the river with a gasoline engine, this water is used throughout the house, and there is no better water in this country.

The first school building is used as a store now.

Attendance.—The average attendance is 60 pupils, all being boarders, the application and progress in school are good.

Class-room Work.—School is open from 9 to 11.45 a.m., with recess of 15 minutes in morning, and from 1.45 to 4 p.m., with a recess as in the morning, one hour of study from 5 to 6 p.m. The pupils are divided into two classes with two teachers, the only language taught and spoken is English. The grading of the pupils is as follows:—

	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
Standard I	2	3	5
" II	9	8	17
" III	10	7	17
" IV	5	6	11
" V	5	5	10
Total	31	29	60

Industries Taught.—The big girls are taught washing, ironing, sewing, knitting, and other household work. The boys work in the garden, and others work outside such as carrying wood and cleaning up premises.

Moral Training.—Great care is given in the children's instruction. Religious instruction is given very often by the principal.

We teach the pupils the truth of religion in different lessons of catechism with explanations according to their capacity. The conduct of the children is generally very good.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been good.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is steam-heated throughout, which system is giving good satisfaction; our system of light by gas is satisfactory.

Recreation.—Recreation-rooms for the boys and girls are badly needed. A frame building added to each side of the main building 50 x 25 feet, would answer the purpose. It is hard for the pupils to be shut up in cold or rainy weather. This addition would not cost much, and is a necessity.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. M. KALMES, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL AT FORT FRANCES, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school is situated on the southwest of Rainy lake.

Land.—The area of land belonging to the school comprises 65 acres; 50 acres will be under cultivation next year.

Buildings.—The main edifice is a three-story building, 40 x 70 feet; an ice-house, 20 x 30 feet; a little building, 18 x 30 feet, used as a workshop; and the principal's office.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 50 pupils.

Attendance.—The attendance is very good and progress is made.

Farm and Garden.—There are about 30 acres under crop.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming, gardening, dairying. The girls have their special amusements.

Health.—General health was good, except last summer.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied by a gasoline engine from the lake.

Fire Protection.—There are two fire-escapes, one on each side of the building. All other articles given by the department in case of fire are on hand.

Heating and Lighting.—Steam at low pressure is used for heating purposes. Acetylene gas is used for lighting.

Recreation.—Football and baseball are the amusements of the boys in summer; girls have their special games.

THE REPORT OF REV. A. CHAUMONT, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, PINE CREEK, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

The Pine Creek boarding school is on the shore of Lake Winnipegosis, near the Pine Creek reserve. Camperville is the name of the post office. One hundred and sixty acres of land, a private property, viz.: section 1, township 35, range 19, west of 1st meridian, are connected with it. The south part of section 34, township 34, range 20, west of 1st meridian, is used as hay-land.

Buildings.—The school-house is a stone building, 115 feet long inside by 45 feet wide inside. It is divided as follows: in the basement are the kitchen, 22 x 16 ft.; the refectory, 46 x 22 ft.; the wash-room, 30 x 29 ft.; the store-room, 30 x 22 ft.; the dairy, 20 x 13 ft.; the cellar, 34 x 22 ft.; the boiler-room, 26 x 20 ft.; the pantry, 10 x 10 ft.; the bake-room, 22 x 16 ft.; the refectory of the female staff, 16 x 16 ft.

On the first floor are two class-rooms, one for the boys and one for the girls, 23 x 22; two recreation halls, 23 x 22; and seven private rooms and a parlour.

On the second floor are the infirmaries, one for the boys and one for the girls, 17 x 15 ft.; the sewing-room, 22 x 15 ft.; five for the female staff and a chapel.

In the attic are two dormitories, one for the boys and one for the girls, 49 x 45 ft., and two rooms for the night guardians, 15 x 14 ft.

There is one stable, 100 x 59 ft.; one saw-mill, 26 x 26 ft.; one blacksmith shop, 30 x 30 ft.; one carpenter shop, 24 x 32 ft.; and one shed, 115 x 18; also an ice-house, 20 x 16 ft.

The attendance is very good.

Class-room Work.—Most of the pupils are anxious to learn and do all in their power to meet the wishes of their teacher.

Farm and Garden.—Ten acres are under cultivation. Vegetables are the principal products.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught light housework, the care of horses and cattle and farming; the girls learn housekeeping, sewing, knitting, cooking, baking, dairy and poultry.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every day one-half hour is given to moral and religious training.

Health and Sanitation.—Most of the pupils have enjoyed good health. The house is large and well aired. Exercise is never wanting.

Water Supply.—A windmill draws the water from the river.

Fire Protection.—There are two iron stairs outside as fire-escapes. There are besides two axes on each floor. The old hose and pails are worn out.

THE REPORT OF REV. G. LEONARD, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, SANDY BAY, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The Sandy Bay school is situated in the centre of the Sandy Bay reserve, on the west shore of Lake Manitoba.

Land.—The land, comprising 100 acres, on section 16, township 18, range 9, has been given by the Sandy Bay band.

Buildings.—The school-house is a three-story frame building, 70 x 40, on a stone foundation. The basement contains the refectories, kitchen, pantry, baking-room, and lavatory. On the first floor is the entry, the chapel, boys' play-room, class-room, principal's room and office. On the second floor are two infirmaries, sewing-room, nuns' quarters, and girls' play-room. The third floor contains two large dormitories. There is an annex, 20 x 50 feet, containing the gasoline engine, the gas plant. It is also used as carpenter's shop. During the year a new stable, 100 x 30 feet, has been erected. Although already in use, it is not yet completed. The ice-house is 14 x 16 feet.

Accommodation.—We have accommodation for 60 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—The attendance has been good.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed is closely followed.

Farm and Garden.—We have 40 acres under cultivation. Our garden yielded a good crop of fine vegetables.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming as well as the care of horses and cattle. The girls learn all the branches of housekeeping.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening prayers are held in the chapel. The conduct of our pupils is most satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation.—Since the opening of this school, in 1905, only one death occurred, three years ago. All our pupils enjoyed perfect health throughout the year. The school-house is well ventilated.

Water Supply.—A good well and soft water cistern supply the house with plenty of water.

Fire Protection.—There are two fire-escapes from the dormitories, and hose connections on each floor with tanks in the attic. We also have 10 fire-extinguishers throughout the building.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated by steam and lighted by acetylene gas.

Recreation.—During the summer, football, shooting with bows and arrows, fishing, and in winter, skating and hunting around the school are the chief amusements of our boys. The girls enjoy walks in suitable weather. Crokinole, parchesi, skipping-ropes and doll-dressing are also favourite pastimes.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. J. A. LOUSLEY, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL AT NORWAY HOUSE, N.W.T., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school is situated on a point projecting into Little Playgreen lake, through which the east branch of the Nelson river flows, about 25 miles from the point where it leaves Lake Winnipeg

Land.—The school has a nominal claim to a strip of land, partly on the reserve and partly in Rossville village. About two acres are under cultivation.

Buildings.—The main building is 40 x 100 feet, is frame throughout, also two separate class-rooms and three closets and woodshed, of frame. Stable, root-house, storehouse, boat-house, ice-house, are built of logs.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 50 pupils and a staff of 6.

Attendance.—The attendance has been fairly good all year.

Class-room Work.—The course prescribed by the department has been adhered to and fair progress made.

Farm and Garden.—There is not sufficient land available for farming, but we have a good garden each year.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught all household duties, and alternate regularly in the following departments: sewing-room, kitchen, laundry, dining-room, and general housework. The boys get a little training in gardening and the care of cattle.

Moral and Religious Training.—This consists of morning and evening worship at which scripture is read and commented upon, hymns sung and prayer offered. The regular weekly prayer meeting and two preaching services of the mission are attended regularly in a body. Sabbath school and one special class each week, besides personal talks by members of the staff, constitute the main features of training.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils this year has been fairly good. The government hospital, erected last fall, has been a great help in preventing spread of sickness as well as in restoring the affected ones.

Water Supply.—Abundance of good water is obtained from Little Playgreen lake.

Fire Protection.—Four tubes of Eclipse fire-extinguishing dust are hung in convenient parts of the building. Three barrels are kept full of water in the kitchen, one in each play-room, and buckets and axes are always handy.

Heating and Lighting.—Lighting has been done entirely by oil lamps, heating by means of two furnaces and box stoves.

Recreation.—Every child has at least five periods of recreation each day. Rowing, baseball, football, skating, coasting, pitching quoits, and other games are freely indulged in.

Ex-pupils.—These have mostly all married young people from the reserve, and are making a very creditable showing in every way. Homes are better kept, children more properly clothed, sickness more sanely attended to, and in many other ways the graduates show that their training has been of real value to them.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. L. MILLAR, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school is situated at the eastern side of the limits of the town of Portage la Prairie and is not on a reserve.

Land.—There are about two acres of land in connection with the school. It is within the limits of the town of Portage la Prairie, and is owned by the Presbyterian Church. It is well adapted for gardening.

Buildings.—The main building is frame, with an adjoining wing, which is used for laundry and school-room. Besides these buildings, there is a good stable and poultry-house.

Accommodation.—The school can accommodate 35 pupils and a staff of 4.

Attendance.—The attendance is increasing. The present enrolment is 32.

Class-room Work.—School is held during forenoon and afternoon. The programme prescribed is followed. Progress has been good. One pupil passed the third-class departmental examination. Lessons in instrumental music are given the larger pupils. They are making good progress.

The grading is as follows:—

Standard I	5
" II	5
" III	6
" IV	7
" V	4

Farm and Garden.—About an acre is used for gardening. A good supply of vegetables and roots was grown for use of the school and stock.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught gardening, caring for stock and poultry, wood-cutting and general repairing.

The girls are taught cooking, laundry work, some dairy work, sewing and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—There is daily morning and evening worship in school. Children attend worship in Knox Church on Sabbath morning and Sabbath school in the afternoon. On Sabbath evening a children's service is conducted in the school.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been good. Cleanliness and ventilation are well attended to.

Water Supply.—With the growth of the school the water-supply is becoming insufficient. The well frequently goes dry. The tank capacity for rain-water is only about twenty barrels.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers are placed at all convenient places throughout the building. By means of a telephone or fire alarm the city fire-brigade is available.

Heating and Lighting.—The new hot-air coal furnace installed by the department has supplied adequate heating. The building is lighted throughout by electricity.

Recreation.—The girls have a variety of games in summer, and skating in winter. The boys have football, baseball, skating and other sports.

THE REPORT OF REV. F. T. DODDS, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL (CECILIA JEFFREY), SHOAL LAKE, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The Cecilia Jeffrey school is situated in western Ontario, near the boundary of Manitoba, at the west end of Shoal lake, 45 miles in a southwesterly direction from Kenora.

Land.—For the use of the school a peninsula containing 210 acres and registered as D 492 was granted by the Ontario government to the Presbyterian Church. The greater part is composed of rocky ridges with low land intervening, all of which is covered with timber, willow and scrub. Some parts, if cleared, would make garden plots, but farming to any extent is impracticable.

Buildings.—The main building is 66 x 38 feet, with a wing 22 x 30 feet, two-story frame on stone basement. On the first floor are the class-room, reception-room, dining-rooms, girls' recreation-room, kitchen, store-room and pantry. On the second

floor are the dormitories, bed-rooms, and bath-rooms for staff and girls. There is a frame stable, 36 x 24 feet, an ice-house, 12 x [illegible] feet, and a residence for the principal, 36 x 24 feet.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for forty pupils and six members of staff.

Class-room Work.—The regular programme of studies prescribed by the department has been followed. Hours 9 to 12 a.m., and 1.30 to 4 p.m. The older pupils are half the day in the class-room, and the other half receive industrial training. Good progress has been made in all branches.

Farm and Garden.—We produce no grain owing to the limited area of arable land and to the lack of facilities to prepare it for market. From our garden we had an ample supply of potatoes and all kinds of roots and vegetables. The live stock consists of two horses, two pigs and ten head of cattle.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught feeding and care of stock, milking, driving and management of horses while working, work on the steamboat, fishing and gardening. The girls receive instruction in all kinds of housework, including baking, cooking, knitting, sewing and mending, washing, ironing, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—We have singing, Bible-reading and prayer, morning and evening, and also as opening exercises in the class-room. On Sunday we have religious services morning and evening, and Sunday school in the afternoon. The teachers in all the departments are required to inculcate by precept and example the sound moral principles which are recognized as essential to good citizen-ship.

Health and Sanitation.—The pupils with two exceptions have enjoyed excellent health during the year. No epidemic or contagious disease has appeared in the school. Every precaution is taken to keep the school in a clean and sanitary condition. The pupils are encouraged to take plenty of outdoor exercise. The sewer discharges into a bay on the opposite side of the peninsula to that from which the water-supply is obtained. The rooms are ventilated by openings in the ceiling. The windows are also kept open winter and sumer except in stormy weather.

Water Supply.—An abundant supply of good water is obtained from the lake. It is pumped by a windmill into tanks in the attic, whence it flows through pipes to other parts of the building. A boiler connected with the kitchen range furnishes hot water for kitchen and lavatories. There is a large tank in the laundry for rain water which can also be filled from the lake by the windmill pump.

Fire Protection.—The above mentioned tanks would furnish an ample supply of water in case of fire. There are fire-hose connected with the water system on each floor. Fire buckets, axes and ladders are kept in readiness. A fire-escape leads from the boys' dormitory to the ground. Twelve dry-dust fire-extinguishers are hung in convenient places in the building and the doors are hung to swing outwards.

Heating and Lighting.—The main building is heated by two large hot-air furnaces, and the wing by the kitchen stove, and a small box heater upstairs. Coal oil lamps are used mainly for lighting. Wax candles and lanterns are also used for carrying.

Recreation.—Boating and swimming are favourite recreations. Baseball and football are also practised by the boys and basket-ball and swinging by the girls. Hockey, skating and coasting are the principal outdoor amusements in winter.

Ex-pupils.—Nineteen pupils have been discharged besides four or five non-treaty pupils who attended for a time but who are all out now. Of the nineteen seven have been married, one of whom, Mable Mandamin, died in January, 1910. Of the twelve unmarried, four are working for white people, and the rest are with their parents or friends on the reserves. All are doing well. I have not heard of any charge of misconduct being made against any of them.

General Remarks.—Amongst the Indians there is an increasing appreciation of the work being done by the school and the advantages that education gives to their

children. There is no need of recruiting, as there are many more children offering than we can accommodate. Some have even asked for places in the school for their children from six months to two years ahead, so that they may not be disappointed in getting them in when the children are old enough to enter.

THE REPORT OF REV. P. BOUSQUET, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, KENORA, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school is situated about 2 miles from the town of Kenora, on a high place, commanding a beautiful view on the Lake of the Woods.

Land.—There are about 50 acres of land in connection with the school, the property of the Roman Catholic Church, and registered as subdivision 1—s, township of Jaffary.

Much of the land is rock, but fertile strips stretch out here and there and furnish sufficient soil for gardening purposes.

Buildings.—The Kenora school has received, during the past summer, an addition 36 x 40 feet, three-stories high. This addition affords much needed accommodation, and adds considerably to the general appearance of the building. It has now a frontage of 112 feet.

The two buildings are of frame construction, with brick veneer, on a very good stone foundation.

The old building is occupied by the girls and the reverend sisters who take care of them. The first flat contains a class-room, dining-room for children, a dining-room for the reverend principal, a kitchen, a pantry, and a dining-room for the reverend sisters.

The second flat contains a dormitory for small girls, a recreation-room, a sewing-room, a sick-room, and two rooms for the reverend sisters.

In the attic is the dormitory for the big girls and a bed-room.

The old building has been painted anew outside and inside during the summer.

The new addition is set apart for the use of the boys and male staff. On the first floor: office and room for the reverend principal, a recreation-room for boys. Second floor: sick-room for boys, chapel and bed-room. In the attic is the dormitory for boys and a bed-room.

The full length of the school has a basement, used for dairy, and a root-cellar and two furnaces. The other buildings are: an old residence of the reverend principal, 20 x 16 feet, on a stone foundation; a laundry-house, a storehouse and a carpenter shop (under one roof), on a stone foundation, 46 x 18 feet; a buggy-shed; a granary and a stable (under one roof), 46 x 18 feet; a hen-house, 20 x 40 feet; a woodshed and ice-house, 24 x 14 feet; a boat-house, 24 x 18 feet; a machine shop, 20 x 22 feet, with stone foundation, frame wall and shingle roof. The machine shop contains a 6-horsepower gasoline engine, a Meyers' pump and two air-compression tanks, of capacity of a thousand gallons each.

During summer, two necessary outhouses have been built: one for boys, of frame, 7 x 18 feet; another for girls and staff, 7 x 18 feet, both over deep pits.

Accommodation.—With the new addition, we have now plenty of room for 55 children and staff.

Attendance.—All the children being boarders, the attendance was regular.

Class-room Work.—The half-day system is in vogue for older pupils; half of the day is spent in the school-room and the other half is spent in their trades. The

juniors attend class forenoon and afternoon. I have much pleasure in adding that the progress was very satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—The school is at a great disadvantage from having no farmland for crop and pasture. We are obliged to import all the feed for stock, and we pay $13 and $14 for a ton of wild hay; although we have about 10 acres of land under cultivation, in which we raise the potatoes and other vegetables necessary for the use of our school.

Industries.—The boys are employed in cutting wood, gardening, farming and any other work which they are able to do. The girls are taught housework, cooking, baking, sewing, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every day one hour is devoted to moral and religious training.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is taken from the Lake of the Woods, about 300 feet from the shore. The water is good, but perhaps it would be better if our intake pipe were 600 feet longer.

Fire Protection.—We have three outside fire-escapes running from all the dormitories; 20 extinguishers, 6 fire pails and fire axes hanging in convenient places.

Heating.—The old building is heated by two hot-air furnaces and two box-stoves. For lack of funds a modern heating apparatus could not be introduced in the addition made last summer. So it was necessary to fall back on the old-fashion of putting stoves here and there through the building, which is certainly a great drawback and disadvantage in a large institution. We are using coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—In the winter, the principal outdoor amusements for boys are sleigh sliding, skating, and hockey games. In summer they play baseball, football, &c.

The girls amuse themselves by swinging, sleighing, doll-dressing, &c.

THE REPORT OF REV. E. MATHESON, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, BATTLEFORD, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school is located on the high south bank of the Battle river, about 2 miles west of where this river falls into the north branch of the Saskatchewan river, and about 2 miles south of the town of Battleford, which is our post office. This place is beautiful for situation, overlooking, towards the north, the two towns of Battleford and North Battleford (the latter a divisional point of the Canadian Northern railway), and the rivers already mentioned, with their picturesque valleys, to the south the Eagle Hill range, and a vast extent of country in all directions.

The school buildings are erected on land specially reserved by the Dominion government for the use of this school. The main building, with certain changes and additions rendered necessary for the work of the school, is the same that was used as the official residence of the Honourable David Laird, the present Indian Commissioner, when he was the first Lieutenant Governor of the then Northwest Territories; it was also used as the council chamber for the meetings of the Northwest Council of these days.

Land.—In the immediate vicinity of the buildings we have a reserve of 566 acres, and one of 376 acres 3 miles east of the school. The former is where all our farming land is; the latter is mainly a hay swamp, where we get our supply of hay each year. The land is in township 43, range 16, west of the third principal meridian, and embraces portions of sections 15, 17, 18, 19 and 20.

Buildings.—These consist of the main building, in which the pupils and most of the members of the staff reside, the principal's residence, two cottages, carpenter

shop, blacksmith shop, store-room, stable, well-house, pig pen, warehouse, root-house, laundry, granary, and the usual small outbuildings, besides carriage and implement sheds. Some of the buildings were reshingled, some new floors laid, alterations in class-rooms, new wall and inner roof on root-house, and considerable minor repairs done in various places during the year.

Accommodation.—We have accommodation for about 120 pupils, if we could get that number, and for the staff that would be required to instruct and care for them.

Attendance.—Our death-rate has been unusually heavy this year, three boys and two girls. Four pupils were discharged, and nine admitted. We enter on the incoming year with an enrolment of 77.

Class-room Work.—The course of studies required by the department is followed, and the pupils are graded from the alphabet up to standard VI. Several of our ex-pupils, of whom two are now ordained missionaries, are engaged in the work of teaching in connection with the Indian schools in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Farm and Garden.—We have 70 acres cultivated, about 6 of this being worked as a vegetable garden and potato patch, the rest for grain.

Industries Taught.—Farming and gardening, the care of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, carpentering, kalsomining, painting, glazing, &c., baking, dairy work, laundry work, sewing, knitting, making and mending clothes, cooking and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—To this we give careful attention as being the only foundation on which to build up worthy characters and true citizenship. We have the regular Sunday services of the church, the Sunday school, a shortened form of morning and evening prayer, with the reading of Holy Scriptures each day, and a mid-week service each Wednesday evening. A circle of the 'King's Daughters' among the girls, and the 'King's Sons' among the boys; and a branch of the 'Daily Scripture Reading Union,' to which both boys and girls belong, have been carried on for several years with manifestly good results. These organizations are officered by the pupils, and are carried on under staff supervision.

Health and Sanitation.—An epidemic of whooping-cough visited the school in the earlier part of the year, and carried away some of the pupils. Apart from this, however, there has been good general health. The ventilation of the building is good, a constant supply of fresh air passing through the building, and the sanitary arrangements are attended to carefully.

Water Supply.—We have a good supply of water of the best quality in our wells.

Fire Protection.—We have a number of hand grenades, Babcock and dry-dust fire extinguishers, also axes, and pails of water placed in different parts of the building. There are four tanks in which a fresh supply of water is always kept. Iron pipes connect with the two upper tanks, and lead down to the lower floors, where rubber hose connect with them. A McRobie fire-apparatus is also located in the centre of the main building, having pipes and hose extending from it to each story. There are fire-escapes from the dormitories, and a supply of ladders is always kept near at hand. The boys are told off to different stations in the main building for water supply.

Heating.—This is done by hot-air furnaces and ordinary stoves, wood being the only fuel used.

Lighting.—Ordinary lamps with coal oil are all we have for this purpose.

Recreation.—Swings, football, and other games, with plenty of other outdoor exercise. We also instruct the boys in the use of the buck-saw on the wood-pile. We find this the most useful, and best paying, of all the games.

Ex-pupils.—Of those who have returned to their reserves, some have not done as well as one could wish; in many cases their environment is very much against them. But these are not all; there are others of them who have their own portion of land

cultivated, their own houses, animals and other property, and are doing very well. Others again there are who have not returned to reserve life, but have struck out to work among the settlers, some at general work, some at carpentering. In this way they gain a knowledge of the settled life of the country, which is a very valuable possession whether they afterwards use it on the reserves, or keep on at work among the settlers. Some of our pupils are engaged in various places as teachers or helpers in connection with the Indian schools; two have taken a course at St. John's College, Winnipeg, and been ordained to the sacred ministry of the church. One of these is married to an English lady and is in charge of one of our missions. The other took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Manitoba, and is also now in charge of one of our missions. Nearly all the girls that have been discharged are married, most of them on the reserve to ex-pupils and others, but several of them are married to white settlers, and are keeping their homes in a creditable condition. While the results may not be in all cases what some might desire, yet we must not expect too much when we take all things into consideration. Improvement is very evident; the schools are doing good work, and the leaven of their teaching is seen in the surroundings of the ex-pupils. The residential schools, properly and systematically worked, are a true step in the way to solve the Indian problem. There is a very marked difference between the tone of the reserve where a considerable number of our ex-pupils are living, and that of those reserves that are without them.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I have pleasure in bearing testimony to the good work done by the various members of the staff. This tends to help in accomplishing the good work of teaching, training and uplifting the Indian to the plane on which we hope he will stand by and bye.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. HUGONARD, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, QU'APPELLE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—This school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley, not on a reserve, but close to seven, viz., Piapot, Pasquah, Muscowpetung, Sioux, Crooked Lake, File Hills and Assiniboine.

Land.—The land consists of different parts of sections all in township 21, range 13, west of the second meridian, and contains about 1,300 acres (as per marked map by department), of which about one-third is arable. All the land is fenced and is owned by the department.

Buildings.—There are three separate buildings as follows: Main building, 120 x 50, contains kitchen, dining-room, offices, chapel and hospital. Girls' building, 80 x 50 feet, contains play-room, class-rooms and dormitories. Boys' building is same size and used for same purposes. Besides the above, there are the shop buildings and used for the different trades.

Accommodation.—The school will accommodate 225 pupils, and staff of 15.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year has been good. There were 231 pupils enrolled at the end of March; 112 boys and 119 girls.

Class-room Work.—The programme of the department has been followed, and classification of pupils is:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	23	38	61
" II	32	20	52
" III	32	32	64
" IV	15	14	29
" V	10	11	21
" VI	..	4	4

The first and second standards attend class regularly for six hours each day, and the higher ones attend class one-half of the day and work at the different trades and general housekeeping the other half.

Farm and Garden.—The number of acres under seed was about 220, as follows:—50 acres under wheat yielding 1,100 bushels; 35 acres under barley giving 500 bushels, and 135 acres under oats, which returned 5,000 bushels. Seven acres were planted to roots.

Stock.—The live stock consists of 39 head of horses, 32 head of cattle, 42 hogs, and about 150 poultry.

Industries Taught.—The branches of industry are blacksmithing, carpentry, tinsmithing, shoemaking, farming, baking and painting. A number of boys are attached to each branch and are employed one-half of the day and attend class the other half.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral training and general conduct of the pupils are attended to by the vice-principal and teachers. Every day during the winter months religious instruction is given the pupils after class for one hour. Chapel is attended night and morning daily.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils for the year has been good. In the month of January an epidemic of measles had broken out, about 150 cases were treated successfully. Sanitary precautions are always taken, premises kept clean, contagious diseases isolated and ventilation attended to. The physician in charge inspects regularly.

Water Supply.—Drinking water is obtained from wells. The water which supplies the house and laundry, also fire-protection, is brought from the lake 300 yards distant into two fifteen hundred gallon air pressure tanks.

Fire Protection.—Two 50-foot hose on each flat of the main, boys' and girls' building are connected with the air pressure tanks. Besides there are two McRobie 75-gallon chemical tanks with 50 feet of hose attached, on each flat of the main and girls' building. There is an electrical fire alarm system with stations placed throughout the different buildings. Fire drills are practised at intervals, and every precaution is taken for the saving of life and property. There are two iron fire-escapes attached to each of the three buildings, and 36 Star chemical hand fire-extinguishers are conveniently placed as well as 12 Eclipse dry dust fire-extinguishers.

Heating and Lighting.—Four Gurney steam boilers are used for heating the school buildings, and stoves for the shops. Two Siche gas tanks supply light for all school buildings, and coal oil is used in shops.

Recreation.—Football and baseball are the favourite games for the pupils in summer-time. Plays, dramas, singing and band exercises are the winter amusements.

Ex-pupils.—Most of the discharged pupils go back to their reserve either to work with their parents or to farm independently. Those who are made to farm by themselves at File Hills colony or elsewhere and marry educated girls keep up the habits of civilization acquired at school and are progressive. Those who are allowed to remain with their parents make merely a living, and whatever ambition they might have is destroyed by the surroundings.

Of the pupils who have learned shop trades, the carpenters seem to benefit most, earning, at times, from $2.50 to $3 a day. The trades enable the pupils to do their own work at home and give them a useful knowledge of implements, furniture, &c.

THE REPORT OF REV. R. B. HERON, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, REGINA, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school is located on the banks of the Wascana creek, four miles northwest of the city of Regina. It is not on a reserve. There is a half section of land in connection with the school. The school has also the use of an adjoining section for grazing purposes. The soil is a heavy clay, notorious for its paint-like adhesiveness when wet, but exceedingly fertile. Wheat, oats, barley, flax and all the ordinary vegetables do well. The land in its natural state was treeless prairie, but of such uneven surface that horses can be driven over it only at a walk. Old hunters say that it was impossible to gallop their horses after the buffalo, when the herd came into this district. They resorted to the methods of stalking and also of driving the animals into corrals; where they were slaughtered in large numbers.

Buildings.—The main building is of brick, two stories high. The central part of the first floor contains the office, dispensary, dining-rooms, kitchen, store-rooms and sewing-room. On the second floor of this part are the bed-rooms for the staff, a staff sitting-room and a small dormitory for the small boys. The boy's quarters and the assembly-room are in the south wing. In the north wing, the girls' dormitory, clothing store-room, wash-room and lockers are on the second floor. On the first floor of the north wing are two well lighted class-rooms. The basement, which extends under the whole building, contains furnace-room, laundry; fuel-room, water-closets and bath-rooms. There are two pneumatic tanks for hard and one for soft water in the basement. Under the basement floor are two large soft water cisterns that catch the rain water from the roof; these have only been in use a short time, but have proved very valuable for laundry purposes, as the well water is too hard for satisfactory work in this connection. The other buildings are a two-story brick veneered residence for the principal, a farm cottage, cottage hospital, old laundry building, ice-house, bake-shop, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop and smoke-house. The farm buildings are: barn with horse stable under same, cow stable, hog pens, implement shed and poultry-house.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 150 pupils and a staff of 12.

Attendance.—During the past year the attendance has been about 65.

Class-room Work.—The class-room is graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard VI	8
" V	7
" IV	12
" III	11
" II	13
" I	14

The course of study outlined by the department for the use of Indian schools is followed.

Farm and Garden.—This is made a very important part of the industrial training for boys. The farm produced about 3,000 bushels of grain last year; much of this was fed to stock, producing beef and pork for school use. The system of feeding grain gives the boys an excellent chance to see what can be done with stock under good care. The garden produced all the vegetables used on the school tables.

Industries Taught.—All boys are taught the care, feeding and driving of horses, feeding of cattle and hogs. They are also given practical instruction in the use of farm implements, machinery and garden tools.

Carpenter Shop.—Four boys were given instruction in this department. This department has charge of the repairs both on buildings and equipment and much practical instruction is received in this alone; but there has been time for the making of new articles as well, such as chairs, tables, benches, whiffle-trees, neckyokes, sleighs, and numerous small articles.

Printing Office.—A monthly paper 'Progress,' is printed at the school. Some of the ex-pupils, who have learned type-setting in this office, are earning good wages in newspaper offices. The printing office is useful in connection with the class-room work, as the printer boys are found to make the greatest progress in spelling and English composition. Two boys have worked in this office during the year.

Engine Room.—Three boys have received instruction in the care and operating of the steam engine. Two have passed the examinations set by the provincial government, and have received qualified engineer's papers. These engineer boys prove to be very useful on their own reserves in the threshing season, as many reserves own steam-threshing outfits.

Girls' Department.—All the girls learn cooking, baking, sewing, laundry-work, and general housework. In the sewing-room they learn to cut and fit their own dresses, as well as other articles of clothing. Some of them are given instruction in the care of the sick; also in bandaging and dressing of sores and wounds.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils meet in the class-room to learn scripture verses at regular periods. Sunday school is held every Sunday afternoon, different members of staff take classes. The International course of lessons is followed. Service is conducted by the principal on Sunday evening. When the weather is favourable, numbers of the pupils go to the Presbyterian church in Regina, for the Sunday morning service. Pupils and staff meet in the class-room morning and evening for prayers; at the evening prayers there is a short time given to Bible study.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been exceptionally good. Waste paper, dust from floors, and rubbish is carefully burned. Rooms that have been occupied by the sick are carefully disinfected after, even if the illness has been only a minor one. Thorough ventilation is considered as being most important. Outdoor exercise is insisted on for pupils and staff at regular periods every day. Several of the pupils were operated on by the school physician, Dr. Thompson, for scrofulous lumps, with good results in each case.

Water Supply.—Water of an excellent quality is secured at a depth of 45 feet, but the supply is limited. At the ninety-foot level a good supply of good water is obtained. Wells sunk to this depth can scarcely be pumped dry. The water is, however, found in a vein of quicksand that gradually rises and fills the wells to water-level, and also quickly wears out the valves in the pumping plant. The water is very hard.

Fire Protection.—There is a McRobie chemical extinguisher, six Stompel extinguishers, a number of hand-grenades and dust extinguishers. Drills are given with a view of getting the pupils out of the building as quickly and safely as possible.

Heating and Lighting.—The main building is heated by steam from a thirty horse-power boiler in the basement. The carpenter-shop, bake-shop, laundry and printing office are heated by stoves. The light used is acetylene gas made on the premises.

Recreation.—During the summer the boys play baseball, football, and other outdoor games. The girls play basketball. In the winter both boys and girls are encouraged to skate on the Wascana creek or on a prepared rink.

A brass band and magic lantern are used to advantage both for instruction and amusement. In winter many indoor games are played under the direction of one or more members of staff. Singing is taught and concerts are given; most of the programme being rendered by the pupils.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The school has many visitors during the summer months. People from eastern Canada, and also from Europe, when in Regina, take advantage of the nearness of the school to see something of the Indians, and also to note the educational work that is being done among them. Many of these visitors express surprise that our pupils speak English so well, and that the children are so apt in their studies. During the year His Excellency Earl Grey, the Governor General of Canada, was among the number of visitors.

It is to be noted that there is a deeper interest in education among the Indians on the reserves tributary to this school. Many of the Indians who were indifferent are now eager to have their children educated.

THE REPORT OF REV. S. PERREAULT, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, COWESSESS RESERVE, CROOKED LAKES AGENCY, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The Cowessess' boarding school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley, south of Crooked lake, on Cowessess' reserve.

Land.—We have bought from the band of the reserve all the land comprised between the lake, on the north, the river Qu'Appelle, on the east, the creek, on the south, and hills on the west, containing 323 acres in area.

Buildings.—The buildings are as follows:—The priest's house, 30 x 20 feet; the church, 62 x 20 feet; a house, 20 x 20 feet, exclusively reserved for the Indians; an ice-house, 14 x 12 feet; a stable, 65 x 20 feet; a general workshop, 30 x 20 feet. The main edifice with institute proper is a 3-story building. Its dimensions are 58 x 38 feet, and its height, from the ground to the top roof, is 52 feet. The basement contains 3 dining-rooms, a kitchen, a pantry, a dairy-room, a bake-room, a lavatory with large boiler and power washing-machine, and rain-water tank.

On the first floor are the entrance, the parlour, the chapel, the girls' play-room, the boys' play-room, the school-room.

On the second floor are the sewing-room, the pharmacy, the nuns' quarters, and two sick-rooms, one for the boys and one for the girls.

On the third floor are two large dormitories and two rooms for the night guardians.

The general workshop is a two-story building with stone foundation. The first story comprises a carpenter's department, which is provided with all the latest wood-working tools, viz.: a buzz planer, a circular saw table, a wood-turning lathe, an emery wheel for grinding tools, and an improved wood lathe.

On the second floor is a small shoe-shop department.

Repairs.—Considerable repairs were made this year, chiefly: bricking the school-house, replastering the walls, and oiling and varnishing all the woodwork inside. The roofs of all the buildings had previously been repainted.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements, there is accommodation for 60 pupils and a staff of 8.

Attendance.—The attendance is very regular, and we always have more than the authorized number of pupils.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is closely followed. The subjects taught are: religious instruction, drawing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, history and geography; but we give special care to reading and writing. The progress is encouraging.

Farm and Garden.—There are about 100 acres in cultivation. We have also a garden, in which is raised a full supply of potatoes and other vegetables for the use of the school.

Industries Taught.—The boys are trained in practical farming and gardening, as well as in the care of stock, and shoe-mending. This year, they have also been a great help in the repairs; some become fairly skilled in painting and varnishing.

The girls are taught sewing, knitting, cooking, bread-making, and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—We profit by every opportunity to instil into the hearts of our docile pupils the love and practice of virtue. A short instruction is also given them daily on some religious subject, as well as on politeness, obedience, cleanliness and order, after which hymns are sung. The children take particular delight in such singing. Very little, if any, corporal punishment is used; the good and the bad note system proves the most successful in forming their character.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of our school, owing to the excellence of our fresh air, drains, and abundance of light, is very good; and the rosy cheeks of our healthy-looking pupils never fail to attract the attention of our visitors. The only sickness we had this year, among the children, were a few colds and sore throats.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is taken from a well in the basement. It is of fair quality.

Fire Protection.—The fire-protection is abundantly provided for by means of a gasoline engine and power pump of 100 gallons per minute, connected by a 2-inch stand-pipe, with tank in the attic. These connections are placed in each dormitory, and in each hall; also one in the basement, and one outside of the building. The pump and engine are used to raise the water required to fill the tank in the attic; from the attic it flows through the stand-pipe to the plumbing system, which is, consequently, always ready for use. Besides, we have half a dozen fire-buckets hung up throughout the different rooms; and an apparatus of fire-escapes as simple as it is efficient. These fire-escapes consist of 2-inch iron tubes, along which the children can slip down to the ground, from iron balconies affixed to the windows of the second and third stories, at each end of the building.

Heating and Lighting.—The school-house is heated by steam. The apparatus is placed in an adidtion adjoining the building in the rear. It is installed on a cement floor, and surrounded by 8-foot stone walls. All the buildings are lighted by acetylene gas.

Recreation.—During summer, football, swimming, fishing, and shooting with bows and arrows of their own making; in winter, sliding, skating, playing cards and marbles or checkers, are the favourite pastimes of our boys.

The girls amuse themselves dressing dolls, singing, swinging, playing games, cards and ball.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. H. McKAY, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL AT ROUND LAKE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley at the east end of Round lake, in close proximity to the Crooked Lakes reserve, the following lands, S. ½ of section 23, township 18, range 3, west of 2nd meridian, also 22 acres of N.E. ¼ of 14, in the same township and range, are in connection with the school and owned

by the Presbyterian Church. The location is beautifully situated on the shores of the lake and river, surrounded by the beauty of the Qu'Appelle hills.

The soil is well adapted for agricultural purposes. The land is prairie with a few bluffs scattered over it, and a good part of it is under cultivation, the rest is used for pasture-lands.

Buildings.—The buildings are frame on stone foundations and are as follows:—

1. The main building, in which are dining-rooms, boys' and girls' waiting-rooms, kitchen, laundry, store-rooms, parlour, rooms for four members of the staff, and the girls' bed-rooms.

2. The school-house, in which are the school-room, two class-rooms, the teacher's rooms, and a room for the farmer.

3. Barn and stable for horses and cattle.

Accommodation.—We have accommodation for 60 pupils and a staff of 6. During the past 20 years we have had empty rooms in our buildings.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very regular, 40 names on the roll and an average attendance of about 35.

Class-room Work.—We take up the work laid down by the Indian Department for Indian schools. Vocal and instrumental music is being taught, the progress made is satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—We have about 100 acres under cultivation growing wheat, oats, barley, and a good garden. We have about 100 head of cattle.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught general farming and dairy work. The girls general house work, baking, cooking, laundry work, plain and fancy needlework.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is considered the most important part of the work of the school. We bring all our teaching and intercourse with the pupils to bear upon this; we have our morning and evening devotions, the work of the Sabbath school and public services, thus striving to lead our children to become strong to do right and avoid the wrong.

Health and Sanitation.—Our school is situated on a beautiful spot well drained towards the lake and the river, and we pay particular attention to the cleanliness of our premises. The children have large and well ventilated rooms in which to sleep and study, and abundance of outdoor exercise. The children get all the food they require. Our herd supplies us with an abundance of fresh beef, and butter and milk, our lake supplies us with all the fish we require; our gardens with vegetables, and our bread is always the best quality made from No. 1 hard. We never see a loaf of bad bread at Round Lake. Our children are very fond of rolled oats with cream. The health of the children has been very good. We had to report only one death during the past 4 or 5 years.

Water Supply.—We have always an abundant supply of water from the lake and river and springs.

Fire Protection.—We have fire-escapes from all our bed-rooms, we also keep an abundant supply of water in convenient places, and a few fire-extinguishers, also give particular attention to fires, stove-pipes and flues; keep no coal oil, except what is in the lamps in the buildings.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated with hot-air furnaces and stoves, and lighted with coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—The principal game for the boys is football; they are also fond of skating and tobogganing in winter, boating and fishing and riding in the summer.

The girls are fond of basketball, boating, climbing the hills, and pony-riding, and indoor games in very cold weather; skating is much enjoyed by them in its season.

Ex-pupils.—Most of our ex-pupils are settled on the reserves and engaged in farming; they are trying to do their best. Nearly all have built for themselves good log houses, with shingled roof, with neatness in their inside arrangements.

General Remarks.—All the pupils in the school are expected to spend two hours each day in manual work. The boys find work in sawing wood, feeding cattle, clean-

ing stables, milking, and the girls in making up beds, sweeping, washing dishes and general housework.

We pay our children f r any extra work. A boy who can handle a team in farm work receives at the rate of 10 cents an hour. In this way a boy may earn as much as $3 in a week by attending classes half the day and working in the field the other half, and in this way may have to his credit at the age of 18 enough to give him a good outfit for farming.

In many cases, however, the parents like to draw the earnings of their children and we find it hard to refuse, and at the same time try to cultivate in the child love and respect for his parents.

THE REPORT OF REV. W. McWHINNEY, PRINCIPAL OF THE CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL, PELLY AGENCY, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school is situated on Coté's reserve, adjacent to the main line of the Canadian Northern railway, and 3½ miles from the town of Kamsack.

Land.—The land consists of the fractional south half of section 19, township 29, range 31, west of the first principal meridian, and the fractional S.E. ¼ of section 24, township 29, range 32, west of the first meridian. Part of this land was purchased and part obtained by free grant. In all there is about 350 acres. The higher parts are suited for growing the ordinary grains, and the lower parts for pasturage.

Buildings.—These consist of the main school, with two wings, one for boys' recreation-room, on the ground floor, and store-rooms overhead; the other for hospital and isolation purposes. The main school contains class-room, kitchen, laundry, dining-room, dormitories, staff-rooms, &c. Besides these, there are the principal's residence, stone milk-house, frame shop, granary, stables and poultry-house.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for from 50 to 55 pupils, and 7 of a staff.

Attendance.—During the year there have been 3 discharges and 5 admissions. The actual attendance at the close of the year is 52 pupils.

Class-room Work.—Work and progress continue very satisfactory. The number in each case is as follows:—

Standard	I.	18
"	II.	5
"	III.	19
"	IV.	9
"	V.	2

Farm and Garden.—This has been a very satisfactory year. Thirty-one and a half acres of wheat yielded thirty-two bushels an acre, and graded No. 1 Northern. Oats yielded forty-five bushels an acre. Roots and vegetables were also good. The boys receive a good training in all lines of farm work under a competent instructor. This includes the proper management of implements and machinery.

Industries Taught.—The boys receive a good practical training in mixed farming, while the girls receive a similar training in all lines of housework and sewing.

Moral and Religious Training.—By attendance at church services and Sabbath school and in the class-room Bible truths and principles of Christian character are inculcated.

Health and Sanitation.—Exceptionally good health has prevailed throughout the year. There have been no epidemics, and the doctor has not been called to the school once in the last nine months.

Water Supply.—There has been no material change in this vexed question. However, by another year we hope to report improvement.

Fire Protection.—A system of water tanks with hose on each flat, fire pails and hand grenades forms our fire-protection.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated with three wood furnaces and a number of stoves in outlying parts. The lighting is by coal-oil lamps as heretofore.

A new outside drain was installed during the year.

Recreation.—In winter the boys skate and coast, and also have many indoor games. The girls skate, coast, skip, &c., outside, and have a number of indoor games.

Ex-pupils.—The boys who have graduated in recent years are all here on the reserves. They are all farming more or less successfully. The girls are mostly married and when given a chance prove good housekeepers. Unsuitable marriages, along with the influence of older Indians, have seriously impaired the success of some. However, to work and farm the land is becoming 'a habit' with most. Formerly, farming was an incidental pastime done to please the agent.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. DE CORBY, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, KEESEEKOUSE RESERVE, PELLY AGENCY, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The southwest quarter of section 2, township 32, range 32, west of the 1st meridian, patented, and is the homestead of Father De Corby, O.M.I.

Land.—There are 160 acres of bush, which is good land and well adapted for farming purposes.

Buildings.—There are two buildings: the first is 35 x 60 feet, consisting of the kitchen, large refectory, chapel, class-room, parlour and recreation-room on the first story; and two dormitories, work-room, large room and two small rooms for the female staff of the school on the second story.

The other house is 20 x 35 feet, for the use of the boys and the gentlemen in charge, and consists of a large dormitory for boys, recreation-room, and two private rooms for the staff in charge.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for a staff of 6 or 7 persons and 35 pupils.

Attendance.—The attendance is only of pupils classified in four standards, as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	11
" II.	5
" III.	8
" IV.	3

The progress of these different standards has been very satisfactory.

Class-room Work.—This consists of reading, writing, a sufficient knowledge of arithmetic, and some knowledge of geography and history, to which we must add, as necessary to the progress and prosperity of their households, instruction in other essential industries. The boys, under the able direction of Father Brouillet, are instructed in general farm work.

The girls, under the supervision of Misses Atwater and O'Donnel, are acquiring a love for work, and are taught the practice of economy, tidiness, and all the domestic industries leading to the formation of prosperous and happy homes, such as sewing, knitting, gardening, dairying, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral conduct of the pupils has been generally exemplary, and the religious instruction given to them well complied with.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the school has been exceptionally good during the past year. No serious disease called for the services of the doctor, and no occasion for any exceptional sanitary precautions arose.

Water Supply.—We dug a well last summer and from it we have, near by the school, an abundant supply of first-class water.

Fire Protection.—Our appliances for fire-protection are still primitive. Fire extinguishers, buckets, always full of water, in every room, ladders, &c., are available; but a fire-escape would make exit from the main building easier. Stoves and coal-oil lamps are used for heating and lighting.

Ex-pupils.—Five ex-pupils have left the school since its opening: 3 girls and 2 boys. One of the girls has been transferred to Qu'Appelle school, one is with her family, one has been discharged before time for moral misconduct. The boys are with their families, and are a good help to them.

THE REPORT OF REV. O. CHARLEBOIS, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, DUCK LAKE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school is located about half a mile from the town of Duck Lake.

Land.—The land in connection with the school, comprising 100 acres, belongs to the government. Adjoining the school land, there is one half section north-east of section 33, township 43, range 3, west 3rd meridian, which belongs to the corporation of the Oblate Fathers, but which is cultivated for the benefit of the school.

Buildings.—The main building consists of the entrance, principal's apartments, parlour and dining-room. The south wing is occupied by the sisters in charge, and the girls, while the north wing accommodates the boys. Both wings are commodious and comfortable, and sufficiently large. The other buildings are the following: bakery, laundry, sewing-room, milk-house, workshop, farmer's dwelling-house, storehouse, hen-house and a new stable.

The stable and barn were set on fire last autumn by the younger children while at play. Luckily help arrived in time to save the other wooden buildings with which it was connected. About 35 tons of hay were lost by the accident. A new stable, 100 x 35 feet, has been erected, the government generously contributing to this expense.

The new building gives shelter to both horses and cows, and answers the purpose of a barn, as the loft contains the hay for the cattle. It is situated on a more convenient site than before.

The interior of the boys' recreation-room has been re-arranged. This work was done by the boys under the supervision of the carpenter. The floor of the children's dining-room and the girls' recreation-room have been renewed in hardwood.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 50 girls, 60 boys, and a staff of 15.

Attendance.—The attendance has been most satisfactory during the past year. One hundred pupils, the authorized number, have been maintained without any difficulty.

Class-room Work.—The children apply themselves well and show great interest in their studies. For the first time since the foundation of this institution a grade VIII candidate presented himself for examination and passed successfully. This has been a great incentive to the other pupils, the result being that a class of nine, both boys and girls, are now preparing to take the same step.

A children's library, of the very best literary and moral character, has been added to the class equipment. The children are very fond of reading, and we notice a marked improvement in their oral expressions and written compositions.

Farm and Garden.—The spring sowing and the products for 1909, were as follows:—

	Acres.	Bushels sown.	Products.
Wheat	61	124	1,130
Oats	32	70	1,550
Barley	3	6	120
Pease	1½	2	18
Potatoes	6	..	1,025
Turnips	1	..	150

We were amply supplied with vegetables from our garden, such as carrots, beets, onions, celery, cabbage, parsnips, sweet corn, pumpkins, squash, cucumbers, popcorn, &c.

We had very good success besides with our tomatoes, which ripened plentifully this year.

Industries Taught.—The boys take turns at all work common to farm life, and the great interest they take in this kind of work is very encouraging for those in charge of them.

An expert carpenter has been employed to train the boys in building and repairing. They have shown themselves very skilful and eager to learn the trade. The stable referred to above was built entirely by them. In addition to all kinds of housework, including baking, butter-making, poultry-raising, &c., the girls continue their usual gardening, taking pride in adding some new feature to their culture each successive year. Last year a hedge of raspberry bushes thrived very well, and this year they propose to increase the quantity considerably.

The sewing department, including cutting and fitting by chart, continues to turn out excellent work. The junior girls, as well as the little tots, are knitting, darning and hemming even quite artistically.

Moral and Religious Training.—Lessons are daily taught to all the children, and by word and example nothing is left undone to form solid habits of virtue in their young souls that may enable them to continue in the path of right-doing when left to themselves.

Health and Sanitation.—Diphtheria made its appearance in the school at the end of June, 1909. Those who were attacked by the disease were immediately transferred to a vacant house, some fifty rods from the premises, and two sisters were quarantined with the patients in this improvised hospital. This epidemic would have had fatal results had it not been for the timely assistance of the department through the wise measures taken by our ever-watchful agent to prevent the spread of the disease. Happily not one succumbed to this malady.

Throughout the long but mild winter outdoor exercise was encouraged, and approved plans of ventilation in the dormitories give great satisfaction.

Our children are remarkably healthy this year; this is due, no doubt, to the good system of ventilation installed in our school, and to the solid food and cleanliness which they enjoy.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied from two artesian wells, one at the kitchen, and another at the laundry, where there is also a cistern for soft water. There are two dug wells, besides one at the office entrance and one at the stable.

Fire Protection.—Our appliances in case of fire are 4 Hempel fire-extinguishers, 1 Victor, 3 Patton, 16 buckets, 6 axes, a tank and a force pump.

Heating and Lighting.—The entire house is heated by the excellent system of steam heat installed last year, and which continues to give perfect satisfaction.

The lighting is by acetylene gas, which gives very good light. The children have seldom any eye trouble now, though some years ago it was quite common.

Recreation.—Long walks in fine weather, picnics, sham sports, at which all kinds of children's games are entered into with ardour, make the recreation hours appear too short. Indoors the children take great pleasure in playing games of all kinds. Drills, marches, music and singing rehearsals enliven the winter evenings. Their annual entertainment was well attended and favourably viewed by the public. The singing, acting, marching and drilling were all well executed, the children showing less timidity than formerly.

Ex-pupils.—Four boys were discharged last year. One of them is hired out and doing well; the other three are on their respective reserves with their parents. Although these do not do as well as we desire, still their manner of living and habits of industry are a great improvement over those discharged in former years. Among the girls who have left the school and are yet with their parents, the moral conduct, without exception, is irreproachable. At the present moment, with the consent of the department, five of our girls, who are in their last year of school, are placed in good families in the neighbourhood of the school. Every one of them is giving good satisfaction. These girls are not confined to housework only, but do the cutting and sewing, and in every case the mistress claims that she prefers to do her household duties and let the school girls cut, sew and mend for the family, as they do it so deftly. In being thus looked upon as a member of the family, they are cultivating a taste for working in such homes rather than wasting time on the reserves in filthy tents.

Two of the boys who are to be discharged this year, are already ploughing and seeding on their reserve, under the direction of the principal. They have their building logs ready, and after seeding, we intend putting up their little residences, thus giving them a home immediately on their being discharged. We hope to follow this plan in the future so as to prevent relapsing into idle habits when the restraint of the school life will be withdrawn.

General Remarks.—From time to time we have the visit of our worthy agent, Mr. Macarthur. On January 6, accompanied by his secretary, he presided at an examination, and expressed his entire satisfaction with the staff and pupils. We were also honoured by a visit from Most Reverend Archbishop Dontenwill, superior of the Oblate missionaries. His Grace was most agreeably surprised to find such a flourishing institution in Duck Lake, which he was visiting for the first time.

THE REPORT OF MISS JEAN CUNNINGHAM, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, FILE HILLS, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school buildings are situated on section 33, township 22, range 11, west of the second meridian, and adjoining the File Hills reserve.

Land.—The west half of section 32, township 22, range 11, west of the second meridian, and also all that part of section 33 which is outside of Okanase reserve, belongs to the school, in all 413 acres. It was bought and is owned by the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

The south part of this land is being cleared of brush and will be good grain-land. The north part is pasture-land and bluff.

Buildings.—These are the boarding school, class-room, two stables, granary, shed, two root-houses.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 18 children and a staff of 4. Besides this the 10 boys have slept in a tent winter and summer for the last three years.

Attendance.—There has been an enrolment of 33 during the year. Of these 4 were day pupils, 4 non-treaty and 25 treaty.

Class-room Work.—The work still under Miss Eastman's care received the same careful attention to physical drill and vocal expression, resulting in a good standing. There are 5 grades and the work in each is well up to standard.

Farm and Garden.—Our farm was a success this year. The crop yield was good. We had 40 acres of oats and 7½ acres of wheat. Root yield is always a good one and was quite as large as usual.

The cattle provided more than our meat during the year.

We had sufficient wood this year for our school on the farm and have now ready the coming year's supply.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught to be clean, neat housekeepers and home-makers. The graduating girl is given entire charge of the staff cooking, washing, ironing, and her own sewing, for her last school year. This is to teach her to plan for and meet the various conditions of a home.

The boys are trained in practical farming and gardening. They are taught the proper care of stock and to do general chores.

Moral and Religious Training.—There is religious instruction morning and evening daily. Scripture is memorized, and the idea of right and wrong is based on the teaching of the Bible.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. There was one case of serious illness during the year. The small boys' dormitory has been condemned as unsanitary. With its low ceiling and small windows, good ventilation was not possible. The glass from half the windows was removed and replaced by cotton, which was found to be a great improvement.

The girls' dormitory is well ventilated.

Water Supply.—We get water for drinking and cooking from a well in the yard. The supply has been gradually failing during the year. For cleaning purposes the water is brought from a slough.

Fire Protection.—We have fire-axes, pails, ladders, extinguishers, and a small lake at the foot of the lawn. In winter four barrels are kept filled with water.

Heating and Lighting.—One furnace and six stoves are used to heat the buildings. Coal-oil lamps furnish light.

Recreation.—Outdoor sports both in winter and summer are enjoyed every day both by girls and boys. Football, baseball, games, coasting, sliding, skating, swimming, swinging, are in their season thoroughly enjoyed.

Ex-pupils.—The six boy-graduates are living on farms in File Hills colony, and all doing well.

There are two girl-graduates. One is married and living in the colony. The other is living here at the school still, and has the position of cook. All the ex-pupils have made a good record since graduating.

THE REPORT OF MR. M. WILLIAMS, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, GORDON'S RESERVE, TOUCHWOOD HILLS, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school is located on the west side of Gordon's reserve, about 12 miles from the agency headquarters.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school is 320 acres, and comprises the east half of section 4, township 27, west of the second principal meridian. This, I believe, has been allotted to the school by the government, and is best adapted for pasture. Twenty-five or thirty acres might be cultivated, there is no wood, and scarcely any hay, and the land is very stony.

Buildings.—The main building is used for school purposes. One building, separate from the school, is used for laundry; another for storehouse, ice-house, the same as last year. Stable, 20 x 40, for horses and cattle.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for thirty-five pupils and four of a staff.

Attendance.—The attendance has been remarkably good during the year.

Class-room Work.—The pupils' course of studies is that laid down by the department; their progress has been fair.

Farm and Garden.—We did not attempt any farming. The garden consists of about three acres, on this plot we raised 500 bushels of potatoes, and an abundance of other vegetables of all descriptions.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught the care of horses and cattle, milking, and gardening in the summer.

The girls are taught all household duties, butter-making, and care of same. Some of the girls are very proficient in household duties and bread-making.

Moral and Religious Training.—Very careful attention is paid to the pupils in this respect. Their moral conduct has been good, and no severe punishment has been administered.

Health and Sanitation.—The health on the whole has been good. After Christmas an epidemic of measles broke out, and I am glad to say that they recovered in a short time without serious results. The sanitary condition is all that can be desired, the building is kept clean and well ventilated.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is obtained from a well, about 200 yards from the school, and is very good, also a good supply.

Fire Protection.—This comprises one Babcock, one pump, two lengths of hose, ten hand grenades, six axes, a tank, and several barrels.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated with wood stoves, and lighted with lamps and coal oil.

Recreation.—Football, and swings, form the favourite pastime of the childrden during the summer. Coasting, skating, and games in the school-room are their chief recreations during the winter.

Repairs.—A cement tank was put in the basement, some of the floors repaired, the building alabastined and painted inside.

Ex-pupils.—These are located on Gordon's and Poorman's reserves; occupations, farming.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. E. S. THIBAUDEAU, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, MUSCOWEQUAN'S RESERVE, TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The Muscowequan's boarding school is located about 12 miles from the Touchwood agency, and ½ mile from the Touchwod Hills post office. The school is not situated on a reserve.

Land.—The land connected with the school comprises 160 acres, the northwest quarter of section 14, township 27, range 15, west of the second meridian, belonging to the Oblate order. About 50 acres of this land is under cultivation.

Besides the above the Oblate order have recently secured 320 acres, being the southeast and the southwest quarters of section 14, township 27, range 15, west of the second meridian, about 50 acres of which is under cultivation.

All the above parcels of land are fenced in with barb-wire.

Buildings.—The main building has been much improved by the addition of a three-story annex, 42 x 52 feet. The new building is of frame with stone foundation. The dormitory formerly occupied by the girls now serves as dormitory for the boys, and the old refectory has been converted into a play-room for the boys. This change gives them a large recreation-room so that they have ample space to enjoy any indoor game they may care to indulge in. The new addition is divided as follows: the basement contains a large refectory for the children, girls' play-room, sisters' refectory, kitchen, pantry and dairy-room; on the first floor are the entrance, parlour, chapel, class-room, infirmary for boys and 2 spare roooms. On the second floor are situated girls' dormitory, infirmary and clothes room, the sewing-room and sisters' sleeping apartments.

Accommodation.—Under the present arrangement there is accommodation for 60 pupi's and a staff of 15.

Attendance.—There are 40 on the roll and attendance is regular.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed.

Farm and Garden.—The area under cultivation is 100 acres, with the following acreage: wheat, 45; oats, 30; barley, 20; and the remainder in potatoes and garden vegetables. We grow enough potatoes and other vegetables to supply the needs of our school.

Industries Taught.—The boys are thoroughly instructed in the different branches of farming and gardening. The girls, under the direction of the reverend sisters, are instructed in all branches of housekeeping, particular attention being paid to dress-making, tailoring and baking.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The moral and religious training of children is carefully and strictly attended to. Religious instruction is given daily to all the pupils and they attend morning and evening prayers in the chapel.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children during the past year was generally good. There were no deaths during the year. The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully. Everything is kept clean about the house and the building is well ventilated.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied from a windmill and large tank. This tank was constructed last fall.

Fire Protection.—The school has been provided by the department with 2 Babcocks, fire-extinguishers and axes. Hose is attached to the water-supply.

Heating and Lighting.—The whole institution is heated by a steam furnace which gives thorough satisfaction. Lamps burning coal-oil supply the light.

Recreation.—Outdoor games, weather permitting, are much indulged in, and long walks are frequently taken by the girls. The winter evenings are pleasantly passed in the enjoyment of indoor games and singing.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. FRANCOIS ANCEL, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL AT LAC LA PLONGE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school is situated north of the junction of the Castor river and La Plonge river, apparently on the limits of the 71st and 72nd townships, 2nd range, west third meridian. I say, apparently, for we are on land not yet surveyed.

Land.—As the country is not yet surveyed, we have not the title of the land, but we expect to have it at an early date from the Department of the Interior.

Buildings.—The main building is of wood, three stories high, 100 x 34 feet, and comprises on the first story: kitchen, two dining-rooms, two recreation-rooms, refectory, pantry, pharmacy.

Second story comprises: chapel, sewing-room, two class-rooms, dormitory.

Third story: two dormitories, large wardrobe.

A presbytery, three stories high, 26 x 36 feet, was built last year.

A wash-house, two stories high, 16 x 30 feet.

A barn, 25 x 60 feet, and a saw-mill shelter, 34 x 44 feet, complete the school property.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 60 children.

Attendance.—All the children being boarders, the attendance is regular.

There was one discharge, two died of consumption. There were two admissions during the year.

Class-room Work.—Two teachers have charge of standards in different rooms. The subjects taught are those prescribed by the school programme: reading, spelling, writing, drawing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, and general knowledge.

Farm and Garden.—The land (fenced) adjoining the school is about 25 acres, whereof 8 acres are cultivated. The soil is light and sandy, very good to cultivate potatoes, oats, barley, and other garden products. Most of our land is still covered with wood and the grubbing is very hard work, but remunerative. Last autumn 500 bushels of potatoes were gathered, as well as other garden products.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught the different kinds of household work, as cooking, knitting, sewing, mending, washing, and ironing.

The boys help in the garden, and in feeding the cattle.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and special attention is given to this part of education, and no effort is spared to instruct our pupils thoroughly in principles of faith and religion. They attend divine service regularly.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a slight attack of measles, and a few colds, the children's health was good.

Two children died, one at the age of twelve, who was lame since his birth; the other, at the age of nine, died of consumption.

Water Supply.—The La Plonge river furnishes us water, just as clear as crystal, which is excellent for the kitchen purposes. The water is forced from the river into the kitchen by means of a ram.

Fire Protection.—The house is well provided with three inside stairs and two outside stairs, by which escape is made very easy in case of fire.

Heating and Lighting.—The house is heated with stoves, and lighted with coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—All recreation is taken in the open air as much as possible, even in winter. Football, racing, jumping, croquet, and sometimes canoeing, are their chief amusements. During winter, the boys especially, are fond of sleighing.

Remarks.—A post office has just been established here at La Plonge. Our mail used to come from Green Lake post office.

All the new buildings were made at our own expense (that is to say, the presbytery, wash-house, barn and saw-mill shelter), not having received any supplies from the department.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. M. B. EDWARDS, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL AT LAC LA RONGE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MACH 31, 1910.

Location.—This school is situated on the western shore of Lac la Ronge, about 1½ miles from the mouth of Big Stone river. The buildings are facing south, and we have from here a beautiful view of the lake, which is dotted with numerous islands.

Land.—The land in connection with the school was surveyed last summer. It is mission property, and belongs to the Church of England, a frontage of half a mile in length and extending back a quarter of a mile.

Buildings.—The two buildings, which were erected by Rev. James Brown, late principal of the school, are frame structures directly adjoining, measuring 80 x 26 feet and 30 x 42 feet, each two stories high. The outbuildings consist of a carpenter-shop, store-room, stable, milk-house, hen-house with the usual small outbuildings. Likewise, there is a log house occupied by our fisherman.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 60 children, and a staff of 6.

Attendance.—There are now 56 children on the roll; 54 of these being under the per capita grant, the remainder are non-treaty children, and the expense of their board and tuition is paid by private sources.

Class-room Work.—The programme laid down by the department has been followed as closely as possible.

Farm and Garden.—There were three acres under cultivation last summer, the greater part being used for the growing of roots and vegetables. Our stock comprises 3 head of cattle and 1 horse.

Industries Taught.—The boys do the work around the school, such as chopping wood, fishing and gardening, likewise attending to stock.

The girls are instructed in domestic work, including housekeeping, baking, cooking, laundry, sewing, knitting, and dairy work.

Moral and Religious Training.—The children attend all the regular church services on Sunday. The religious instruction is that of the Church of England. In both class-rooms religious teaching is given every day for half an hour by both teachers. Likewise during the week I have two classes for religious instruction. Morning and evening prayers and the reading of the Scriptures is observed daily.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been excellent during the year. Cleanliness and ventilation are well attended to, and the sanitary condition of the school is excellent.

Water Supply.—The water, which is drawn or carried from the lake, cannot be excelled for purity.

Fire Protection.—We have comparatively no protection against fire, except assiduous care and watching. There is one fire-escape.

Heating and Lighting.—We use stoves for heating, and lamps for lighting.

Recreation.—The children enjoy the ordinary outdoor sports and games.

Ex-pupils.—There is only one pupil who has been formally discharged, Aurora Roberts. She is now married to William Bear, an ex-pupil of Battleford industrial school. They are both a credit to the school in which they received their education. They are living near the school, and are much respected.

General Remarks.—On account of my very recent appointment to the principalship of this school, my remarks are necessarily brief.

THE REPORT OF REV. E. J. CUNNINGHAM, PRINCIPAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, ONION LAKE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—This school is situated on Seekaskootch reserve, about twelve miles from old Fort Pitt, on the north side of the Saskatchewan river.

Land.—About seven or eight acres of land are fenced in and set apart for the use of school purposes, buildings, gardens and playgrounds.

The land belongs to the Indians of the reserve.

Buildings.—The buildings are three separate frame buildings put up at different periods, but now connected by winding stairs from first floor to third floor of the building.

The main building is 45 x 35 feet, three stories high. On the first floor is junior class, 25 x 35 feet, 9¾ feet high, this room serves as boys' recreation-hall in winter; pupils' refectory, 20 x 35 feet, 9¾ feet high. On second floor is the senior class, 25 x 23 feet, 9¾ feet high. Girls' sewing-room and recreation-room, 20 x 35 feet, 9¾ feet high. Pupils' infirmary, 22 x 25 feet, 9¾ feet high. The third story is one vast room, 45 x 35 feet, 8½ feet high, used as girls' dormitory, the attic is used as wardrobe and storehouse for the girls' clothes, it is 45 x 25 feet.

The second building is 36 x 26 feet, 33 feet high. First floor dining-room for staff, 13 x 16 feet, 9¾ feet high. Kitchen, 20 x 26 feet, 9¾ feet high. Second floor, private chapel for the sisters and pupils, 26 x 36 feet, 9¾ feet high. The third floor is the boys' dormitory, 22 x 36 feet, 8 feet high, to this building is attached storehouse and pantries.

The third building is a log building, 25 x 30 feet, two stories are occupied by the sisters. The buildings are kept in good condition and are also comfortable and convenient.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation at present for 70 pupils.

Attendance.—The average attendance during this term has been 49.

There have been 3 discharges and 5 admissions since last March.

Class-room Work.—Two teachers have charge of the classes in separate rooms. The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed closely.

The class work is done neatly with application and emulation. The pupils like to study and show much encouragement. Half an hour is given every day for singing, the pupils form the church choir. They are able to sing in Latin, English and Cree.

Farm and Garden.—About three acres of land are cultivated for gardening, sufficient vegetables of all kinds are raised. Both boys and girls take an active part in the garden work.

Industries taught.—The boys have the care of horses and cattle, the preparing of fuel, bakery and cobbling.

They enjoy greatly going to the hay camp during vacation to help about for a few weeks.

The girls are instructed in all the branches of housework, cooking, washing, ironing, hand and machine sewing, darning and knitting, they are also very fond of music, several have been learning how to play the mandolin and are able to play many pieces.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and special attention is given to this important part of education. Every effort is used to instil morality and righteousness into the hearts of the children. Besides their morning and evening prayers said in common, there is half an hour each day given to religious instruction. The conduct of the pupils has been very satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation.—In general the health of the pupils is good, though we lost one boy in March after a few months' illness; he died of consumption.

Dr. Amos, of Lloydminster, the school physician, visited the institution as usual. There is nothing lacking in the attention given to the sanitary condition of the school: daily ventilation, disinfectants and plenty of fresh air are provided.

Water Supply.—Plenty of good water is supplied from a well a few rods from the house.

Fire Protection.—A well, tank with pumps, ladders, pails, axes and barrels of water are kept in readiness. From both boys' and girls' dormitories are exits on each side. Stairs lead down to the first floor, with doors opening outwards as required by the department. Twelve dry dust fire-extinguishers are also set up in different apartments. Fire-drills are given frequently to teh pupils, without previous notice. All is done promptly and in an orderly manner.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated with fourteen wood stoves, the house is comfortable. Coal-oil lamps are suspended to the ceiling in the pupils' apartments.

Recreation.—Outdoor games are allowed daily. The boys enjoy football, baseball and other sports, while the girls enjoy swinging, croquet and lawn tennis.

General Remarks.— At different times during the year the children give entertainments consisting of drills, dramas, and singing accompanied by ten girls with mandolins. These mandolins were given to the pupils by friends of the institution.

Before ending my annual report, I gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the department in supplying us with a monthly journal entitled 'Canadian Life and Resources,' and also for two interesting volumes, 'People of the Plains,' written by Amelia M. Paget, which the pupils appreciate greatly.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. R. MATHESON, PRINCIPAL OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARDING SCHOOL, ONION LAKE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school is situated on the northeast corner of Makaoos reserve, about 300 yards southwest of the agency headquarters.

Land.—There is about 30 acres of land in connection with the school and mission, this land being part of the reserve.

Buildings.—The present school-house is a frame building, 30 x 40 feet, 3 stories high, finished and painted throughout. The lower floor is one large class-room. The second floor is divided into rooms for members of the staff and the larger boys, and is reached by an outside stair. On both these floors the partitions and ceilings are finished with steel ceiling. The third floor is one large dormitory for the small boys, and is reached by an inside stair from the second floor.

Ventilation and light have been carefully provided, there being 11 windows on each floor, with a fanlight on each window; while on the upper floor extra ventilation is secured by a hinged window and a trap-door in the roof, which can be opened at pleasure.

The hospital is a three-storied building, well finished throughout and ready for occupancy, but since the epidemic of whooping-cough and measles in 1908, we have had no Indians as in-patients.

Between the school-house and the hospital stands another log building, 20 x 22, 2 stories. The lower floor is divided into 2 rooms used as bed-rooms for the large boys and the school teacher. The upper floor is a sewing-room, reached by an outside door. Close to this, a log store-room, 15 x 20 feet, with an upper and lower floor, used for storing meat. Our other storehouse, a frame building, 18 x 24, has been enlarged and is now 18 x 50 feet, and includes a store-room and a wood-shed. The walls are covered with iron sheeting outside.

The misison house, which forms the quarters of the staff and all the girls of the school, is made up of 6 buildings, erected at different times, but all connected. Any one of the four outer doors gives access to the whole building, which is about 60 feet square. On the lower floor is the principal's office, Indian waiting-room, dispensary, sitting-room, and bed-rooms, two large dining-rooms, a kitchen, well-room and a bath-room.

The upper floors are used as bed-rooms for the staff and girls' dormitories. One of the dormitories has an outer door leading to a balcony, also reached by an outside stair so that a fire-escape and free ventilation are both provided. There is also a cellar under the house, 20 x 30 x 7 feet.

The stables are very commodious and comfortable.

Accommodation.—We have ample accommodation for 70 pupils and a staff of 8 or more if necessary.

Class-room Work.—Here very satisfactory progress has been made in English-speaking as well as in general class work. We have only one teacher at present, but hope to have a second about the middle of May.

Farm and Garden.—Our garden land covers about 5 acres, and last year we raised sufficient vegetables to supply the whole school. The work is done by the staff and children.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught carpentering and building, but they also have care of the stock and assist in haymaking and gardening. The girls are taught housework in its different branches.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular attention is paid to this part of work by each one of the staff, realizing as we do that without this training all our other work is useless.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been excellent during the year. No cases of anything like serious illness have occurred, although there is always a certain amount of daily dispensary work among any large family of children.

Water Supply.—We have three wells and a sufficient supply of good water.

Fire Protection.—Two small chemical and one dozen Eclipse fire-extinguishers with wells and plenty of water in two of our large buildings are all the protection we have, with constant watchfulness. The doors of the dormitories all have been hung to open outwards.

Heating.—All the buildings are heated with good stoves. Where there is any danger of the children playing with fire, we use top-draught stoves, so that it is almost impossible for them to reach the fire.

Recreation.—The principal recreations are football, cricket, swings, skating, and foot races.

General Remarks.—For the first time since the beginning of this work we have had new buildings to erect and very little repairing except the laying of two new floors, but this year will bring quite a lot of necessary repairing to be done.

THE REPORT OF REV. H. DELMAS, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, THUNDERCHILD'S RESERVE, BATTLEFORD, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The Thunderchild's (St. Henry) boarding school is on the Roman Catholic Mission land, about half a mile north of Delmas station.

Land.—The land in connection with the school consists of the southeast quarter, section 6, township 46, range 18, west of the third meridian, patented.

Buildings.—The school is of frame construction. The foundations are of stone. The interior of the main building is plaster finish except the ceilings, which are of wood. This building is 36 x 28 feet, 2½ stories high, with an annex at the south end 36 x 28 feet, 3 stories high.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 50 children and 9 sisters.

Attendance.—The attendance was good during the past year. The sale of the two reserves, 'Moosomin and Thunderchild,' has not decreased the number of our pupils; parents living only 18 miles from our school-house, consented to leave their children here until the entire expiration of their school term. A good number of our pupils are drawn from the two adjacent reserves, Poundmaker and Sweet Grass.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies, prescribed by the department for Indian schools, is carefully followed. The pupils are studious and the progress is satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—Our garden has yielded 175 bushels of potatoes, 1 bushel of tomatoes, which ripened in the open air last year, and a quantity of other vegetables. Our four cows supply us with milk throughout the year.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming, and on washing days they also assist the girls with the heavy laundry work. The girls are trained in all the branches of domestic work, such as washing, ironing, mending, and all needle-work, in which they delight.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training is strictly attended to. Besides their morning and evening prayers, said in common, there is half an hour daily for the teaching of the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church, to which they belong. Respect and obedience to all authorities are continually insisted upon.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of one boy, who died from the after-effects of whooping-cough, the health of the pupils was good during the past year. The ventilation is excellent, and the children are allowed to take outdoor exercises several times daily.

Water Supply—Our well, which is at hand, gives us a sufficient supply of water.

Fire Protection.—Our dormitories are provided with exits, and two barrels of water are always kept in readiness. On the first story are a few axes, and doors opening outwards.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated with two hot-air furnaces. The fuel used is wood. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting purposes.

Recreation.—Outdoor games such as football, baseball, coasting and military drills are preferably enjoyed by Indian children, though cards and checkers, in winter evenings, seem to be of great attraction to them.

Ex-pupils.—Only a few pupils have left the school since the opening of it, which was nine years ago. Most of them live with their parents. Farming and hunting are their chief occupations. The missionaries are satisfied with their moral conduct and the agent with their work.

General Remarks.—On October 16 we had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with our new inspector, Mr. McKenna. The pupils sang a welcome song, which they rendered well. On December 15 they also had a public entertainment, the programme was as follows: 'Dumbell Drill' for boys, and 'Rainbow Drill' for girls; songs and recitations. The audience was much interested, and found it a great progress and a real success.

THE REPORT OF REV. ARTHUR BARNER, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, RED DEER, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school is salubriously situated on the north bank of the Red Deer river, about 3 miles in a direct line from the town of Red Deer, but on account of the windings of the river, the actual distance is about 4½ miles. We have a beautiful location and a very fine view of the surrounding country, a rolling prairie varied by river, creek and bush. The school is not situated on a reserve, the nearest one being about 40 miles to the north.

Land.—There are three quarter sections of land where the buildings are situated, being part of section 14, township 38, range 28, west of the fourth meridian; also some 14 acres of section 11, which lies between the original school property and a deep gully to the southwest, and was later added by gift of the government. In addition we have half, each, of sections 16 and 20, hay-land. The whole acreage thus under control of the school amounts to 1,140 acres, and is the property of the Department of Indian Affairs. The three quarter sections of 14, consist of the best black loam soil, and are admirably adapted for mixed farming and gardening.

Buildings.—The main building is of gray stone, quarried from the river bank immediately below. It contains the dormitories for the girls, as well as all the boys under ten years of age, private rooms for lady members of the staff; staff dining-room and sitting-room; general dining-room; kitchen; laundry, store-rooms; sewing-room and principal's office.

A three-story brick building accommodates the bigger boys. The ground floor of this building contains reading-room, lavatory, gymnasium and two private offices used by the vice-principal. The second story is the dormitory, and the third story forms the school-room, which is also used for chapel purposes.

In addition to these larger buildings, there is a neat and commodious residence for the principal, three cottages for married members of the staff, a blacksmith and carpenter's shop, ice-house and refrigerator combined, pig-house, horse-stable, cow-stable, hen-house, dairy, engine-house, implement shed, well-house, granary, private stable and three closets.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 75 pupils, and a staff of 10.

Attendance.—The year began with 48 names on the roll, and 43 in actual attendance. The record of the year is as follows:—

Number on roll		48
Admitted during the year		18
Total		66
Died	0	
Discharged	5	
Dropped	0	
	—	5
Total number on roll		61
Total number in attendance		60

Class-room Work.—The half-time system is carefully followed, and another very successful year has been spent in this department. During the year Mr. Shaw found it necessary to leave in order to prepare for university work, and Mr. F. J. Dodson succeeded him. He holds a second-class professional certificate, and has proved a very sympathetic and thorough teacher. At the close of the year the grading of the pupils is as follows:—

Standard I	26
" II	9
" III	7
" IV	5
" V	9
" VI	5
Total	61

Farm and Garden.—Last season we had about 234 acres of land under cultivation, as follows:—

Fall wheat	26	300 bush.
Oats	102	2,450 "
Barley	18	300 "
Timothy	29	60 tons.
Green feed	16	Good yield.
Potatoes	4½	400 bush.
Roots and garden	1	Good yield.
Summer fallow	37½	
	234 acres.	

We have live stock as follows:—

12 horses valued at	$1,850
20 cows valued at $35 each	700
13 steers valued at $20 each	260
26 young cattle valued at $20 each	520
1 thoroughbred cow valued at $150	150
1 thoroughbred bull valued at $125	125
4 pigs	64
78 Total	$3,669

A severe hail-storm swept over the district in July, last, this accounts for the comparatively meagre yield of grain and potatoes.

Industries Taught.—Farming and cattle-raising are the chief industries in which the boys are trained. This is quite appropriate, for all our pupils come from good agricultural districts. Mr. Charles Hives has been in charge of this department during the year, and it is safe to say that under his tuition the boys have taken a much more intelligent interest than ever before in their work.

When there are improvements being made around the estate, the boys are instructed in carpentry, painting, paper-hanging, &c., by Messrs. T. H. Lockhart and J. S. Kendell, who are professional men at their trades.

There have been some changes in the lady membership of the staff, but the same high standard of domestic training is sustained under Miss Cummings, as matron; Mrs. Hopkins, as cook; Miss Archibald, as laundress, and Miss Slack, as seamstress.

Moral and Religious Training.—This department of effort has been well guarded and developed. All the regular services have been faithfully conducted. Divine ser-

vice morning and evening, with Sunday school in the afternoon of every Sabbath. Daily prayers morning and evening of a bright cheerful character. Voluntary services have been conducted once a week each for boys and girls. Good numbers have attended. But we find that our most effective work is in the personal grip and influence. These children need much training and encouragement to enable them to overcome the dreadful handicap of heredity and early influence.

Health and Sanitation.—We have enjoyed a marvellous year in this regard. No deaths and no sickness, with the exception of colds and such like minor ailments. The medical officer pays many a visit just to turn round and return to town without touching a pupil. There is not a child in the school with weak lungs and the few cases of scrofula that we have are being very successfully treated by building up the constitution and thus giving power to throw off the disease. All the buildings are kept clean and well ventilated.

Water Supply.—An abundant supply of pure spring water is pumped through the two main buildings by steam power and stored in tanks. Also a second well is in working order, with hand-pump, and in close proximity to the buildings.

Fire Protection.—We have the water tanks and thirty-six dry dust fire extinguishers, also two modern fire-escapes. Our best fire-protection has proved to be in keeping of chimneys well cleaned and care in handling the furnaces.

Heating and Lighting.—Two Smead-Dowd and two Pease furnaces have kept the main buildings and the principal's house comfortable during the past winter. The cottages are heated with wood-stoves. Coal-oil is used for lighting in all the buildings excepting the girls' building, in the basement and on the ground floor, where we have this winter installed seven gasoline gas lights, which have added much to the brightness and cheer of the building. These lights have given perfect satisfaction.

Recreation.—The girls have found ample recreation all winter on the skating rink, which has been kept open on the river. In the summer they walked and played all the seasonable games.

The boys organized two hockey teams, and under the able management of Mr. Royston, who was acting as engineer at the school, a series of matches was played. In the summer all the games in the calendar are indulged in.

Reading still continues to be one of the favourite forms of recreation. We have a reading-room for the boys and one for the girls, where current newspapers and magazines are kept on file. We keep adding good books to the library, which now contains considerably over one hundred volumes all systematically cared for.

Ex-pupils.—Silas House. Has been working on railroad construction.

Alexander Reindeer. In the school just short period and now at White Whale Lake, with his guardian.

Willie and Madge Foureyes. These were very small children and their parents would not allow them to stay.

Elizabeth Lapotac. A delicate child at home with her parents.

General Remarks.

(*a*) General Repairs.—Although no special provision has been made by the department for improvements this year, we have not been unmindful to the great need of constant effort to repair and install according to our means. Sufficient money has been saved from the annual income to install a gasoline gas-light system in part of the main building; to re-furnish the children's dining-room with new tables and benches, and to place new washing-machines in the laundry, besides minor improvements too numerous to mention. The farm, which is fenced with posts and barbed wire, has been thoroughly repaired and new fences placed around the yards and stables.

(*b*) Relationship with the Reserves.—The efforts mentioned in the report for last year seem to have been well directed, for the antipathy on the part of the Indians,

so pronounced three years ago, is almost altogether gone. Quite a large contingent of new pupils has come in from the White Whale Lake reserve, and the action of the Rev. R. B. Steinhauer in bringing his only son here this spring to be fitted for entrance to Alberta College, Edmonton, will have a very good influence on the Indians on the northeastern reserves. The Indians are realizing as never before the great handicap under which their children will labour if deprived of a modern education. The work is slow but sure.

(*c*) The Efforts and Influence of the Staff.—Under this head I pointed out last year the great strain upon the workers consequent upon the constant decrease in attendance. The fact that our actual attendance during the closing year went up by seventeen relieved the situation very much, and has enabled the workers to turn their efforts into other channels, such as inspiring the children with higher ideals of life, and more careful training in the duties of the hour. I am thankful to know that I am surrounded with a company of co-labourers who are not actuated by selfish motives, but are devoting much of their time 'off duty' in seeking to develop a noble character in the pupils of the school.

(*d*) A New Development.—Three years ago it seemed to be a great problem to keep the boys at school after they were brought here; for many attempts, successful and otherwise, were constantly made to desert from the school. This year such a thing has been practically unknown. Whereas then the dormitories were kept locked at night, now the key is never turned in the door at night, and the boys are responding nobly to the trust confided in them. Two boys have applied to be allowed to remain at the school during the summer holidays, giving as their reason, 'We do not want to go to the reserve, for we are lazy there.' These are all hopeful signs in the evolution of an aboriginal people, and we ascribe all praise to Him Who alone is able to ennoble the peoples of the earth.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. RIOU, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (ST. JOSEPH'S), DAVISBURG, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school is situated on the west bank of the High river, about ¾ of a mile from its mouth. The school is 4 miles from Davisburg post office, and 11 miles from DeWinton station, our nearest railroad station. The school is not on a reserve.

Land.—There are 1,870 acres of land in connection with the school. The home-farm contains 1,063 acres, as follows: the east half of section 22, township 21, range 28; half of the southwest quarter of section 26, township 21, range 28; 30 acres of section 15, township 21, range 28; and 633 acres of section 27, township 21, range 28, all west of the 4th meridian. The east half of section 26, township 20, range 27, and ¾ of section 36, township 20, range 27, west of the 4th meridian, are held as a hay reserve, and are situated about 12 miles southeast. All this land belongs to the government. The home-farm comprises good bottom and bench land. The hay-reserve land is situated in a low-lying district, which is well suited for hay and grass.

Buildings.—There are two main buildings, one for the boys, and the other for the girls. The boys' building contains dormitories, class-rooms, lavatories, recreation rooms, infirmary, office, and rooms for the principal and male members of the staff. The girls' building contains dormitories, class-room, sewing-room, chapel, kitchen, refectory, infirmary, lavatories, and rooms for the female members of the staff.

The workshops, bakery and lumber-sheds are situated to the west of the main buildings, and the pump-house and laundry are to the east. The coal-sheds, store-room, and hen-house, are to the rear of the girls' building, and the farm buildings, corrals, wagon-sheds, implement-sheds, slaughter-house, and piggery, are further back.

During the year a new floor was laid in the senior boys' recreation-room, and also in the junior boys' recreation-room. New steps were put in in the stairs leading to the two dormitories. Numerous other repairs were made to buildings, sidewalks, and furniture. A considerable amount of painting was done, and at present we have material on hand to complete the work.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 125 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—There was an attendance of 62 pupils.

Class-room Work.—The half-day system is in vogue for the older pupils. Half of the day is spent in school and the other half at their trade. Regular school hours are observed. The school hours are 9 a.m. to 12, noon, and 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. The junior pupils attend school morning and afternoon. The authorized programme of studies is adhered to as closely as possible. The progress of the pupils has been very satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—We had about 250 acres under cultivation and had good returns. We grow all our own vegetables. Both boys and girls are taught gardening.

Industries Taught.—*Farming.*—This is the principal industry taught. The pupils are taught farming and stock-raising in their different branches, and under the direction of a farm instructor do all the work. The pupils take quite an interest in the work. All the boys and girls learn to milk.

Carpentry.—The boys, under the instruction of the school carpenter, did all the repairs and building during the year.

Needlework.—Under the direction of the reverend sisters the girls are taught sewing, dressmaking, knitting, machine sewing, fancy and plain needlework.

Housekeeping.—The girls are thoroughly instructed in the art of housekeeping and cooking.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils are well grounded in the principles and doctrines of their religion. A half hour each day is devoted to religious instruction.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils during the year has been good. The sanitary condition of the school is good. The premises are kept neat and clean.

Water Supply.—An abundant supply of water is obtained from the High river. The water is filtered into a well and then pumped into tanks in the main buildings.

Fire Protection.—The buildings are well supplied with stairs and fire-escapes. There are two water tanks in the boys' building, and one in the girls' building, each with a capacity of 1,400 gallons. About 50 feet of hose on each flat is connected with these tanks. There are also 18 fire-extinguishers, 48 hand grenades, 40 fire pails, and 8 fire axes.

Heating and Lighting.—The two main buildings are heated by steam. Each building has its own plant. Both give excellent satisfaction. The buildings are lighted by acetylene gas.

Recreation.—In winter hockey is the favourite game, while in summer baseball, football, archery, are indulged in by the boys. The girls play basket-ball, skip, swing, coast, and take long walks when the weather permits. Both the boys and girls have large well lighted play-rooms, where they pass their recreation in bad weather.

Ex-pupils.—The ex-pupils for the most part have taken up work on the different reserves to which they belong; most of them are engaged in farming and cattle-raising, and are doing well.

THE REPORT OF REV. GERVASE E. GALE, PRINCIPAL OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARDING SCHOOL, BLOOD RESERVE, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school is situated some fifteen miles southeast of Macleod, which is our mailing office. The school is opposite the agency, and is separated from it by the Belly river.

Land.—The land, which is prettily situated and well watered, comprises an area of 160 acres. Its natural features are very pronounced. On the north and east it is bounded by the Belly river; on the south and west it is surrounded by trees. The soil is a light loam and well adapted for farming and gardening.

Buildings.—The buildings are uniformly painted and present a pleasing appearance. They are built around a square. At the northwest corner of its western side is the girls' home, a commodious building affording accommodation for thirty girls. Immediately south stands the school chapel, a neat building, roomy, well lighted and ventilated. At the end of the west side is the horse stable, with harness-room and granary. On the south side is the boys' home, which is an old building almost beyond repair. On the east side stands the hospital; this is an excellent building containing two large and airy wards, dispensary, bath-room, kitchen and back kitchen on the ground floor, as well as three rooms upstairs. On the north side stands the rectory.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 60 pupils, and a staff of 8

Attendance.—The attendance has been very regular. The number on the roll is 44

Class-room Work.—Good progress has been made in all branches.

Farm and Garden.—We had 35 acres in oats, 15 acres of which was green feed, and 20 acres were threshed yielding 1,200 bushels of grain. In addition we harvested 10 acres of timothy, 2 acres of alfalfa, 2 acres of brome grass, and about 10 tons of prairie hay; 2 acres of sugar beets, and 1 acre of turnips gave excellent returns. Our kitchen garden was a success, although our potato crop was more or less a failure owing to the dry summer.

Industries Taught.—The boys learn farming and gardening. They are taught how to handle, feed, and groom horses. This is a very necessary part of an Indian lad's education, and one which should receive more attention. The same system is followed with stock. A boy is an apt pupil and a good imitator, and Indian boys are no exception to this rule. If he is properly instructed for his future work in life when he is of an impressionable age, there is little doubt that success will attend him throughout it. The girls are instructed in housekeeping, cooking, dairying, dressmaking, darning, and fancy-work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Definite church teaching is given. Matins and evensong are said daily.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been excellent. Pits are regularly disinfected and no refuse is allowed to lie exposed.

Water Supply.—We have good water. The garden has a well which is governed by a windmill.

Fire Protection.—We are fairly well off in this department. Our fire-pails, hand-grenades, and axes are always ready in case of an emergency. The exits from the several buildings are sufficient to ensure safety to life.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated by hot-air furnaces and stoves, and lighted with coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—All sports are encouraged, and heartily participated in. Drill is carried out, and it is my intention to organize a company of boy scouts here. I

cannot think of any finer recreation than this, for it is sure to bring out and intensify the keenness of perception which the Indian already possesses. We have an excellent band of 25 members, and three successful concerts were given at three near-by towns early in the winter.

General Remarks.—Many improvements have been made in the appearance of the square since my last report. We have now 8,000 trees under cultivation, and this entails a lot of extra work, but it is certainly worth while.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. M. SALAUN, PRINCIPAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, BLOOD RESERVE, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school is situated about 25 miles south of Macleod, one mile from the upper agency, within a few yards of the Belly river on the Blood reserve.

Land.—The land (about five acres) connected with the school, belongs to the reserve.

Buildings.—The buildings are as follows: the main building, 36 x 36, three stories high; the said building is divided into an office, parlour, refectory, class-room, working-rooms, recreation-rooms, on the ground floor; boys' and girls' dormitories, the chapel, private apartments for the sisters on the second floor. The third story is divided in two, one part used as a wardrobe, the other part, larger, occasionally used as dormitory for sick pupils.

There is also situated behind the main building and adjacent to it a three-story building, which comprises kitchen and pantries and two large rooms reserved for the use of the staff.

The other buildings are a laundry, 18 x 14 feet, a storehouse and a stable.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 50 pupils and a staff of 8.

Attendance.—There are 38 pupils on the roll, 19 boys and 19 girls.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies is followed closely. The progress is noticeable. The boys exhibited at Macleod's fair drawings and several works pertaining to class matters, for which they were awarded prizes.

Farm and Garden.—There is no farming, nor gardening, done at the school. The location, too close to the river bank, is unfit for the purpose. But a farmer living some 6 miles away, lent the school three acres of his own. These three acres were sown in potatoes, the return was a very fair one. The farmer ploughed up the ground, the rest of the work was done by the principal, the lay brother, the reverend sisters, and the boys.

Industries Taught.—Gardening, stablework, baking, sawing and chopping wood for the kitchen and for the furnaces are some of the occupations of the boys. The girls are trained in the different branches of housework: baking, cooking, laundrying, sewing, knitting, dressmaking. The girls exhibited some of their own work in this line at the Macleod fair, last summer, and they were awarded several first and second prizes.

Moral and Religious Training.—This part is looked after very carefully. Religious instruction is given daily, and all the children attend regularly to all the church services.

Health and Sanitation.—Two girls died last year, from tuberculosis, at home. The health of the other pupils is good. Three ventilators were put up in the children's dormitories, last summer, so as to have these apartments properly ventilated.

Fire Protection.—Five fire-extinguishers, four hand grenades, five fire-pails and four axes, are distributed throughout the buildings, and besides, there are some others, buckets full of water ready for any emergency.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated with two hot-air furnaces. The heating gave better results last winter, as the furnaces were repaired extensively.

Light is supplied by coal-oil lamps.

Water.—The water is supplied by a well nearby.

Recreation.—Recreation, three times a day after each meal. Football, swimming, fishing, shooting with bows and arrows, are some of the pastimes of the boys. The girls enjoy themselves playing ball and skipping. Whenever the weather permits, outdoor recreation is indulged in. Boys and girls each have their own playgrounds, and are always under the supervision of an attendant.

Ex-pupils.—As a rule, our older pupils are transferred to High River industrial school, where they get their discharge.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. L. LEVERN, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL (CROWFOOT), BLACKFOOT RESERVE, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—This school is situated about 2 miles from Cluny station, near the Bow river.

Land.—There are about 25 acres under cultivation for the use of the school. It is government land, being a part of the Blackfoot reserve, and is fenced in with the permission of the department and the consent of the Indians.

Buildings.—The main building, 36 x 36 feet, is three stories high, the third story of which was just completed last summer.

There are two wings to the main building, two stories high, 36 x 32 feet.

Behind the main building and adjacent to it is a two-story building, 50 x 30 feet. The buildings are divided into an office, reception-room, refectory, kitchen, pantry, milk-house, storehouse, laundry, school-room, sewing and recreation rooms, on the ground floor; while upstairs are the dormitories, dining-room for the staff and two spare rooms, and the third story is reserved for the chapel.

There is besides another building, 24 x 16 feet, used only for hospital purposes.

The outbuildings are two stables, a root-house, an implement shed, and an ice-house.

A well kept picket fence surrounds the main building, and an ordinary wire fence serves for the same purpose around the garden, pasture and field.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 60 pupils, and a staff of 8.

Attendance.—There are at present only 40 children, 27 boys and 13 girls; the medical officer refuses to admit any more children, for the specious pretense that all the Indians are in consumption.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible. The progress is very good and encouraging. The grading of the pupils is as follows:—

Standard	I.	16
"	II.	7
"	III.	5
"	IV.	9
"	V.	3

Farm and Garden.—About 25 acres are under crop. 10 in oats. 10 in potatoes, and 5 in gardening. The larger boys do the ploughing, as well as the mowing when the hay season comes.

Industries Taught.—Farming and gardening, baking and dairy work, the care of horses and cattle are taught the boys.

The girls are instructed in dressmaking, knitting, cooking, and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Of course, great care and special attention are given to this most important part of education. Religious instruction is given to the pupils by the principal and the teacher every day, and it is encouraging to see the great efforts the children make to put in practice the lessons they are taught.

Health and Sanitation.—Two children died of pneumonia last summer. Since then all the pupils have been in perfect heath.

The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully, the ventilation is excellent, and everything is kept clean around the house and the outbuildings.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is pumped into the house from a good well close by, by means of a gasoline engine.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers, hand grenades, fire-pails and fire-axes are distributed throughout the hall and rooms.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated partly with stoves, partly with one hot-air furnace, and light is supplied by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Football, shooting with bows and arrows, fishing, swinging and skating are the favourite pastimes of the boys; the girls amuse themselves in playing ball, swinging, skipping, croquet, &c.

THE REPORT OF SISTER M. A. DIGNIERE, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, ST. ALBERT, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The St. Albert boarding school is not on a reserve. It is beautifully situated at a distance of a quarter of a mile north of the C. N. R. station, on an eminence overlooking the town of St. Albert, and the Sturgeon River valley.

Land.—Some 335 acres of land are attached to the school. The soil is of excellent quality, and from 200 acres, large crops, consisting of hay, vegetables and cereals, are produced. The remaining 135 acres are in pasture or wood-land. The farm is the property of the Sisters of Charity. It lies in township 54, range 25.

Buildings.—The main building is a four-story frame structure, 180 x 35, with brick foundation, and is occupied by the girls and members of the staff. The section, 50 x 30, in which the boys formerly took up their quarters, has been replaced by a four-story brick building. Six well equipped and commodious class-rooms are also situated in this section. These rooms, as well as all the others throughout this structure, are spacious and well ventilated. A new laundry has also been put in this building. A kitchen, 40 x 30 feet, joins these two buildings. The outbuildings consist of bakery, barn, stables, hennery, implement shed, repair shops, and storehouses.

Accommodation.—The present buildings have accommodation for 300 persons.

Attendance.—There has been an average attendance of 66 Indian pupils during the year.

Class-room Work.—The progress in the school-room throughout the year has been very satisfactiry. The public school programme of studies for the province is followed as closely as circumstances will admit of. Most of the pupils have musical

talent. The boys have a disciplined and well trained brass band. Eighteen of the girls have been learning the mandolin since May, 1907, and can master the instrument very well.

Musicales are frequently given by these pupils, and their proficiency noted.

Farm and Garden.—Last year the yield of grain was as follows: wheat, 1,120 bushels; oats, 4,280 bushels; barley, 2,526 bushels; potatoes, 1,500 bushels; vegetables, 210 bushels; hay, 250 tons. The wheat was greatly damaged by frost.

Industries.—Both boys and girls have fixed hours for work, during which time they are trained in various trades and industries by competent teachers. The boys are thoroughly instructed in the different branches of farming and gardening, dairy work, and rough carpentry. The girls are instructed in the culinary department, dairy, laundry, dressmaking, carding, spinning, knitting, machine sewing, fancy and plain needlework, and general housework, in which many of them excel, as it is proved when they leave school, and have homes of their own to look after.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils are thoroughly instructed in the principles of faith and religion. They are vigilantly trained to self-respect, truthfulness, and all Christian virtues. It is a pleasure to certify that good results are obtained. Punishments are of very rare occurrence.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been good. Scrofula is the main ailment we have to contend with. The sanitary condition of the school is excellent.

Water Supply.—Three wells furnish the institution with an abundant supply of excellent water. The water of two of these wells is pumped into tanks by a hot air engine, the third is pumped by a hand pump.

Fire Protection.—Water being distributed through the building affords a good defence. Easy access from every department to outside galleries and stairs, fire-escapes, 500 feet of hose, 13 chemical fire-extinguishers, 6 grenades, 4 fire-axes and several ladders placed about the building, all kept in readiness in case of emergency.

Heating and Lighting.—The main building is heated by three hot-air furnaces, and several ordinary stoves, coal and wood are used as fuel. The new section is heated by two Economy water heaters. Light is satisfactorily supplied to the primary building by Siche gas; to the new one by ordinary lamps.

Recreation.—Every day two hours are set aside for recreation, when weather permits, the boys play baseball and football and other open air healthful games. The girls amuse themselves at croquet, basket-ball, skipping, physical drills, &c.

THE REPORT OF REV. R. L. DAUPHIN, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, ERMINESKIN'S RESERVE, HOBBEMA AGENCY, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school is situated on the Ermineskin reserve, a mile from Hobbema station. There is a post office.

Land.—About 40 acres of land are in use for the wants of the mission, five of which are taken up for the garden, five for the yard, and the remainder for pasturage.

Buildings.—The main building, 45 x 50, has a school-room and refectory on first floor; boys' dormitory, sewing-room and infirmary on second floor; girls' dormitory on third floor. The kitchen and chapel are in another building, 25 x 20 feet; this joins the main building to the sisters' building, which is 30 x 24. A laundry, 40 x 24, is situated a few yards from the house, and contains a lavatory, store-room, ice-house, and three bath-rooms on the first floor: while on the second floor, there is a room for drying and ironing clothes, and a room used in case of contagious diseases.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 75 children and 10 sisters.

Attendance.—The attendance was 55.

Class-room Work.—The application has been good, the year round, and the progress has been very satisfactory in every branch of the programme.

Farm and Garden.—Our garden has yielded 280 bushels of potatoes, but a hail-storm caused them great damage, and destroyed our other vegetables.

Industries Taught.—Every day outside of school hours, some time is given for farming. And, as for the girls, they are taught to keep a house in good order, cooking and the making and mending of their garments.

Moral and Religious Training.—Instruction daily is given by the missionaries or teachers, to which the pupils pay great attention.

Health and Sanitation.—We have had two cases of pneumonia; the other children enjoyed very good health. We have good ventilation.

Water Supply.—Our school is provided with a good artesian well, a pump and a tread power, by means of which we obtain water for the institution, the laundry and the stable.

Fire Protection.—Two fire-escapes, twelve dry dust extinguishers, a hose, six pails, three fire-axes, are our means of protection against fire.

Heating and Lighting.—Our rooms are lighted by lamps, and heated by wood stoves.

Recreation.—Baseball and football are the amusements enjoyed in summer; coasting, checkers, are the winter plays for the boys, while the girls' chief amusement is music.

General Remarks.—The pupils have given three entertainments, several concerts, and the girls have been asked to play music in two bazars in the neighbourhood during the course of the year. Such visits are a nice reward for them.

Ex-pupils.—Most of our pupils give satisfaction by their conduct and work, and are able to live comfortably.

THE REPORT OF REV. LEON BALTER, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, BLUE QUILL'S RESERVE, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school is situated about 6 miles southwest of Saddle Lake, and one mile north of the Saskatchewan river, on the Edmonton road.

Buildings.—The school is a frame building, 90 x 30 feet, two and a half stories high, and suitably divided into the various departments necessary for the convenience of the school.

Attendance.—The attendance has been regular, as all are boarders at the institute.

Class-room Work.—The course of studies authorized by the department is faithfully followed.

Garden.—About six acres are under cultivation. Vegetables are the chief products.

Industries Taught.—The boys saw and chop the wood required for fuel, and bake their own bread. They help in caring for the cattle. The girls are taught sewing, cooking and laundry work, also carding, spinning, knitting and fancy-work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and special attention are given to this most important part of education.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good.

Fire Protection.—A fire-escape leads from the top story to the ground.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated by wood stoves; and kerosene lamps are used for lighting purposes.

Recreation.—The pupils have about an hour's recreation, three time a day after meals. The girls enjoy their mandolin orchestra. Several of them play very nicely. The brass band has proved to be a great amusement for the boys. They are making good progress.

THE REPORT OF REV. W. R. HAYNES, PRINCIPAL OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARDING SCHOOL, PEIGAN RESERVE, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school is situated on the banks of Pincher creek, on the north-east quarter of section 12, township 7, range 29, west of 4th meridian, and 2 miles from the Peigan agency headquarters and Brocket.

Land.—The school owns the whole quarter section.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of a boarding school proper, a laundry, stable, workshop, and other necessary buildings. The boarding school proper is 78 x 32 feet over all. It is built of wood, on a stone foundation, and is lathed and plastered throughout. It contains kitchen, dining, play-rooms, and dormitories, bath-rooms for the pupils, also rooms for the staff, as well as store-rooms.

Accommodation.—The school has accommodation for 40 pupils, viz.: 24 boys and 16 girls, also for a staff of 6 persons.

Attendance.—The attendance has been good, being full to the limit of the government grant.

Class-room Work.—Good progress has been made in all branches of study.

Farm and Garden.—The farm consists of 4 acres, all put in with vegetables, such as potatoes, onions, carrots, beets, turnips, cabbages, and other small seeds. We had an abundant supply of vegetables, and enough potatoes for seed this spring. Ten acres was also cropped with wheat, which gave excellent results.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming and gardening, bread-making, to mend their own clothes, and do all the work on their side of the school.

The girls are taught sewing, mending, darning, and knitting; they do all their own washing, ironing, and mending, all the work on their side of the school, and attend to staff quarters; learn bread-making, and, in fact, everything that would be useful to them when they leave school and have homes of their own.

Religious Instruction.—This is given daily by the principal, and everything is done to teach them their need of divine guidance, no matter where their lot may be cast.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been very good; we have had no serious cases of any description, and very few colds. The sanitary conditions are much improved; the sanitary closets installed by the department give excellent satisfaction.

Water Supply.—All the water is drawn from a drive-well in the house.

Fire Protection.—There are 12 fire tubes hung in the main rooms.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated by two large Pease furnaces, which give every satisfaction. The building is lighted by ordinary coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—The pupils have ample playgrounds, and are out walking most days with some members of the staff.

Ex-pupils.—With regard to the ex-pupils, I may say they are all doing well considering the influence of the older Indians, but now that they are to be placed on their own farms, it will give them a chance to prove themselves, and I have not the slightest doubt very great improvement will take place in these next few years, and they will prove a credit to the department, as well as their school.

THE REPORT OF REV. L. DOUCET, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, PEIGAN RESERVE, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The Sacred Heart boarding school is situated on fine elevated ground on the north side of the Oldman river, a very healthy location in the centre of the Peigan reserve.

Address.—Sacred Heart boarding school, Brocket, Alta., is our address.

Land.—The land on which the school is built belongs to the reserve. About half an acre is fenced in for a vegetable garden in which a fair crop is raised if the season is rainy. About 50 acres are fenced in for a pasture.

Buildings.—The school building consists of a large house, 108 x 26 feet, with an addition on the north side for a kitchen, 19 x 26 feet, and a pantry, 17 x 14 feet.

The centre building is 30 x 30 feet, two stories high, the roof part is unfinished and unoccupied.

On the first story are the refectory for the staff, the sewing-room, the parlour and a corridor leading from the front door to the kitchen. On the second story are the rooms for the staff, and a chapel of good size. On the west side are: on the first floor, the class-room, and the recreation-room; on the second floor, the dormitory for the boys, 48 x 26. On the east side are: on the first floor the class-room, the refectory for the pupils, and the recreation-room for the girls.

We have a small outbuilding, 18 x 17, used as a chicken-house. Close to the kitchen is the laundry-house, 30 x 20 feet; on the first story is the washing-room, 20 x 20 feet, and the coal-room, 20 x 10 feet. In the upper story is the drying-room.

We have also a stable and barn, 28 x 30 feet.

Accommodation.—The building affords accommodation for forty pupils and the staff.

Attendance.—The pupils of the institution are all boarders, and therefore the attendance is regular. In this last fiscal year we lost seven pupils. Three boys are at Dunbow and two were discharged. One girl died, another is at Dunbow. We got five new pupils, three boys and two girls.

Class-room.—We follow the programme of the department. The progress is generally slow but fair and encouraging.

Farm.—We have not a regular farm, but a garden in which at special hours the pupils are working.

Industries Taught.—Our children have special hours every day for manual work. The boys work in the garden, in the stable, keep clean their rooms and dormitory, scrub the floors, help in the laundry-house, and do the choring. The girls are kept busy in general housekeeping, helping in the kitchen, knitting, sewing, mending and washing. The oldest girls cut and make their own dresses.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to the instruction of the pupils in moral and religious truths. Prayers, Bible history and catechism are taught by the reverend principal half an hour every day.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been generally good. In the spring we have many cases of influenza in a mild form. We had also a few cases

of scrofula; two consumptives were discharged, one died. The health is now in a fair condition.

Water Supply.—We have a good well a few feet from the kitchen with sufficient water for the needs of the school.

Fire Protection.—We have three fire-axes, some fire-extinguishers; and buckets full of water are put at convenient places through the building.

Heating and Lighting.—We use common stoves for heating purposes. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting. Proper care is taken against any danger of fire. Matches are removed out of the reach of the pupils.

Recreation.—We have two recreation-rooms, large and well ventilated, the larger for the boys, the other for the girls. We have a fence around the school buildings. We have two yards for the pupils. Besides, there is around the buildings a good piece of prairie, where they can play in good weather under the supervision of some of the staff, and where the boys take a special delight in playing at football or at some other games.

Ex-pupils.—There are very few ex-pupils discharged directly from this school who live on the reserve. Three boys, who were discharged on account of ill health, are living with their families; one is half blind, and two affected with tuberculosis. There are also three girls married to ex-school boys on the reserve.

THE REPORT OF VEN. J. W. TIMS, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, SARCEE RESERVE, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school is situated on the southeast corner of the Sarcee Indian reserve, within a short distance of Fish creek, and adjacent to the agency buildings.

Land.—About fifteen acres of the reserve lands are fenced in and used for school and mission purposes.

Buildings.—The school buildings are all under one roof, and consist of boys' and girls' wings connected with each other by the dining-room and kitchen.

Accommodation.—The school will accommodate twenty boys and ten girls in addition to a staff of three persons.

Attendance.—The attendance of pupils has been regular during the year. Ten pupils (five boys and five girls), are all that we have on the per capita grant, and there does not appear to be any likelihood of our being able to increase that number if the present strict medical examination is to be adhered to. Five pupils were presented for examination during the year and were refused on medical grounds.

Class-room Work.—This has been carried on regularly during the year, but since Dr. Bryce's visit in July last, the hours have been shortened and more outdoor life has been given to the pupils. The standing of the pupils is as follows:—

Standard IV.	3
" III.	3
" II.	3
" I.	1

Farm and Garden.—There is no farm in connection with this school. A garden about an acre and a quarter in extent is regularly cultivated, planted with all the necessary vegetables, and cared for by the pupils under the teacher's supervision. Beyond milk cows, a team of horses belonging to the mission, and a few hens, no live stock is kept.

Moral and Religious Training.—This always forms an important part of our work, and every effort is made by principal and staff to train the pupils in "righteousness, sobriety and Godliness."

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, I should say the health of the pupils has been good. Every possible precaution has been taken to keep off any active tubercular trouble, and, so far, I think we have been successful. Warm clothing dry feet, dormitory windows open all winter, and all the milk and eggs we could get, as well as other nutritious food, have helped in this.

Water Supply.—We have a good well of spring water, which is pumped into the building by hand through pipes laid under the ground.

Fire Protection.—Doors all open outwards, dry dust fire-extinguishers hang in convenient places, and a barrel of water always stands in the kitchen. The ashes are disposed of with care, and a close inspection is made of all the stoves by the staff before retiring at night.

Heating and Lighting.—For heating, coal and wood stoves are used, and for lighting the ordinary oil lamps are in use.

Recreation.—Football, cricket, skating, tobogganing, fishing, and walking are all enjoyed by the pupils in the respective seasons.

Ex-pupils.—As I reported last year, all our ex-pupils are, with one or two exceptions, doing well. They are all earning their own living on the reserve, and so far as I know, not one of them looks to the ration-house for food. The girls who have left the school are all married, and are bringing up young families of healthy-looking children.

General Remarks.—The staff, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. P. Stocken, and Miss Crawford, have the welfare of the children at heart.

THE REPORT OF SISTER M. McDOUGALL, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT CHIPEWYAN, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—This school is conducted by the Sisters of Charity, commonly called Grey Nuns, who have their headquarters in Montreal (Guy street). The buildings and premises are the property of the Roman Catholic Mission, conducted by the reverend Oblate fathers. The location is healthy.

Land.—We have about 15 acres of farm-land. The soil is poor. The farm produce consisted this year of 800 bushels of potatoes, 40 bushels turnips, 1 bushel carrots, and a small quantity of onions and cabbage. Owing to extra hot weather, we were favoured with a little supply of ripe tomatoes, cucumbers and pumpkins.

Buildings.—The mission place consists of the clergy-house, a fine new church built in the course of the year, and our school, the exterior of which is not yet painted. We look forward to more prosperous days when we shall have the satisfaction of speaking about the exterior decoration of our buildings as a fact.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 60 pupils and 13 members of a staff.

Attendance.—Attendance has been regular throughout the past year.

Class-room Work.—This consists of reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, dictation, grammar, geography, sacred history, history of Canada, composition, vocal and instrumental music, calisthenics for the girls, and military drill for the boys.

Farm and Garden.—Our garden and potato-field were kept clean, and the crop was taken in by the children, under the supervision of the sisters.

Industries Taught.—The boys' work is to saw, split, and pile the wood required for fuel. The girls were taught during the year to sew, knit, darn and mend neatly; the eldest ones ran the sewing-machine and received lessons in dressmaking and tailoring.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care was given to this part of the pupils' education. A half-hour of religious instruction, given mostly every day by the reverend father in charge, was followed with great interest. I am pleased to state that our children's conduct has been remarkably good all year.

Health and Sanitation.—One boy died of tubercular-meningitis. Last spring an outbreak of fever and malignant grippe undermined the strongest constitutions, and even caused a great many deaths among the people here; our children were not spared and some were very ill, yet none of them died, and it was with heartfelt gratitude towards Divine Providence that we noted their speedy recovery. They had enjoyed excellent health ever since, when, on February 4, dysentery in the form of an epidemic made its appearance. Fortunately for us that our skilled nurse was able to face the foe, and with what had been kept in reserve of our scanty provision of drugs, in case of emergency, she mastered the disease so well that with the exception of a baby girl, who died on the third day, all her patients soon recovered their former state of health. The sanitary condition of school and premises is good.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is taken from the lake and two wells.

Fire-protection.—A force-pump and hose, ladders, buckets, and axes, also three fire-escapes, are the appliances on hand.

Heating and Lighting.—Two hot-air furnaces and 7 wood-stoves are used to heat the house. Coal oil is used for lighting.

Recreation.—The boys and girls have their respective playgrounds, where they amuse themselves with balls, swings, and other such games. The chief sport in summer is football for the boys; in winter, nothing can equal the interest they take in setting traps and visiting them; they are allowed, occasionally, a little hunting expedition, but, in such cases, one of the reverend fathers accompanies them. As a rule, the girls have a morning and evening walk every day.

THE REPORT OF REV. P. JOUSSARD, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, LESSER SLAVE LAKE, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The Lesser Slave Lake (St. Bernard's, R.C.) boarding school is situated on the northeastern bank of Lesser Slave lake. The location is healthy, and the view of the lake very fine.

Buildings.—The main structure is 72 x 28 feet, three stories. The boys' house is 60 x 25 feet, with two stories. The third building is 35 x 24 feet, with three stories, and consists of school-rooms only.

Accommodation.—The buildings are large enough to provide good accommodation for 60 children, and the staff necessary to carry on the work.

Attendance.—The attendance was regular, as all the pupils are boarders.

Class-room Work.—The school hours are faithfully observed. The programme of studies is followed with application and success.

Farm and Garden Work.—Both boys and girls are glad in early spring to remove small stones and prepare the land for potatoes, carrots, onions, even flowers. Later on, they help in weeding the gardens.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught to use the sewing-machine, mending, knitting, and general housework. The boys take in wood, water and help in the farms.

Moral and Religious Training.—Instruction in the Roman Catholic faith is imparted to the pupils; half an hour each day is devoted to religious training. Little by little our children are giving up their savage customs to adopt those of civilized nations.

Health and Sanitation.—During the months of March and April, some of the pupils suffered from severe colds and influenza; they were attended by Dr. Donald. They are all well at the present time.

Water Supply.—An abundant supply of water is obtained from a well and a small river flowing in front of the mission.

Fire Protection.—There are ladders and outside stairs in case of fire.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating apparatus consists of a hot-air furnace for the main building, and stoves for the other departments.

Recreation.—Football and bows and arrows form the favourite amusements of the children during the summer months. Coasting, and games in the recreation-halls are the chief recreations during the winter.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. CALAIS, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL AT STURGEON LAKE, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—This school is situated on the eastern shore of Sturgeon lake, in the centre of the Sturgeon Lake reserve. The location is healthy, and the view of the lake very fine.

Land.—There are 240 acres of land in connection with the school, about 30 acres are under cultivation; the remainder consists of nice groves and pasturage.

Buildings.—The main building, which is a three-story structrue, 40 x 27 feet, consists of entrance-hall, parlour, two refectories, chapel, girls' dormitory, and the private apartments for the staff. This building has an addition two stories high, 27 x 20 feet, the lower story is used as a kitchen, and the upper as a boys' dormitory.

A second building, 30 x 25 feet, two stories in height, comprises a recreation hall and a well-lighted class-room.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 40 pupils.

Attendance.—All the pupils being boarders, they have attended school regularly during the term.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught are reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, composition, dictation and vocal music. All the children are full time in the class-room. The good conduct and desire to learn have been a great encouragement.

Farm and Garden.—An excellent crop of potatoes was gathered in last autumn. The vegetable garden also yielded well.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught cooking, sewing, knitting, and washing. The boys prepare all the wood required for fuel, by means of saws and axes, and they help to carry water.

Moral and Religious Training.—A half hour daily is given to religious instruction. Every effort is made to cultivate these young hearts and inculcate a great love of duty towards God and man.

Health and Sanitation.—I am happy to state that the pupils' health has been remarkably good the year through. Much care is taken to maintain perfect sanitary conditions.

Water Supply.—The lake supplies good water for all the wants of the school.

Fire Protection.—The water from the lake, ladders, axes and buckets are the fire-appliances on hand.

Heating and Lighting.—Wood is used for heating, and coal oil for lighting.

Recreation.—Exercise in the open air is greatly encouraged. Football and shooting with bows and arrows are the favourite pastimes of the boys. The girls amuse themselves with the dressing of dolls, singing and skipping.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. LeTRESTE, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT VERMILION, ST. HENRI MISSION, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school is situated on a very picturesque bend of the Peace river, facing the Caribou mountains on the north side, and the Buffalo towards the south. Here ends also the last spur of the Rockies, 600 miles below the main range.

Land.—The area of land connected with our establishment and owned by the Oblate fathers, is about 1,000 acres; 400 acres have been fenced and 100 acres are in pasture.

Buildings.—The present buildings appropriated for the boarders and their teachers have been put up temporarily, but a good frame building, 80 x 35 feet, on a stone foundation, will be finished for the month of September.

Attendance.—The attendance has been regular, the pupils being all boarders.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught are reading, spelling, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic and vocal music.

Farm and Garden.—There are over 60 acres of land under cultivation at present.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training is based on the pure and unsullied doctrine of the holy scripture.

Health and Sanitation.—Every possible precaution is taken to ensure perfect sanitary conditions.

Water Supply.—The river which flows near the mission furnishes an abundant supply of water.

Fire Protection.—We have only the water from the Peace river and ladders as protection against fire.

Heating and Lighting.—Wood is used for heating and coal-oil for lighting.

Recreation.—Recreation is taken after meals in the open air, during which the children enjoy outdoor games. In cold weather a long walk is taken almost every day.

THE REPORT OF W. F. BROADSTOCK, PRINCIPAL OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARDING SCHOOL, WABISKAW, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school is situated on Lake Wabiskaw, on the north side of a small bay at the south end of the lake. The post office is at the Hudson's Bay Company's store here, and is called 'Wabasca.' It is not on a reserve.

Land.—The land has never been surveyed or measured; it is a long narrow strip running back about ¾ of a mile. It is situated between the trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company and that of the Revillon Bros., Limited. There is, perhaps, in

the claim about 45 acres, about 12 acres of which is cleared. The land belongs to the Church Missionary Society of England, and was bought from an Indian, who had cleared about an acre. The land is rich, and slopes gently towards the south. Potatoes, vegetables, and grain are grown with success. We rarely have either late or early frosts.

Buildings.—The boarding school is 33 x 24 feet, with kitchen 22 x 16 feet, one and a half stories high, with Gothic windows. The mission-house is two stories high, 24 feet square, with kitchen, 14 x 13 feet. The church is 17 x 22 feet, with a chancel 10 x 12 feet, in which school is taught during the week. A storehouse, 20 x 16 feet; a workshop, 12 x 14 feet, horse-stable, 18 x 20 feet; cow-stable, 16 x 18 feet.

Accommodation.—In the school building we have room for 15 girls and 12 boys, also for two ladies of the staff. The mission-house has accommodation for a teacher.

Attendance.—The majority of the scholars being boarders, their attendance is good. The children of the traders attend regularly. The average has been fairly high for the past year.

Class-room Work.—The teaching ranges from the very beginning to the fourth reader. The writing generally is very good; to the more advanced pupils geography and grammar are taught.

Farming and Gardening.—There is in this neighbourhood no real farming; cattle and horses are raised, and the missions, traders, and a few Indians have good gardens. Our garden has been very successful and a source of profit to us, also it is an object lesson to the Indians in what the land can produce.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught the care of horses, stock, &c., gardening and fishing. The girls receive good training in all connected with housekeeping.

Moral and Religious Training.—Nothing is spared on the part of the teachers to give to the pupils a sound moral and religious training, and to instil into their minds a true sense of their Christian duties.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been exceptionally good; every care is taken to keep them in good health.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is defective; we are dependent on the lake. At times, especially during high winds, the water is very dirty, owing to the mud being stirred up. At all times all water used for household purposes is carefully strained. It is drawn to the school in barrels.

Fire Protection.—We have no regular system; ladders are hung to the peaks of the buildings, and a supply of water kept standing in barrels.

Heating and Lighting.—Lighting is done by means of oil lamps and candles. Heating is done by stoves, wood is the only fuel used.

Recreation.—We have football and cricket for the boys, and swings, sleighs, skates, and quoits for all.

THE REPORT OF REV. SISTER MARY FLORE, PRINCIPAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, WABISKAW LAKE, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—St. Martin's mission is situated on a stony point on the northern shore of Lake Wabiskaw. A splendid view of the scenery surrounding can be had from the buildings.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school consists of about 22 acres. Of this portion, about 7 acres are under cultivation. The remainder affords good pasturage.

Buildings.—There are four buildings. The two largest stand in a line, and the church is just in the centre, but nearer the lake. These buildings are of hewn logs; two of them are 42 x 32 feet, and three stories high. One is devoted to school purposes. A wing on the west side is 24 x 20 feet. On the first floor is the school-room; on the second, the boys' dormitory. Two outbuildings have been erected: one for a dairy and a safe storage for meats and other articles of food. The other house is used for a carpenter shop. There are also two stables.

Accommodation.—There is room for about 50 pupils, and a staff of 7 members. The girls have their apartments in the main building apart from the boys. Their rooms comprise a recreation hall, a refectory, a sewing-room, and a dormitory. The other apartments are occupied by the members of the staff.

Attendance.—The average daily attendance for the year was 36.

Class-room Work.—The pupils have five hours of school a day. Their progress is generally good and encouraging.

Industries.—The girls are taught sewing, knitting, washing, ironing and all that can contribute towards making them good housekeepers. The boys prepare the fuel and aid in the care of the stock and garden.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training is based on the pure and unsullied doctrine of the holy scriptures. The reverend father in charge instructs the children with great care and zeal, and we do our utmost to make them understand and practise what they are taught.

Health and Sanitation.—The children have enjoyed good health all the year. We attribute this in a great measure to good ventilation and frequent outdoor exercise.

Water Supply.—A large supply of water is always kept on hand in case of fire. We are also provided with ladders and buckets. Other improvements are to be made.

Heating and Lighting.—All the houses are heated by stoves. Wood is the only fuel used. Coal oil is used for lighting, and proper care is taken against danger by fire.

Recreation.—Outdoor exercise and games are given between school hours as often as the weather permits. The boys have great sport in playing football, while the girls amuse themselves skipping, swinging, playing games or rolling hoops.

THE REPORT OF REV. SISTER McQUILLAN, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT RESOLUTION, GEAT SLAVE LAKE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school is situated on elevated ground, in a healthy location, on the bank of Great Slave lake.

Land.—The school premises occupy about 4 acres of land taken up by buildings, playgrounds and garden.

Buildings.—The buildings are the same as mentioned in my last report, with the exception of a new school building erected last year. It is a frame building, three stories high, the main building measuring 40 x 30 feet, with two wings 20 x 40 feet.

Accommodation.—At present we have ample accommodation for 70 pupils, 40 girls and 30 boys.

Attendance.—The average attendance during the year was 45. The pupils are all boarders.

Class-room Work.—This consists of reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, composition, dictation, grammar, geography, natural history, and vocal music. The following statement will show how the pupils stand in their studies:—

Standard	I	18
"	II	10
"	III	8
"	IV	7

Farm and Garden.—We have about 3 acres under cultivation, in which we raised an abundance of carrots, beets, cabbage, onions, turnips and pease for table use. Last year we also raised 500 bushels of potatoes.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught sewing, knitting, embroidery, bread-making and general housework, with very marked results. The boys help to prepare wood for the furnaces, and work in the garden.

Moral and Religious Training.—The children with slow but steady steps are acquiring habits of civilization, which daily take deeper root, and they are becoming more and more familiar with the rules of politeness. They are as a rule very docile and affectionate, and respond readily to the religious and moral training which is carefully given them. The discipline is excellent, and severity unknown.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary conditions of the school are, I believe, all that could be desired. The grounds are dry and the house is roomy, bright, clean and well ventilated. One of our girls died of consumption in December, aged 11. All the other pupils are in excellent health.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied from the lake, and is hauled to the house by ox and cart. It is not very good during the hot season, but we intend having a well dug in the basement this spring.

Fire Protection.—Every possible precaution is taken against danger from fire. The department supplied us with two chemical engines, and we have outside stairs descending from the dormitories and recreation-rooms.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated by means of hot air from two furnaces placed in the basement, which have given great satisfaction so far. Oil lamps are used for lighting purposes.

Recreation.—The pupils take their recreation in the open air, as much as possible, even in winter. During the fine season they go on holidays to some suitable place, where they take their luncheon and enjoy themselves at all kinds of sport. Coasting, football, baseball, swings and arrow-shooting are the principal outdoor amusements; cards, dominoes and harmonicas are the winter pastimes.

General Remarks.—The pupils are steadily and surely acquiring English. To instil a greater spirit of emulation, slight rewards are promised to those who speak English during each month, and the consequent improvement is very satisfactory.

At an entertainment given in the school-room on New Year's Eve, the pupils performed most creditably in songs, recitations and dialogues. The programme lasted about two hours and a half.

Corporal Miller and several employees of the Hudson's Bay Company were present and were highly pleased with our little Indian children.

THE REPORT OF REV. ALFRED J. VALE, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, HAY RIVER, GREAT SLAVE LAKE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—I have the honour to report that the above-named boarding school, in connection with the Church of England in Canada, of which I am in charge, is located at the mouth of the Hay river on its east bank, on the southwest shore of the Great Slave lake, within the limits of Indian treaty No. 8. It is not on a reserve, but in the

unorganized territory of Mackenzie River, under the supervision of the Royal North-west Mounted Police.

Land.—We have had under cultivation about 8 acres of Crown lands adjoining the village of Hay River; this year we cleared another acre, so that we have now a total of 9 acres under cultivation. The soil in the immediate vicinity is flat alluvia deposit on a bed of sand, and is adapted for agriculture. A varied growth of trees, consisting of spruce, tamarack, poplar and willows extends all around us. The land has been acquired by what is known as settler's possession and is the property of the mission.

Buildings.—We have the following buildings:—

1. A large dwelling-house used as our boarding school, composed of three parts, consecutively erected, the last being 2½ stories high. The whole is constructed of logs and boards, and contains 18 rooms. We have completed the metallic roofing on two-thirds of this dwelling-house.

2. A dwelling-house, size 25 x 20 feet, 2½ stories high, and a story and a half lean-to attached, 25 x 15 feet. We are using the whole of it, part as a storehouse for some of our provisions, and part as a dwelling for some of our staff.

3. A workshop used for carpentering and blacksmithing; it also contains a pit for hand-sawing lumber.

4. A storehouse for winter fish and general supplies.

5. A woodshed.

6. A small house for cleaning fish.

7. A new stable, built of logs, with accommodation for 6 cattle and 2 horses. It has a board floor and a hay-loft overhead, size 21 x 18 feet.

8. A small dwelling-house for hired help, 14 x 16 feet, built in 1907.

9. Small dwelling for interpreter, 14 x 16 feet.

10. Our church, which is now finished, is lined inside and ceiled with figured iron; the roof is sheathed with metallic shingling. The outside walls are covered with metallic siding. The nave of the church measures 35 x 22 feet, and the chancel 13 x 12 feet.

11. A small house with yard attached, used for mending nets, &c.

12. A two-storied warehouse, 24 x 21 feet, completed this fall. It is built of logs, with board floors and cellars beneath, and is roofed with metallic roofing.

Accommodation.—Our institution is a mission house and school, the age of the pupils ranging from 4 to 20 years, though we occasionally receive widows and others as mission helpers, under instruction. We have one such person with us now, and she is very eager to learn to read and write. We have room for about 40 pupils in our home, and we can accommodate others in our various dwellings, so that with staff and pupils combined, we have room for about 60 persons. During this year, June 30, 1908, to June 30, 1909, we have had as many as 46 persons, including our staff.

Attendance.—The attendance of pupils during the year ended June 30, 1909, was: girls, 20; boys, 15; making a total of 35 regulation boarding pupils, besides our native (female) helper under instruction in general housework. In addition to these, we had 10 day pupils. These, however, are exceedingly irregular in their attendance.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught in our institution include reading, writing, arithmetic, composition, geography, dictation, and holy scriptrue in the English and Stari Tukugd languages. The pupils make fair progress, though necessarily somewhat slow, because of their total ignorance of the English language.

Class Hours.—From 9.30 a.m. to 12, and 1.30 to 3.30 p.m. We find too close confinement tends to impair the health of the children. Our daylight in winter is only of about 5-hour duration.

Farm and Garden.—We planted all our available ground in potatoes, and, although

the season is short, we reap a fair crop. The returns this year were about 400 bushels less than we grew last year. This loss was caused by the dry weather.

The garden is simply the ground between our school and the river, it is fenced off separately; in it we grow vegetables, cabbage, cauliflowers, carrots, onions, parsnips, turnips, beets, beans, pease, radishes, lettuce and also some flowers to beautify the place.

The vegetables are used chiefly by the staff and mission help. The school children help in the work of the garden. Our boys and myself harvested all our potatoes this year.

Our hay-supply is derived solely from the natural grass found along the river banks and sloughs near by. There is a large amount of goose grass amongst it and this causes us not a little trouble in keeping our cattle.

We have 2 milk cows, 1 bull, 1 heifer and 1 calf. We train our cows to work and use them with the bull for hauling and ploughing. We have to keep 2 or 3 teams of dogs (4 dogs to a team). This necessitates securing food for them the whole year round. We have also purchased 2 horses this year as an experiment. No horses have previously worked in these parts.

We have had also a steam launch of good sea-going qualities, 27 feet long and 8 feet 6 inches beam, in use for the past eight years, which has been indispensable to us for towing, visiting nets, &c.

This boat's term of useful service is now about over; but we hope to replace her by a larger steamer, equipped with greater power, in the near future.

Industries Taught.—We have no stated industries, but we aim to make all our children useful. The boys are taught the general outdoor work, including use of tools and building. The girls are taught the various branches of housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—We try to teach our pupils to be obedient, diligent, straightforward and honest. We seek to develop in them the essential principles of faith and trust in God, and obedience to His will as revealed in the Old and New Testaments. All of our training is under the control and inspection of the bishop of the diocese.

Health and Sanitation.—I am very happy to report that not one of our pupils has been obliged to lose a day's schooling through illness during the year.

There have been a few deaths in the village, but not many.

We take all the sanitary precautions we can to preserve the healthfulness of the school and also the village.

We avoid all such practices as having cesspools and the like near the house. All rubbish is removed and burnt, to avoid infection.

Water Supply.—We obtain all our water from the river flowing by the school.

Fire Protection.—We keep barrels of water constantly on hand and have ladders conveniently placed. A number of axes are kept on hand for fire purposes only. Water buckets for fire only, are placed in each dormitory for immediate use. A system of fire-drill is now practised throughout the year. By means of this our children can be partially dressed and out of the building in a few minutes. In actual practice the time has been: at night, 3 minutes; in the day time, ½ minute.

We are also contemplating the equipment of our premises with a system of hand-grenades if it is possible to bring them into the country.

Heating and Lighting.—We heat the main building No. 1, with 7 wood stoves, the new building with 2, and the church with 1. Our fuel is chiefly spruce, which grows near by.

The institute is lighted with paraffine candles, and coal-oil lamps are used by the staff.

Recreation.—We encourage the pupils to play all healthful out door games, such as football, baseball, jumping and skating, and skipping and swinging for the girls. All our children are taken periodically, almost weekly, for nice long walks.

Indoor games are provided and a good library of books is open to them.

Food Supply.—By far the greater part of our food-supply is derived from the river and lake, setting nets in them nearly all the year round. We are seldom a day without fish on the table. These, with the potatoes we raise, form the staples of our diet. We occasionally get a little fresh meat from the Indians when meat is plentiful. We sometimes kill one of our beef animals and consume it, giving a portion to the children, who seem to relish it greatly. All other articles of diet must be imported, and ordered at least a year before we can get them here. It costs us nearly 10 cents for every pound of freight, including the freight on packing used for safe carriage, which must be thrown away, it being of no further use.

Clothing.—The school children are clothed principally out of the mission bales, contributed voluntarily by various branches of the Women's Auxiliary of the Church of England throughout the eastern part of Canada.

Mail Service.—The Hudson's Bay Company now carries, under contract with the government, two mails a year past our village, and a third to within 80 miles of us, viz., to Fort Resolution. We are not able to answer these mails direct, as they return from Resolution at the same time as ours is brought on to us. Thus we are obliged to wait for the next packet, unless some passerby is kind enough to carry out mail to Fort Resolution.

Finance.—In this connection, I must explain that we are only beginning to use the cash system. The skin system has been, and still is, the more general mode of exchange. All native helpers are paid wages in goods. These goods are bought in Winnipeg, and paid for by the bishop of the diocese, and sent on to us to be used to pay our help. Some of the gifts and clothing sent in the Women's Auxiliary bales are used for this purpose. All mission freight charges, as well as travelling expenses of the children, are settled for by the bishop of the diocese. All missionary helpers are hired and paid by the bishop.

You will see from the above that I am not able to forward a financial statement.

THE REPORT OF REV. D. CLAESSEN, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, KUPER ISLAND, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—This school is situated on Telegraph bay, on the southwest side of Kuper island, about 5 miles from Chemainus station, on Vancouver island. The scenery of the bay, sheltered from three sides, widening southwards into Stuart channel, with a blue mountain range for background, is truly magnificent.

Land.—The land in connection with the school was surrendered by the Penelakut Indians, and forms part of the Kuper Island reserve. It extends over an almost square area of 70 acres. Most of it is under cultivation. The soil is good and suitable for mixed farming.

Buildings.—The buildings, twenty in number, are scattered in a very disorderly way at the southern corner of the school property. The profusion and irregularity of so many small buildings on different levels cause great inconvenience and discomfort to staff and pupils. Most of the buildings are old and some damaged beyond repair by long use and weather.

The main group of buildings, four in number, comprises on the ground floor: office, staff's and boys' dining-rooms, kitchen, girls' dining-room, recreation hall, sick-room, store-room, and sewing-room. On the upper floor are two bed-rooms, girls' class-room, girls' and sisters' dormitories, with linen-room and bath-room adjoining.

The boys' home is divided on the ground floor, as follows: infirmary, bed-room, store-room, sitting-room, bath-room, and lavatory, play-hall, school-room. On the upper floor are the linen-room, dormitory and bed-rooms for teacher and two foremen.

The outbuildings consist of a cottage, a gymnasium, laundry, with dry-room, bakery, barn and stables, chicken-house, boat-house, carpenter, shoemaker and blacksmith shops, and woodshed. Since my last report a new hen-house with all modern improvements has been erected, and also a new bakery, with Hubbard portable oven. New barns and stables are under construction.

Accommodation.—The institution can accommodate 80 pupils.

Attendance.—During the year 84 pupils were in attendance. The average attendance was 75; 5 pupils were discharged with the consent of Superintendent Vowell; 10 new pupils were admitted.

Class-room Work.—The school hours were from 8.45 to 11.45 a.m., and from 4.30 to 5.45 p.m., with study from 7 to 7.45 at night for the boys. Monthly examinations are held by the principal, and the pupils made very good progress. At the end of the year the pupils were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	26
" II	15
" III	9
" IV	8
" V	7
" VI	7

Farm and Garden.—All the boys receive instruction in farming and gardening. The fields and garden yielded a very good crop. Our live stock consists of 11 cows, 1 bull, 3 heifers, 3 calves, 6 pigs, and about 100 fowls, and 3 horses.

Industrial Work.—Boys.—*Carpentry.*—Four boys received instruction. A new bakery was made, and a new barn, with stables, is under construction, besides the incessant repairing of old decaying buildings.

Shoemaking.—Three boys did the mending.

Painting.—All the painting was done by boys. This consisted mostly in inside work, and painting of boats and launches.

Baking.—One of the senior boys does the baking.

Dairying.—All the senior boys are trained in the milking of cows. Two boys operate the cream-separator.

Laundry.—Both boys and girls do this work under supervision of the laundress.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls are trained to do all kinds of general housework, such as cooking, washing, baking bread and pastry, &c. They show great skill in hand and machine-sewing, cutting and finishing dresses, as well as in crochet and fancy-work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given every day to all the pupils during half an hour. Morning and evening prayers are said in common.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children was exceptionally good since last summer.

Water Supply.—A hydraulic ram supplies the school with plenty of water. Natural springs give us pure water for drinking and kitchen use.

Fire Protection.—The pupils have been trained in the way of escaping, and three triangles are in use for signals. For fire-fighting, ladders, buckets, fire-axes, and chemical extinguishers are kept in the most convenient places.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is done with ordinary heaters and box-stoves, which consume 100 cords of wood yearly. The heating cannot be very satisfactory on account of too many small scattered buildings. All the rooms are well lighted with acetylene gas.

Recreation.—A few improvements were made at our playgrounds. The boys enjoy mostly football, with boating and swimming. The girls amuse themselves skipping, playing ball, boating and bathing, when the weather allows. We have occasional concerts, with dramas, recitations, songs, and band-music.

According to information received, the ex-pupils who were supplied with tools by the department are making good use of them.

THE REPORT OF REV. R. N. CAIRNS, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (COQUALEETZA HOME), CHILLIWACK, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Situation.—The Coqualeetza industrial school is situated on the south side of the Fraser river, and is about 4 miles from the steamboat landing. Boats ply daily between Chilliwack and New Westminster, a distance of twenty miles. Connection is made with the Canadian Pacific railway at Harrison station, which is on the north side of the Fraser river. The school is three miles from the city of Chilliwack. In a few months connection by tram line will be completed between the school and Vancouver. It is not located on a reserve.

Land.—There are 90 acres of excellent land in connection with the school. The farm comprises lots 38 and 297, group 2, in the district of New Westminster, and is within the municipality of Chilliwack. The land is all cleared and under cultivation. A fine stream of spring water runs through it, making it an ideal farm for dairy purposes. The Missionary Society of the Methodist Church owns the property.

Buildings.—These are: (1) the main building, containing kitchen, dormitories, lavatories, laundry, recreation-rooms, school-rooms, clothes-rooms, furnace-rooms, and dairy; (2) the residence of the principal; (3) the residence of the farm instructor; (4) three large barns; (5) a granary; (6) a wagon and implement shed; (7) a wood-shed; (8) a new bake-house; (9) a hen-house; (10) a root-cellar; (11) a hot-house; (12) a new pig-pen; (13) two new tent-house dormitories added this year.

Accommodation.—The main building will accommodate 90 pupils and a staff of 10 teachers.

Attendance.—One hundred and three pupils have been in attendance during the past year. Of these 85 are now in the school, 12 have been discharged, 5 are away on holiday, and 1 has died.

Class-room Work.—The hours of study in the school-room are from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 1 to 4 p.m. Each pupil is in the school-room one-half of each day. The regular course of study of the schools of the province of British Columbia is followed. Good faithful work has been done, and the standing of the school is excellent. Two of the pupils passed the examination for entrance to a high school last June. We have been fortunate in securing the services of capable and painstaking teachers. The progress of many of the pupils is remarkable. At the end of the year the pupils were graded as follows:—

Standard	I.	13
"	II.	11
"	III.	29
"	IV.	9
"	V.	11
"	VI.	12

Fifteen of the girls have received instruction in music. Some of them are fairly efficient, being able to play for our religious services. All are fond of singing, and both girls and boys have a singing lesson one evening each week. The boys have a reading-room, which is well patronized. The older pupils are encouraged to keep in touch with the busy world through the daily newspaper and the magazine. The pupils of our school are receiving a good practical elementary education. The hope is that they will go out from us to fill a place in this new province, and that each one of them may become a factor in the development of the great natural resources of our country.

Farm and Garden.—Both farm and garden gave us splendid crops last year. The following were produced: 28 tons of oats, 100 tons of turnips, 10 tons of field carrots, 25 tons of potatoes, 60 tons of hay, 5,000 heads of cabbage and cauliflowers, 10 tons of tomatoes, 6 tons of which ripened; besides what has been enumerated, quantities of onions, beets, parsnips, squash, pumpkins, radish, rhubarb, berries, and apples were grown. The live stock consists of 20 head of cattle, 6 horses, 1 colt, 50 chickens, and a number of pigs.

Industries Taught.—The aim of the school is to give the pupils a practical training, so that they will be able to do things. They are taught both by precept and example how to get results. The boys are very much interested in the garden. Our garden excited favourable comment from the neighbours last year. The boys did the work and received pleasure from it. Many of the boys become efficient with horses. They are taught to milk and care for cows, and, in fact, all kinds of farm work. Some of them learn the use of carpenter's tools very quickly. The boys do the baking of the bread. The girls are taught to sew, to wash, to cook, and to do all kinds of housework. It costs money to develop the latent powers of these Indian children. It calls for teachers of more than ordinary skill and patience to make a success of the work.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and spiritual education is done most thoroughly. The Bible is carefully studied; prayer meeting is held every week; the pupils are gatherd in classes one evening each week for instruction in regard to things spiritual; they attend two preaching services each Sabbath; a simple prayer service is conducted each morning and evening at which all the staff gather as well as the pupils. During the past winter we held special evangelistic meetings for two weeks. A very large number of our pupils were led to decide to live a Christian life. We are greatly encouraged.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been remarkably good for the year. The past winter all the pupils have been free from even a cold. The services of a doctor have not been needed for months at a time. The record has been good. We have had 16 boys sleeping outside in a tent dormitory. This has relieved the pressure on our dormitories, and we are convinced that the change has been highly beneficial to the pupils. The windows in the dormitories are kept open all night summer and winter. These Indian children must have plenty of fresh air. Another thing that has helped the health of our pupils is the fact that they have had more butter and cheese than in former years, and a greater variety of food generally. The results have justified the increased expenditure. All drains are systematically and regularly flushed. We use crude carbolic for disinfecting the drains each at least once a week.

Water Supply.—There is an abundant supply of excellent water for domestic purposes. The Elk Creek Water Company's system passes in front of the institute. It is a four-inch pipe, but on account of the number drawing from it, the pressure is not sufficient to make it valuable for fire-protection.

Fire Protection.—This is afforded by the following conditions: a brick building, the furnace in the basement and the laundry stove on a cement floor, the baking is done in a brick oven detached from the main building, there is a barrel of water in each hall on the upper flat. There is a limited supply of water on the first and second

flats from the taps. The means of egress are numerous. There are four stairways leading from the second floor and three from the third. There are fire-escapes from the dormitories. All doors leading from the school-rooms, dormitories, dining-room, and from the halls open out. Fire-drill is held at intervals. The school can be free of pupils in less than two minutes.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated throughout by the Smead-Dowd system of hot air furnaces. The buildings of the institute, including the barn and cow stables, are lighted by electricity. It is much cheaper and much more satisfactory than acetylene gas.

Recreation.—The pupils have more or less time for play each day. Saturday afternoon is given over entirely to play. The pupils play football, baseball, basketball, and all kinds of games usually played by healthy active boys and girls. Just now our football team is playing in the league.

General Remarks.—The year just closed has been very satisfactory from my standpoint. The staff has done good faithful work. Each member seems to have an interest in the welfare of the pupils. The officials of the church have given every encouragement in the work.

THE REPORT OF REV. ALPH. M. CARION, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, KAMLOOPS, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The Kamloops industrial school is situated at the foot of St. Paul's mountain, on the northern bank of the South Thompson river. It is in the immediate vicinity of the Kamloops reserve, and about two miles from the town of Kamloops, which is on the other side of the river and is a divisional point of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Land.—Three hundred and twenty acres of land were originally surrendered by the Indians of Kamloops for the purpose of the industrial school; but in reality less than 200 acres belong to the school, for a public road cuts the school reserve in two parts and the land situated north of the road has been lately fenced in by the Indians as a part of their reserve. Of the 200 left, about 40 could be cultivated; but owing to the difficulty of obtaining water for irrigation, only 15 acres are laid out in fields, garden and orchard. The remainder consists of sandy and gravelly land suitable only for grazing, and of low-lying land subject every spring to overflow from the river. There is no natural grass to be cut for hay, nor is there any timber available for fuel.

Buildings.—The main building contains on the ground floor: the parlour, office, dining-room for the boys, kitchen, pantry and the laundry, with four bath-rooms and bake oven. The second story comprises the chapel and dormitory for the little girls. To the right is the girls' house, containing sewing and recreation-room, dining-rooms for the teachers and girls, and dormitories. To the north, about one hundred feet from the main building, is the boys' home, which contains store-rooms, recreation-room, lavatory and dormitory. There are also two rooms for the accommodation of the staff. The boys and girls' school-rooms are two separate buildings, only one story high and distant fifty feet from their respective homes.

The outbuildings consist of the carpenter and shoe shops, two stables and barn, two cellars, hen-house, ice-house, three-room cottage, girls' summer-house and tank tower.

Some alterations have been made during the year in the dormitories, so as to afford more accommodation and better ventilation.

The floors of several apartments are very much worn out, but only the floor of the girls' recreation-room could be renewed this year. The buildings show externally a great need of a fresh coat of paint; otherwise, they may be said to be in good repair.

Accommodation.—There is sufficient accommodation for 60 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—During the year, 32 boys and 36 girls were on the roll; 4 boys and 5 girls were discharged; 8 boys and 7 girls were admitted.

Class-room Work.—The school hours for all the boys were in the morning from 8.45 till 12 o'clock every week-day, except Saturday; and in the afternoon of every week-day from 4.45 till 6.15 p.m. Besides, the boys of the lower grades attended school from 1.30 to 2.30 p.m. every week-day, except Saturday. Their teacher is very zealous and they have made very satisfactory progress. The school hours for the girls were from 2 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, with half an hour's study in the evening. The course of studies required by the department was followed as nearly as possible

At this date the pupils are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	21
" II	15
" III	3
" IV	17
" V	8
" VI	4
Total	68

Farm and Garden.—Considering the limited quantity of land which we can irrigate only by means of a gasoline engine, we have every reason to be satisfied with the crops this year: 22 tons of potatoes, 5 tons of carrots, 6 tons of mangolds, besides beans, pease, onions, parsnips and corn in sufficient quantities for the needs of the institution.

Small fruits: currants, gooseberries and raspberries were plentiful last summer. The orchard is not a success; the old trees are dying one after the other. This is partly due to the extreme cold of the winters, but also to the nature of the soil and the scarcity of water. There is a good location for an orchard further up the river, but it is too far from the school. Last summer, we had only a fairly good supply of crab apples.

The first alfalfa crop was very light owing to the dry spring; the two other crops were better, because we were able to irrigate from the windmill.

All the boys are employed at farm and garden work. They milk the cows and attend to the stable work in turn, outside of the regular work hours, which are from 1.30 to 4.30 p.m.

Since the last report, one very old horse, almost useless, was sold; another, also very old, died by accident, so that at present we have only two horses. The rest of the live stock consists of 4 milch cows, 1 dry cow, 1 yearling heifer, 1 young bull, 5 calves and about 60 fowls.

Industries Taught.—*Carpentering.*—Eighteen boys have received more or less instruction in the practical rudiments of carpentry. They have made all the repairs and alterations needed about the buildings; they have built a new tank of a capacity of 3,000 gallons. The tank is made of 3-inch planks and lined inside with galvanized iron. A new laundry, 40 x 20 feet, is now in course of erection, and the boys will have an opportunity to learn practical building.

Shoe Repairing.—Five boys have repaired the shoes for all the pupils as well as the harness used on the farm. They have done their work very well.

Baking.—The big boys were employed in turn in doing the heavier part of the work, and the girls did the rest. They have always succeeded in turning out first-class bread.

Girls' Work.—The girls do the cooking and washing, and are taught all the branches of housekeeping. Besides the help they give in the general baking, they are made to go through the whole process of making bread on a small scale in the kitchen stove oven. They are taught also hand and machine sewing, knitting, mending and darning. They make all their dresses and other articles of clothing.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every possible attention is paid to this most important branch of education. Religious instruction is given almost daily for half an hour, and constant supervision is exercised over the pupils in order that they may acquire more easily the habit of fulfilling all the duties they owe to God, to their neighbour and to themselves. Morning and evening prayers are said in common. On Sunday, the pupils assemble three times in the chapel, and besides, one hour is devoted to the learning of sacred hymns and to the explanation of the gospel.

Health and Sanitation.—During the summer holidays, three girls got sick at home and could not return for a few weeks; since their return they have enjoyed good health. We have had a few cases of itch amongst the boys and girls, which gave us much trouble; but timely treatment prevented the spreading of the disease. One boy, upon examination by the medical officer, was found with a portion of one lung affected, and was discharged. With these exceptions, the general health of the pupils has been very good.

The sanitary condition is excellent. The water from the kitchen and laundry is carried to the river by an underground drain. Garbage and refuse matter are not allowed around the buildings; cloride of lime and lye are used as disinfectants. Ventilation is carefuly attended to, and the pupils are often reminded of the importance of securing a constant supply of fresh air.

Water Supply.—Good water is obtained from the South Thompson river by means of a bull-dozer pump and gasoline engine. The storage tank, of a capacity of 3,000 gallons, is placed near the kitchen, whence the water is conveyed to the boys' building by galvanized iron pipes.

Fire Protection.—The fire-appliances are as follows: 3 Carr chemical fire-engines, and 4 Eclipse dry dust extinguishers, 2 fireman's axes, 3 heavy ladders, permanently attached to the buildings and some smaller ones, about 2 dozen buckets, one large stair outside of the boys' dormitory for fire-escape. There is one tank, containing 3,000 gallons, near the kitchen, but too low to give sufficient pressure in case of fire, and the water would have to be carried by hand. A new tank, of a capacity of 1,000 gallons, has just been purchased to replace the old one and is now being installed on the top of the tower 30 feet high. The tank can be filled in less than half an hour's time by the bull-dozer pump operated with a 3-horse power gasoline engine. In connection with the tank, there are 100 feet of rubber hose, which can be attached to any of the three hydrants placed at convenient points, so that a stream of water may be directed to any part of the main buildings. It is to be regretted that we cannot find the means to protect the tank against frost in the winter.

Heating and Lighting.—Ordinary box stoves are used for the purpose of heating the rooms, and for lighting we have only coal-oil lamps, though we use tallow candles when it is necessary to move the light from one room to another.

Recreation.—The pupils are allowed ample time for recreation during the week-days, and on Sundays and holidays they usually take a walk through the country. They indulge in the ordinary amusements suitable to their age and sex. The girls are fond of reading and listening to the gramophone, but the boys prefer outdoor exercises

Ex-pupils.—With the exception of three female ex-pupils who died after a few years of married life, all the pupils who completed their term of residence at the

school, are living and, generally speaking, are in good health. Most of the boys prefer to marry girls trained in the same institution; quite a number of marriages have taken place between ex-pupils, to the satisfaction of all concerned. The circumstances of the Indians in this district are such that it is next to impossible to form the ex-pupils into separate colonies or settlements. The parents are anxious to have their children returned to them after their discharge from the school, and generally take good care of them. Attempts have been made in the past to give assistance to ex-pupils, but the parents refused it.

The great majority of the ex-pupils are doing well, and are a credit to the school. Some reside on their reserves and cultivate their little farms, though occasionally they work out for wages. Others find it more profitable to work steadily for the white people, and are employed on railroads, steamboats and farms or in saw-mills and logging camps, where they give general satisfaction. Still they always remain in contact with their own people. The female ex-pupils, as a rule, live on the reserves and get married almost as soon as they leave the school. Many ex-pupils are regular subscribers to magazines and newspapers; they write often to their relatives at school and give them good advice as to the diligent use of their time.

THE REPORT OF REV. GEO. DITCHAM, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LYTTON, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school is 2½ miles from Lytton, north, on the left bank of the Fraser river, immediately beside the Lytton-Lillooet wagon road.

Land.—The land comprises some 800 acres, and is sandy, sandy loam, and a little alkali; owned by the New England Company, and all obtained by purchase.

Buildings.—The school building is in good repair, and all other buildings are in use for their special purposes. We gave the main school building a good coat of paint this year from base to ridge-boards, a good log house has been added to the number, and a large barn in the framing, on lot 47, group 1, and a saw-mill on lot 11.

The other buildings are: poultry-sheds, laundry, Chinese-room, paint-room, woodshed, two log houses, ice-house, cold storage, coal-oil dugout, pig-houses, cow-barn, horse-stable, smoke-house, carpenter's shop, root-cellar, implement-shed, blacksmith's shop, sheep-sheds, near the school; farmhouse, two pig-sheds, root-cellar, cattle-sheds, horse-stable, dairy-barn, dairy, hay-sheds, on lot 12, about a mile north of the school.

Accommodation.—The school was built for the accommodation of 35 pupils and a staff of 4, but we could easily house more, as we have spare room in the basement.

Attendance.—There are 29 on the register, 2 in Lytton hospital, 2 absconded.

Class-room Work.—The hours for school are from 9 a.m. to noon, 7.30 p.m. to 8.30.

The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, English and Canadian history, grammar, geography, geometry.

Farm and Garden.—We had a fair season for grain and hay, poor for fruit, but a tip-top season for garden truck and roots.

Industries Taught.—Carpentry, blacksmithing, farming, gardening.

The housework is done by the boys, and a good deal of clothes-mending, and washing and cooking.

Moral and Religious Training.—Some improvement is noticeable in truthfulness and honesty, and the boys are fairly well-behaved and obedient, though they need constant supervision.

The instruction and services for them are those in general use in Church of England schools, and now that the boys understand English so well, this work comes easier.

Health and Sanitation.—Health has been good; the southeast winds in the early spring, blowing up from the rains of the coast, we find very trying, bringing influenza; these find out the weak spots in the constitutions. We have had no sickness from any immediate surroundings; and these we are careful to keep clean, but one gets a little anxious when a thaw carries road-matter into the creeks from which we get our water-supply. The provincial road to Botanic valley runs east along the north of the creek. One boy died in Lytton hospital of consumption; an exceptionally clever lad at arithmetic and handy-work.

Water Supply.—We have now two stone and cement tanks, which give us two weeks' supply. They are filled from a creek fed by three springs.

Fire Protection.—Two fire-escapes are built to the dormitories, a perforated pipe is along the ridge for watering roofs, and a good number of axes, buckets and hose are at hand

Heating and Lighting.—Heating is by hot-air furnaces, lighting by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Football, rounders, and hockey, are the principal games played; the coasting was very good last winter, as we got a run by flooding part of a field.

Ex-pupils.—These are engaged chiefly in agriculture as farm labourers, or on their own places.

When they leave school they come under the care of the mission clergy.

THE REPORT OF REV. FELIX BECK, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ST. EUGENE, KOOTENAY AGENCY, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—This school is beautifully located in a valley, which lies northeast of Cranbrook, our nearest railway station, at a distance of about 5 miles.

Land.—An area of 33 acres belongs to this school. It is occupied by the buildings, playgrounds, gardens and orchard. There are also 120 acres connected with the school, which is the property of the Sisters of Charity. It is cultivated principally in order to give the boys a more thorough training in farming.

Buildings.—There are three separate frame buildings, which form the accommodation of the staff and pupils. The outbuildings are a bakery, laundry, supply store, foreman's house, shoeshop, woodshed and stables.

Attendance.—There has been a regular attendance of from 60 to 65 pupils, while the per capita grant is for 50 pupils only.

Class-room Work.—The course of studies outlined by the department is closely followed, and the pupils have made good progress during the year. They are exercised in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar and history according to their ability or the requirements of their standard. Regular lessons in vocal and instrumental music, were given. The boys have a good band; they play, at intervals, at the church on festival days, and sometimes go to Cranbrook or elsewhere to exhibit their band, of which they may justly be proud.

A string band has been established among the girls during the current year. Splendid progress was made, and they are now able to execute pieces on their respective instruments, singly or together as desired.

At the close of the term the pupils were classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	27
" II	7
" III	15
" IV	10
" V	2
Total	61

Farm and Garden.—The abundant yield in the crops of hay, oats, and potatoes, show what can be effected on this soil with proper irrigation and care. All the work is done by the boys under the supervision of the foreman. The apple produce was not so good this year owing to the plenteous supply of last year.

Boys' Industrial Work.—The boys, besides receiving a thorough and practical training in farming and all its branches, are instructed in the carpentering trade, and are able to attend to all the repairing that is needed about the farm and premises. They have constructed, with the aid and under the supervision of the foreman, a sidewalk, leading from the school to the church. It certainly speaks very much in their favour and is also a great benefit to the school.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls are trained in the culinary art; they are taught to bake, sew, and wash, in fact, everything that tends to make them good housekeepers. They show great aptitude for all manual work, and as a general rule succeed very well. All the baking is done by the girls, under the supervision of the sister in charge. Their bread is generally excellent. They sew all their own clothes and sometimes help with the boys' sewing or mending.

Moral and Religious Training.—As far as can be exacted of children of their condition, the conduct of the pupils has been excellent. They are taught to abide by the laws of the Christian religion and are generally exact in their observance. A continual watchfulness is exercised over the pupils.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been good; every precaution is taken to prevent their exposing themselves to take cold.

Water Supply.—We get a good and healthful supply of water from Joseph creek, a streamlet flowing into the St. Mary's river. It is conveyed to the premises by means of pipes.

Fire Protection.—Chemical fire-extinguishers, buckets, ladders, and axes stationed at convenient places are the protection depended upon in case of fire. There are two main pipes connected with the school, to which a hose can be attached in time of need.

Heating and Lighting.—The houses are heated by wood stoves, which are 23 in number. Owing to the great inconvenience of keeping up so many fires during the cold season, we added to our store, a coal furnace, which served the purpose of several stoves, by diffusing its heat through three or four rooms at the same time.

Recreation.—During the winter season, skating and coasting are freely indulged in; in summer, football and baseball form the main pastime.

THE REPORT OF MR. A. W. CORKER, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ALERT BAY, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—This school is healthily situated on the Alert Bay Industrial School reserve. It is protected from the north wind, has a southern aspect and commands a pleasant view to the sea.

The post office address is Alert Bay, British Columbia.

Land.—There are 410 acres of land connected with the school, 5 of which have been cleared and fenced. The land is best adapted for pasture. It is very difficult to clear. Potatoes do well for the first and second years.

Buildings.—The school building is of wood, 60 x 40 feet, strongly and tastefully erected, with plastered walls, and light airy rooms. Attached to the main building is a wing, 54 x 18 feet, comprising class-room and workshop. The outer buildings comprise trades instructor's house, root-house, cow-house, and tool shed.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 35 boys and 3 officers.

Attendance.—The average attendance was 32.

Class-room Work.—The work in the class has been very encouraging. Good progress was made in English, reading and geography. The principal has taught all the year only assisted by George M. Luther, who was educated in this institution. The programme of studies authorized by the department is followed.

The pupils were graded as follows:—

Standard	I..	3
"	II..	4
"	III..	12
"	IV..	5
"	V..	5
"	VI..	3

Industries Taught.—All the smaller boys have had definite and systematic teaching in the general housework of the institution. The older boys have had regular instruction in the carpenter's shop, under Mr. Geo. Green, until May, when Mr. Eli Hunt was appointed trade instructor. The pupils under him have made very fair progress and have taken a much keener interest in this branch of the work than ever before.

Farm and Garden.—The flower garden was tended by the matron, Miss Warrener, and the smaller boys. The vegetable garden yielded a good supply of fresh vegetables and small fruit. A very good crop of potatoes was raised, also about a ton and a half of hay.

A fresh piece of land, 226 x 200 feet, has been cleared during the year, which I hope to sow down with potatoes. It needs to be fenced.

Laundry Work.—Miss Warrener, as usual, has been indefatigable in teaching this branch of the work.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious welfare is strictly and conscientiously looked after. The moral atmosphere of the school is good, and tells for good in the lives of the boys. The pupils are continually taught the necessity and advantage of purity of mind and body. This is done by daily prayer, Bible reading, as well as talks with individuals, by the principal, and the staff.

The boys attend Sunday morning and evening service in church.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been very good, with the exception of a very mild attack of measles, in the fall. The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. A wooden drain carries the water from the kitchen, bath-room and wash-house to the sea. Cleanliness is enforced, and disinfectants used. Ventilation is carefully attended to.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied to the house from a well near by. The water is pumped up by the boys into a wooden tank, which is always kept clean.

The water is pure.

Fire Protection.—Four fire-extinguishers, two fireman's axes, and eight fire buckets are kept in places of easy access. An iron fire-escape was erected last year to the upper bed-room.

There is also a pump and 184 feet of hose. Fire-drill is practised.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated by ordinary box-stoves. Coal-oil lamps are used, and are hung from the ceiling.

Recreation.—Outdoor exercises are heartily encouraged. Football still retains its place as the most popular game. Baseball has been played more during the year than in the past. The senior boys have been taught to play lawn tennis.

Indoor Games.—Draughts, crokinole, parlour croquet, chess, and word-making, are played during the winter evenings. The plasticine supplied by the department was much appreciated by the pupils; they made good progress in modelling and designing.

Ex-pupils.—Most of the ex-pupils living in the vicinity are, on the whole, well conducted, industrious, and thrifty. Some are logging, others work in the saw-mill.

General Remarks.—The Bishop of Columbia, and Mrs. Perrin, visited the school last June. His Lordship carefully examined the pupils, and was delighted with the progress made since his last visit.

I thank Miss Monk, the matron of the Alert Bay hospital, for her weekly lessons imparted to the pupils in singing, breathing, and chest expansion. The boys enjoy these lessons very much, and I have noticed a marked improvement in the deportment of the boys, and less chest trouble than heretofore. I have also to thank Dr. Baker, of the same institution, for professional visits, and his interest taken in the health of the boys.

THE REPORT OF REV. P. MAURUS, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (CLAYOQUOT), WEST COAST AGENCY, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The Clayoquot (Christie) industrial school is situated in a cove of Deception channel, Clayoquot sound, on the west coast of Vancouver island. The location is ideal for a school, central on the coast, secluded from the Indian reserves and the white settlements, and well sheltered from prevailing and cold winds. Mail reaches the school by private mail-bag direct from the Victoria post office.

Land.—The institution owns 175 acres, the title of which is vested in the Abbot of St. Benedict's Abbey. The land is heavily timbered and offers great difficulties to cultivation; a small amount of garden produce excepted, it yields no material advantage.

Buildings.—The main building is a commodious, substantial frame structure of two and a half stories, with basement of concrete walls, and has a frontage of 144 feet and a depth of 52 feet. In the basement are two gymnasiums, the furnace-room, cellars, cold storage, paint and plumber shops. The first floor includes officers', boys' and girls' entrance halls, parlour, sitting-room, Indian-room, kitchen, pantries, store-room, pupils' and officers' dining-rooms, senior and junior class-rooms, girls' sitting-room, boys' recreation-room, 2 sewing-rooms, and 2 toilet-rooms. On the second floor are girls' dormitory and lavatory, 2 infirmaries with bath-rooms, office, 8 bed-rooms, 2 officers' bath-rooms, chapel, 32 x 48 feet, and vestry. The boys' dormitory, 1 bed-room, 2 clothes-rooms and 1 trunk-room, occupy the attic.

In the rear of the main building stand the laundry, 26 x 60 feet, and the wood-shed, 36 x 50 feet, the upstairs of which is divided into carpenter shop and shoe shop. For the use of the instructor and family there is a cottage, 24 x 30 feet. At a little distance from the main building is the warehouse for the storing of flour and other provisions. Other buildings on the premises are the hen-house and the barn.

Accommodation.—The school has comfortable accommodation for 75 pupils and a staff of 10 members.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year is 68·5, 3 boys and 7 girls received their discharges during the year. 7 boys and 4 girls were admitted. The present enrolment is 66 pupils, 37 boys and 29 girls.

Class-room Work.—Class and study hours are from 8 a.m. to 12, and from 2 to 4 p.m. All pupils are in school from 8 to 10 a.m. While the seniors have their classes from 10 to noon, the juniors are occupied with chores and industries, the juniors, however, attend school from 2 to 4 p.m. The children are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, dictation, letter-writing, composition, geography, history of the province and of the Dominion, catechism, Bible history, hygiene, drawing, vocal and instrumental music. Examinations are held monthly. The progress of all pupils has been highly satisfactory. At the end of the term they are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	7
" II	12
" III	18
" IV	11
" V	11
" VI	7
Total	66

Farm and Garden.—On account of the great expense and the hard and slow work of clearing the land of the heavy timber and the dense undergrowth, the school may not boast as yet of rich harvest-fields and verdant pastures, but 'a garden is smiling, where once frowned a forest.' It yielded only a fair amount of vegetables, owing to a late and wet season. All boys are taught gardening.

Industries.—Our course of manual instruction is designed to serve the double purpose of cultivating habits of thrift and a love of honest labour in check of the strong natural indolence so marked in the Indian nature, as well as of imparting knowledge and practice of such industries as will be of use and necessity to the pupils in their future environment.

Clearing land and adapting it to use of vegetable gardens and poultry yards is an important item for the west coast Indian.

Carpentry, in as far as it includes house-construction, decoration and equipment, strongly appeals to the Indian's ambition to possess comfortable dwellings. The boys apprenticed to this trade in the past year had ample opportunity to learn and improve by the work of finishing the interior of the new laundry. In repairing furniture and in making new household articles they had good practice. When actual construction of buildings at the school is wanting, the instructor has his pupils make models by accurate scale of cottages suitable for Indian life. In connection with this trade the teaching of the proper care of tools is by no means overlooked. The apprentices in carpentry are also taught painting, mixing and shading of paint, and the correct application to woodwork, likewise staining, graining, varnishing and polishing.

While there was no call for new boats in the past year, still this industry was not allowed to suffer on that account, and the boys when free from other occupations, were detailed to making oars, paddles, bails, and models of row and sail boats.

As fish is the staple article of food of our Indians, fishing in all kinds of weather is the delight of our older boys, who again have done well the past year and kept the institution well supplied with all kinds of fish. Net-making is taught as a matter of course.

We make no specialty of either blacksmithing or plumbing, or masonry, but there is always some occasional work in one or other of these lines to teach the young Indian to be handy with tools at the anvil and the forge in making tools or repairing same,

or threading and fitting pipe, or mixing concrete and mortar. All the water and the steam and the sewer connections in the new laundry were made by pupils in a creditable manner. The concrete floors, the concrete foundations for the engine and for other machinery made by them, are as good as any made by professionals. They also built a brick chimney with good success.

Four apprentices are very busy every rainy afternoon in the shoe-shop, half-soling and repairing shoes.

Dairying is carried on to a small extent, and four boys learned milking and had care of our few cows.

The girls are taught and assigned tasks, according to ability and proficiency, in the different branches of domestic work, such as sweeping, dusting, scouring, care of rooms. They take their turns in the kitchen, cooking, baking, preparing of vegetables, in feeding and caring for poultry. Each girl has to pass through specified courses in plain sewing, hemming, darning, sewing by machine, plain and fancy knitting, mending, hemstitching, cutting, fitting, and finishing of dresses, in crocheting, lace-making, and embroidery. They make all their own garments and much of the boys' clothing. Their needle-work, both plain and fancy, is an object of admiration to visitors.

The laundry work is all done by the girls since the installation of machinery and steam. Every detail and nicety of doing fine work is explained and demonstrated to them. Outsiders have been quick to appreciate their good work and have become regular customers.

Moral and Religious Training.—The development of Christian character is our ideal in school work, and we hold that religion must be the dominant influence in that work. By thorough religious instruction imparted daily we strive to awaken in the young hearts sincere love and fear of God, to develop the right conscience, and to encourage the practice of Christian virtues aided by the supernatural means of religion. Correction and suasion in private is a potent factor with the Indian in stimulating individuality and earnest effort for good.

Health and Sanitation.—The average health of the pupils was good; one boy had to be discharged for reason of impaired health. Early this spring some cases of tonsolitis of rather a severe nature made their appearance, doubtlessly due to unusual conditions of weather. Sewerage and sanitation are very good.

Water Supply.—This is excellent, and is obtained from a small mountain stream, having its source in the southern slope of Lone Cone. At a head of about 190 feet the water is conducted by a flume to an 8,000-gallon tank, from which it is brought to the school by 3 and 2-inch galvanized iron pipe, for a distance of nearly 1,200 yards. The water is pure and abundant all the year round.

Fire Protection.—Ten chemical extinguishers, 24 fire-pails, 2 fireman's axes, and 200 feet of two-inch rubber-lined web hose constitute our fire-fighting apparatus ready for emergency in easily accessible places. The pupils are drilled in vacating the building, by day and by night, orderly and expeditiously, likewise in the use of above-mentioned appliances. Outside fire-escapes provide for safe exit in case of fire. The pressure of the water main is about 80 pounds.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating plant is a direct two-pipe open tank hot water system in connection with a Kewanee Great Northern tubular boiler, a complete success and economical in consumption of fuel. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting.

Recreation.—Liberal allowance is made for recreation, in the middle of the forenoon and of the afternoon, after meals, Saturday afternoon and on Sunday. The beach of hard sand, right in front of the school, offers the boys an ideal playground on which to give vent to their buoyant spirits in football, baseball, jumping, racing. To those fond of acquatic sport the smooth and troubled waters of the bay offer exceptional facilities. The girls have swings, skipping ropes, croquet and ten-pins. On

rainy days the children enjoy themselves with a variety of indoor games. They also have drills and calisthenic exercises.

Ex-pupils.—It affords me pleasure to witness the very friendly relations existing between the ex-pupils and the institution, manifested in visits and epistolary correspondence. Most of them are at home with their people, one only is away in Tacoma working in a saw-mill. While a few were engaged in the hunt for fur seal and sea otter on board of schooners, some worked for the Kyuquot whaling station, others for the Nootka Marble Quarry Company, in nearly every instance holding favoured positions of trust, again others were fishing for canneries last summer. Three are successful and well-to-do shopkeepers on their respective reserves. Some girls have been out in domestic service, and one enterprising maid renting a sewing-machine and suitable premises opened a dressmaking establishment in Victoria. We know of no ex-pupil of ours who is not anxious to find and keep work when to be had.

Nearly all the ex-pupils who are married have their own homes, in not a few instances built by themselves, and though not all succeed to keep them clean, some, however, have as tidy a house as may be found with white people. Since my last report seven couples of ex-pupils have been united in the holy bonds of matrimony.

Considering the many and great obstacles made to them by the old people, I am happy to report that our ex-pupils so far have done honour to the school which educated them to be Christian and useful members of the human family.

THE REPORT OF REV. H. BOENING, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, WILLIAMS LAKE, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—This institution is beautifully situated in a fertile valley along the San Jose creek, 135 miles from Ashcroft, a station on the Canadian Pacific railway, and 4 miles from Sugar Cane, the nearest Indian reserve. The post office is Williams Lake.

Land.—All the land in connection with the school is the property of the Corporation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. It is, for the greater part, only pasture land.

Buildings.—These consist of the main building, the boys' and the girls' homes, and a fourth building containing kitchen and dining-rooms. The main building is mostly occupied by the reverend principal and the other fathers. The boys' home comprises on the lower floor: school-room, play-room, shoemaker-shop, bath-room and lavatory; on the second floor: dormitory, store-room, office and bed-room for the foreman; in the attic are located the boys' wardrobes.

The girls' home has on the lower floor: a school-room, a store-room, two parlours, bath-room and lavatory, a sewing and play-room; the upper floor contains a dormitory for the bigger girls, with a bed-room for members of the staff, chapel and vestry, bed-rooms for the teachers, and a second dormitory for the smaller girls; in the attic are the girls' wardrobes and another store-room.

The outbuildings are: granary, meat-house, carpenter and blacksmith shops, 3 cellars, hen-house, stable, barn, machine-shed, and warehouse, with a lean-to on three sides for buggy, wagons and sleighs.

Accommodation.—The school can easily accommodate 90 pupils with the necessary staff.

Attendance.—On March 31, 1909, there were 59 pupils in attendance here. Now there are 67 in attendance: 27 boys and 40 girls. Of these, 55 pupils are enrolled,

the others are not. During the year, 10 were admitted and 2 discharged, a boy and a girl, both 18 years old.

Class-room Work.—The steady progress in the school-room, I am glad to state, has been kept up in the two departments. The school hours for the boys are in the forenoon, from 8.15 to 10 every week-day, and in the afternoon, from 4 to 5.30, except Saturday. The school hours for the girls are in the forenoon, from 10.30 to 12 every week-day, except Monday forenoon, and in the afternoon from 4 to 5.30. The subjects taught are those prescribed by the department. The pupils are at present graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	11
" II	4
" III	16
" IV	14
" V	9
" VI	13
Total	67

Farm and Garden.—All the field crops did well. In the garden also we raised a good supply of all kinds of vegetables, such as beets, cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, carrots, onions, lettuce, pease, celery, leeks, &c. Only the few apple trees we planted some years ago did not bear any fruit, most of them having been killed to the ground the preceding winter. But currants and raspberry bushes did well, as usual.

Industries Taught.—Farming being in this part of the country the best and most lucrative occupation for our Indians, we try to give our boys a thorough and practical knowledge of this branch. All the work in our garden of about 6 acres, except ploughing, was done by the senior boys, and, at times, even all the smaller ones were employed there. During winter they saw and split the fire-wood, which is no small item here.

Carpentry.—Mr. J. J. Swain is a very efficient instructor in carpentry. Three boys received regular instruction by him. They built a new boat, helped in the erection of a saw-mill, put up a small house, 12 x 12 feet, over the acetylene gas plant, and made many important alterations in the girls' home, besides attending to all the repairs in and around the premises.

Plumbing.—Occasionally some work has to be done in the many plumbing fixtures of the institution, when two of the more promising boys are called in to learn something of the trade.

Shoemaking.—In the absence of a competent shoemaker, work in this shop is limited to half-soling and mending. This is done in a neat manner by one of the senior boys, who instructs others now also.

Dairying.—Twice every day, at noon and in the evening, four boys attend to the separator. They also do the churning, while the girls attend to the lighter work of butter-making.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls attain great proficiency in all branches of housekeeping; in knitting, mending, hand and machine sewing, dressmaking, crocheting, embroidery and lace-making. Except their underwear for winter, they make all their own clothing and the greater part of the boys' suits. Under the direction of a sister, also, they in turn attend to the laundry, to the cooking, baking, butter and cheese-making. The aim ever kept in mind is to prepare each girl to become an all-round practical housekeeper. How well the good sisters succeed in this is shown by the many inquiries from white people for girls to help in the housework and by the Indians being very anxious to send their girls to school so that they may learn well, cooking, knitting, and mending, as is shown also by the great number of girls at school: 40 against only 27 boys.

Moral and Religious Training.—This being the most important part of education, particular care is taken by all members of the staff in training the children to be obedient, truthful, honest, kind and obliging. Religious instruction is given daily by the principal, morning and evening prayers are said in common, and on Sundays and holy days the children do all the singing in the church, often in two and three, sometimes even in four parts. Under this heading I am very pleased to state, to the children's credit, that our efforts meet with splendid success. Very, very seldom I am obliged to resort to corporal correction, religious persuasion being mostly sufficient to obtain the desired effect.

Health and Sanitation.—Under this heading I am happy to say that since a number of years the children of this school always enjoy excellent health. This good record has been kept up again as we have no contagious disease, no serious case of any kind, no death to deplore. Not surprising then to hear Indians saying when presenting their offspring for admittance: 'I'm afraid he'll die if I keep him.'

Water Supply.—This comes to us through pipes from an artificial lake, into which runs part of the San Jose creek. It has taken a great deal of the Oblate Order's private funds in order to get the water system in such good working order that even in the severe winter of 1908-9 everything worked without a hitch. Unfortunately the pressure is not strong enough to be of any service in a big fire, so that steps ought to be taken soon to improve this.

Fire Protection.—With a change in the heating system fire-protection has become more efficacious, though there is still much room for improvement.

Heating and Lighting.—The school management was forced last year to make a big loan in order to carry out the very necessary improvements in the heating apparatus. Both the boys' and the girls' homes are now heated by three McClary hot-air furnaces, which give good satisfaction. The benefits of this improvement cannot be over-estimated. The greater number of box stoves—in the girls' department alone as many as sixteen were sometimes burning—have gone and with them a continual danger of fire, not mentioning the trouble of cleaning flues often and the extra work in preparing fuel. With the furnaces have come also a never-failing supply of running water and interior toilets, two items absolutely necessary for the welfare of the inmates. I cannot let pass this occasion without bringing to the notice of the department the extraordinary zeal and good will that boys and girls displayed in the long and tedious work of digging out a basement, 110 x 18 x 7 feet, for these furnaces without other tools but picks and shovels and buckets. All the buildings are lighted by acetylene gas, which continues to give complete satisfaction.

Recreation.—Boys and girls have large and well-kept playgrounds where they enjoy all kinds of outside games nearly the whole year. The girls have one part of their playground fenced off, where each one has her little flower garden.

Recreation.—Boys and girls have large and well-kept playgrounds where they continue, on the whole, to be a credit to the school.

Before closing I am happy to say that this has been the most successful year, thanks to the generous co-operation of my staff.

THE REPORT OF REV. SISTER THERESINE, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, SECHELT RESERVE, FRASER RIVER AGENCY, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school is beautifully situated on the top of a small hill just behind the little Indian village of Sechelt. The view from its windows is grand, one looks south out across the gulf of Georgia and sees the blue mountains of Van-

couver island in the distance. It is built on Secnelt reserve, and the post office address is 'Seehelt, B.C.'

Land.—There are three acres and a half cleared, but more is available if required, as all belongs to the Indians. The soil is sandy, but well fertilized, is good for all gardening purposes and the growing of fruit-trees. What is now cleared is divided into vegetable garden, orchards, flower gardens and playgrounds.

Buildings.—The school-house composed of the main building, 83 x 36 feet, and a wing, 30 x 28 feet, is divided as follows: entrance hall, boys' parlour, children's dining-room, two private rooms, parlour, kitchen, dining-room and pantry, on the first floor; the boys' lavatory, their school-room, a dormitory, a lavatory, an infirmary for the girls, four rooms for the staff, and the boys' infirmary, on the second floor; the chapel and two dormitories with toilets and bath-rooms adjoining on the upper floor.

The second building, 65 x 25 feet, comprises, in the basement, two cellars, two wood-sheds and a workshop; on the first floor, two play-rooms and a wash-room; on the second floor, a large drying-room and a store-room.

The third building, 30 x 22 feet, is used as stable and chicken-house.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for 60 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—The attendance has been all that could be desired.

Class-room Work.—This is carried on according to the course of studies prescribed by the department, and good progress has been made during the past year.

The interest in the class-room work is kept active by the giving of good marks for proficiency in work and good conduct. To the pupils who obtain the highest number of marks, a prize is given. The books sent by the department, together with magazines, prove always very acceptable.

Lessons in perspective drawing and in vocal music are given every week, and the children show great interest in them.

Farm and Garden.—When the gardening season comes, all the children work with zest and pleasure under the supervision of the sisters. Last year we harvested three tons of potatoes and a good supply of all other vegetables.

The land slopes gently to the south, and this exposure is perfect for the cultivation of all kinds of fruit and flowers.

Industries Taught.—The girls learn cooking, baking, laundrying, mending, knitting, crocheting, dressmaking, lacemaking, Indian basketry and every kind of needlework and fancy-work. Some of the older ones excel in the particular work that appeals to them. They have clever fingers as a rule. The following extract from a New Westminster paper gives a good idea of what the children are capable:—

'An exhibit that is worthy of every attention is that of the Seehelt Indian school. No one who views this exhibit will have any further doubts as to the advisability, as to the wisdom of training Indian children. The exhibit is a particularly large one and in the work shown is everything that white needle-work can do. There are exquisite centre pieces, lace work, drawn work, Battenburg work, cushions and all other kinds of fine fancy-work. Samples of drawing, map drawing, and writing are also shown, all of which demonstrates in no mean way the advancement of Indian children under modern educational methods.'—*Daily Columbian*, October 14, 1909.

The boys do carpentering, wood-carving, shoe-repairing, painting, netting, gardening and all the repairs of the house. In general, they are clever and good workers.

Moral and Religious Training.—Half an hour of religious instruction is given daily to all the children by the missionary or one member of the staff, and no effort is spared to inculcate in their hearts the virtues that will make them, later on in the world, strong Christians and good citizens. Their conduct during the past year has been very good.

Health and Sanitation.—One boy and one girl died of tuberculosis, and there was one case of pleurisy. The other children have been very healthy during the year and

seem stronger than when first they came to the school. The premises are always kept clean, the drainage is very good and precautions against disease are always taken. Breathing exercises are given regularly.

Water Supply.—The water is very good, but the supply during the summer is not sufficient.

Fire Protection.—Our protection against fire consists of 6 Underwriters' fire-extinguishers, 200 feet of hose, 24 buckets and one ladder, distributed throughout the school-house and always ready for use.

Heating and Lighting.—We burn wood in air-tight stoves, and we use coal oil and gasoline lamps.

Recreation.—The games that the boys indulge in and enjoy are baseball, foot-ball, lacrosse, bars, shooting, &c.

The girls take pleasure in skipping, swinging, reading, singing, dressing dolls, croquet, &c.

All the children take an hour's walk almost daily and have plenty of outdoor exercises. Picnics and berry-picking excursions are often allowed in summer, while in winter all indoor games are played, and at Christmas-time a huge Christmas tree furnishes pleasure and fun to them all.

Ex-pupils.—Three of the girls are married on the reserve, one is still at home looking after her sick mother. The boys are logging with their fathers. They all behave well, are healthy and thrifty.

General Remarks.—Our exhibit at New Westminster fair held in October, attracted a great deal of attention. Mention was made of it under the heading of industries. Two prizes were won for collections, one was for needle-work of all kinds, and one for writing, drawing, maps and wood-carving.

The Canadian Handicraft Guild of Montreal asked us to send some of our work for competition. We did so and were the recipients of three prizes, one for pillow lace, one for Indian basketry and one for wood-carving.

THE REPORT OF REV. SISTER MARY AMY, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, SQUAMISH, BURRARD INLET, FRASER RIVER AGENCY, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—This school is beautifully located on the north shore of Burrard inlet, opposite the thriving city of Vancouver, and about 4 miles therefrom. It is not on the Indian reserve.

Land.—The land connected with the school is the property of the Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus in charge of the school, and consists of about 14 acres, of which 4 only are under cultivation; the remainder is covered with stumps and brushwood.

Buildings.—The main building consists of an entrance hall, two parlours, a large school-room, and sewing-room, also used as recreation-room for the girls on rainy days; all these are on the ground floor. On the second floor are: the chapel, vestry, and two private rooms for the members of the staff. The third story is taken up by a large dormitory and lavatory for the girls; on each floor are bath and toilet-rooms.

The old building consists of recreation-room and parlour, large school-room, two dining-rooms, kitchen, pantry, and store-room; on the second floor are: two dormitories, with lavatories and bath-rooms for the boys, two bed-rooms for the teachers and principal, also the infirmary.

The outbuildings consist of: woodshed, meat-house, hen-house. Under the direction of our foreman, Mr. Joe Vannier, the old rickety stable has been torn down and

a new one was built by the boys; this new building is divided so as to house 3 or 4 cows and a horse, with sufficient room on the second floor for the winter supply of feed. The laundry comprises wash-room, provided with 12 wash-tubs, each having a tap for cold and hot water, also a waste tap; boiler-room, with 2 large boilers and heater; the drying-room, with everything convenient to dry the clothes during the winter.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangement there is accommodation for about 70 pupils, and the necessary staff to carry on the work.

Attendance.—Seventy pupils have been in attendance during the year, 4 are on sick leave, 3 have been regularly discharged, and 7 have been admitted.

Class-room Work.—The hours of study and recreation in the school-room are from 8.30 to 11.45 a.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m.; with one hour study before bed-time. The progress of the pupils has been highly satisfactory. It is the endeavour of the teachers not to depart from the official programme of studies prescribed by the department for Indian schools. Besides reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, &c., half an hour is daily given to singing. The pupils form the church choir.

The grading of the pupils for the past year is as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	21
" II.	16
" III.	12
" IV.	9
" V.	9
" VI.	3
Total	30

Farm and Garden.—There is no farm connected with the school; about 4 acres of land are laid out in vegetable garden, orchard and flower beds. We have had this year quite a good supply of cabbages, carrots, turnips, lentils, salsifi, &c., but the crop of potatoes has been a total failure.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught gardening, carpentry, glazing, shoe-repairing, &c.; the girls are carefully instructed in all branches of housekeeping, cooking, washing, ironing, hand and machine-sewing, crochet and pillow lace, and all sorts of fancy needlework, for which they show much aptitude. At the local exhibition they obtained quite a number of prizes, 14 of which were first prizes.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care is given to this part of education, and no effort is spared to instruct the pupils thoroughly in principles of faith and religion. Besides their daily prayers in chapel, there is half an hour each day for the teaching of the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, to which they belong. I am pleased to state that the behaviour of all the pupils throughout the year has been very satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been good; no death occurred during the year; however a few children suffered from scrofula. The sanitary condition of the school is excellent and the buildings are well ventilated.

Water Supply.—The school buildings, being connected with the city water-supply, are abundantly supplied with pure crystal water.

Fire Protection.—Two Stempel fire-extinguishers, 1½ dozen fire-buckets, 250 ft. rubber hose, 2 ladders and 2 axes are kept in readiness in case of emergency. Our proximity to the town with a telephone in the building, strengthens our fire-protection, as we could make use of the town fire brigade.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating of the building is done by means of two McClary M. F. G. C. hot air furnaces, in which we use coal. The lighting is done by electric lamps.

Recreation.—The pupils are encouraged to play all healthful outdoor games, such as football, baseball, running, skipping, &c. All the children are frequently taken for long walks when the weather permits. On rainy days they enjoy indoor games such as chess, dominoes, lottos, reading, drawing, &c.

General Remarks.—It is a pleasure for me to state the interest taken by the pupils in the different departments of work and study. In every respect this past year has been a most successful one. The pupils have been healthy, cheerful and contented. At Christmas they had their usual Christmas tree. The faithful and efficient services rendered by the members of the staff, cannot be too highly praised; each one has done her utmost in the best interest of the pupils.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. P. O'NEILL, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, ST. MARY'S MISSION, FRASER RIVER AGENCY, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The St. Mary's Misison boarding school is beautifully located on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 40 miles east of the city of Vancouver. The buildings stand on an elevated plateau and command a picturesque view of the Fraser valley with the Sumas and Cheam mountains forming a background that terminates in the everlasting snows of Mount Baker in the state of Washington. The proximity of the Canadian Pacific railway and the double service of comfortable steamers which ply daily between New Westminster and Chilliwack, make access to the school easy for the pupils and our many interested friends who call to visit the institution.

Land.—About 310 acres, the property of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, is attached to the school. About 200 acres of this land is still covered with heavy timber, whilst the remainder under cultivation is most productive, and the hay, grain and root crops raised yearly are all that could be desired. Fruit yields well, especially apples, pears, plums, and the different kinds of small bush-fruits. The farm lies in the Mission City District Municipality, section 2, townships 3 and 4.

Buildings.—The main buildings of both boys' and girls' schools measure 75 x 35 feet in extent with two additional wings, one on each building, and contain the necessary apartments for comfort and accommodation of both pupils and teaching staff. An additional building was erected to serve as a vegetable cellar, 30 x 18 feet, two stories.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 90 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—On an average, 75 children: 38 boys and 37 girls, have been in attendance during the past year.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies ordered by the department is followed as faithfully as possible, still time and attention are required a good deal for elementary work, owing to the fact that we have quite a number of young pupils, in other words, beginners.

The reputation of our Indian boys' band is always well sustained by the untiring efforts of its leader, Rev. Brother Collins. The boys' and girls' separate choirs, heard not only at our church services on Sundays and holidays, but also at the numerous musical recitals and entertainments given by the school children during the course of the year, sufficiently prove that the reverend sisters in charge spare no efforts in the line of music.

Farm and Garden.—The land under cultivation is well worked and planted under the direction of our farm instructor, who has taken the greatest possible interest along

these lines for well-nigh twenty years. Abundant crops of hay, grains of different kinds, and roots are raised successfully each year. In our gardens, vegetables and small fruits sufficient for the use of both schools are cultivated. Our fruit-trees, over 200 in number, are being pruned and sprayed this year as last, according to the instructions of our worthy inspector, Mr. Thomas Wilson, who, we expect, will pay us a friendly visit again this season.

Industries Taught.—The rudiments of carpentering and painting are the only trades taught the boys, several of whom have made fairly good progress during the past year. As our boys are supposed to work a few hours in the afternoon of each day except Saturday, they have sufficient opportunity to learn the different branches of farming and gardening. The care of live stock and the work of the dairy are taught them by an experienced instructor. The boys render valuable service in the seeding and harvesting of our crops. Since the installation of our new water-power system a few of our most reliable pupils have been instructed in the care and running of power-saw and electric lighting machinery. The reverend sisters instruct the girls in the culinary department, dressmaking, knitting and general needlework. Both at the provincial and local exhibitions last fall, our girls obtained quite a number of prizes, several of which were first prizes.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training of the children is carefully and strictly attended to. Besides their daily religious exercises morning and evening, they are instructed in the teaching and doctrine of the Roman Catholic belief. No efforts are spared to elevate the minds of the pupils to the highest standard of morality and righteousness.

Health and Sanitation.—A strictly conscientious care is given to this matter, not only because we know that it is the constant desire of the department, but also that we earnestly wish to co-operate with those who are doing so much for the common good of our province in their efforts to stamp out all tubercular diseases. Our devoted friends, Drs. Fagan and Stuart, ever help and encourage us, and, if need be, will be ready to testify to our good will in this respect. We are blessed with abundance of water, and the children are obliged to take baths frequently. Their clothing is scrupulously kept clean and neat by the two sisters in charge, who spare no pains to have order in their respective offices. In case of illness our devoted doctor or his assistant, is always with us, by telephone call.

Water Supply.—This comes to us through pipes running from St. Mary's creek, which has its source in the mountains in the rear of our property, and empties into the Fraser river. The supply is good and abundant. The government department supplied us with a new pipe system, which proved very satisfactory, but at present we are threatened with a serious loss, if our water commissioner allows our neighbour, Mr. Windebank & Co., to rob us of rights which we have enjoyed by record from the foundation of our mission. Our case regarding Mr. Windebank's company, and water, is now in court. It is to be hoped our school will not suffer, especially in case of fire-protection.

Fire Protection.—Our fire-appliances consist of 24 dry dust extinguishers, 4 fireman's axes, and 45 pails, kept in constant readines in case of fire. Every attention is given to prevent incendiary. The children are taught the use of the fire-appliances in case of fire. Their safety is provided for by several escapes arranged according to the last orders of the department in this matter. The schools are protected by a good water pressure and hose system, plus the new appliances supplied this year.

Heating and Lighting.—Stoves are used to heat both buildings, and as wood is still quite plentiful on our property, the apartments can be kept quite comfortable without entailing any considerable expense. Our electric plant, which has undergone much improvement since its installation, supplies us with a very satisfactory lighting system. The first dynamo has been replaced this year by a more powerful one to secure better light (at our own expense.)

Recreation.—Strict attention is given to the recreation of our children, as we are well aware that it is a conducive agent both to their mental and physical development. Outdoor games, weather permitting, are much indulged in by our children in their large and well-kept playgrounds. With their respective disciplinarians they are allowed to spend their half-holidays in selected picnic grounds in the neighbouring woods. Songs and band recitals, together with the different indoor games, make their recreation cheerful and pleasant.

General Remarks.—I here beg to thank the members of our staff, whose willing help is ever an encouraging factor in the good work done for the Indian children under our charge. The past school year has been one marked with much success in our work. A few cases of sickness, which must naturally be expected among so many children, have occurred; but thanks to the excellent care of our resident doctor, seconded by the promptitude in the carrying out of his orders by the reverend sister infirmarian in each of our schools, we have been singularly blessed with having had no serious illness or fatality.

I beg to close with the sincere wish that St. Mary's school may ever continue to work hand in hand with her sister schools, and in conjunction with the department for the welfare of the Indians in our fair province of British Columbia.

THE REPORT OF REV. SISTER SUPERIOR CONSTANCE, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, YALE, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—This school is situated about half a mile west of the Canadian Pacific railway station of Yale, B.C. It stands on the right bank of the Fraser river, about a mile below the mouth of the famous Fraser canyon. The school is not built on a reserve.

Land.—The school buildings stand in prettily laid out grounds, about 4 acres in extent in the township of Yale. This land was bought by friends of the school authorities, aided by a government grant of $500, and is held in trust for the school. The property is bounded on one side by a narrow ravine, through which rushes a rapid mountain torrent; in front, below a high bank, flows the Fraser river, only separated from the school grounds by the government road, and the Canadian Pacific railway line; at the rear of the buildings a high spur of the Cascade mountains rises abruptly, giving an air of picturesque grandeur and rugged beauty to the whole place.

Buildings.—These consist of a large Indian school building, a small school chapel, and a house for teachers and visitors. In the course of the year the plumbing was put into good order by a competent plumber; three new stationary wash-tubs were placed in the wash-house; two additional racks for drying clothes were also put up.

Accommodation.—Accommodation is provided for 30 pupils, and for 6 teachers.

Attendance.—All the girls are boarders.

Class-room Work.—This is under the direction of a teacher, holding first-class certificates of British Columbia, and Prince of Wales' College, and normal school, Charlottetown, P.E.I., assisted by a junior teacher, who has had some years' experience in Indian schools. Religious instruction is given by the sisters of the community. The matron teaches the younger girls sewing.

Farm and Garden.—About half an acre of land is devoted solely to the cultivation of fruit and vegetables, while flower-beds are laid out nearer the house.

A neighbour, who is one of the oldest and most experienced fruit-growers in the province, has kindly undertaken the care of the fruit-trees, which, thanks to his at-

tentions, produce good crops of excellent fruit. Last summer 500 pounds of cherries were sold, the elder girls bottled 500 pounds more, while the school had as much fruit as it could use for the whole season. There is also a good supply of small fruit.

In regard to vegetables, the school was well supplied with them from the garden for the whole summer and autumn; enough cabbages were grown to last till March, and carrots and parsnips are still being used.

Industries Taught.—Housework, cooking, bread-making, and plain needlework are systematically taught. One of the sisters teaches some of the older girls lace-work. Every girl in the school is taught laundry work, so that even the younger ones can wash and iron their own clothes each week. Stationary wash-tubs and drying-racks are provided for the sake of convenience, but otherwise the girls are taught to make use of such simple, homely contrivances as they would be likely to have to use in after-life, as, for instance, boiling their clothes in coal-oil tins to which wooden handles have been attached. This tends to make them resourceful and independent.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is imparted carefully by the chaplain and sisters. The children attend a short service morning and evening in the school chapel, and go to the village church for matins on Sundays. They attend choir practice once a week, that they may learn to take their part in the services of the church. Interesting books on Bible history, and other religious teaching, with Scripture picture-book for the younger ones, are provided on Sunday, and all the girls take great and constant interest in reading them.

The moral virtues of cleanliness, obedience, order, thrift and diligence are constantly inculcated and practically taught.

Health and Sanitation.—With a few exceptions the health of the pupils has been, on the whole, very good. During the autumn term, September to Christmas, there was no case of illness, since then there has been one epidemic of influenza, but no swollen glands in the whole school, as has sometimes happened at this time of year. Last May one little girl, eight years old, was taken ill, but none of the doctors who saw her, either here or at the hospital, could determine the nature of the complaint. As she was recovering from it, rapid consumption set in, of which she died suddenly in August at the Lytton hospital. Another pupil, absent on sick leave, who had caught a cold from a wetting at home, also died at home from consumption in the summer. One girl, who had outgrown her strength, had a gland beginning in the summer, but her people kept her at home till February, and she seems quite healthy now.

The sanitary arrangements are in excellent order, an earthenware drain, which was injured by the frost, was repaired by a skilled workman in the winter. A good outdoor man keeps all the premises thoroughly clean outside, and the girls are taught to do the same inside the house. All the windows and ventilators in the large dormitory are kept wide open day and night, and only partially closed even in the most severe weather, while windows are constantly open in school-room and play-room during the day. If, however, any girl shows symptoms of glandular trouble, or any form of tubercular disease, she is at once taken away from the other girls' sleeping apartments, and placed in a separate room with doors and windows open. In the daytime she is out of doors as much as possible, and has plenty of milk and other nourishing food.

Water Supply.—The school owns large water rights on two mountain streams behind the school property. The new high-pressure water system put in by the department in 1908 gave an abundant supply of excellent water in both stories of the Indian school building, as well as in the stand-pipes outside. Owing to a cloudburst last November the soil covering the pipes on the mountain was completely washed away for some distance, and before the water had subsided sufficiently to allow of the damage being repaired, a severe frost rendered the water-pipes useless. Being wooden pipes, all efforts to thaw them out proved ineffectual, but now, in April, the water is be-

ginning to flow through them again. In the meantime, water was used from the old water system, though that was useless also for about six weeks in the winter, when water had to be carried from the brook near the school. A separate pipe from the ditch on the mountain supplies the orchard and vegetable garden with water for irrigation purposes.

Fire Protection.—There are three stand-pipes at the rear of the buildings, and one in front, also one in the upper story of the main building. The older girls are taught how to turn on the water in case of fire. The department also furnished three lengths of fire-hose with which any part of the building can be reached. A good stream of water can be sent over the roof of the highest building. There are also fifteen fire-extinguishers in various parts of the building, as well as a fire-axe, some buckets and three triangles for sounding the alarm for fire-drill. There is a staircase at each end of the large dormitory, and several ladders on the premises.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated with wood and coal stoves. All the stove-pipes pass through brick chimneys.

The school is lighted by coal-oil lamps. Those in the children's rooms are fastened to the walls, or hung from the ceilings. In the chapel, and in the teachers' house, Moore gasoline lights are used, also candles.

Recreation.—An hour's walk is taken daily by all the pupils in suitable weather. Saturday evenings are given to games and music. There is a large playground with a swing, see-saw, and summer-house, also plenty of trees, and a garden for each child where many happy hours are spent. Meals are often taken out of doors in hot weather.

In the winter, coasting, or playing in the snow is much enjoyed, with indoor games instead, when the weather is very cold or wet. The girls know a great many games, and enter into them with great zest.

Ex-pupils.—The girls who have left the school in former years, have generally gone back to live amongst their own people, in the villages, or ranches from whence they originally came; though a few, chiefly those whose homes had been broken up, have gone out to service in the towns.

Many have married, some marrying Indians, and some white men. As a rule they make good wives and mothers. Several have sent their little daughters back to be trained in their own old school.

One girl went out as nursery governess in a white family, another went to a hospital and was trained as a nurse; both of these have since married and settled down in good homes of their own.

Two or three are doing good work among their own people, and help to interpret for them.

One girl who left school last summer, after having been trained in the kitchen, able to take a good place at once, where she earned twenty-five dollars a month.

The school was lately visited by the archdeacons of Yale and Columbia, who spoke very well of the ex-pupils they had lately seen, and of the good work they were doing, both in service and among their own people.

General Remarks.—The school closing took place last year on June 26, when a good programme of songs, recitations, and musical drill was very nicely carried out. A large number of visitors from the town were present, among them being Mr. Green, the school inspector, who expressed his satisfaction at the way the girls acquitted themselves.

The prize-giving followed, when prizes were given for basket-making, lace-work, and dressmaking, in addition to the usual school and domestic subjects. Specimens of the work were shown and elicited great interest and commendation.

The numbers of the school have not been so large this year, owing to day schools having been opened on two of the reserves. More girls are, however, beginning to come in now, as it is found that day schools, while giving actual teaching, are unable to supply the training and education of character which girls gain in a boarding school.

THE REPORT OF REV. GEO. H. RALEY, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL (BOYS' HOME), PORT SIMPSON, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school is situated about 350 yards distant from the ocean and the same distance from the Port Simpson post office, on a slight elevation at the northeast of the Indian village on the Tsimpshean reserve.

Lands.—The school is built on a lot of land, two chains by four chains, and belongs to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. It was acquired several years ago from the Port Simpson Indian council. Through the centre of the lot, there runs a small ravine, which serves as a drain to the land, which in this part of the country is naturally mossy and bog-like, but when drained and cultivated is well adapted to floriculture and horticulture.

Buildings.—The residence is a large two-story frame structure, old and inadequate. It is impossible to make it an attractive school for boys.

The outbuildings consist of woodshed, drying sheds, stable and play-shed, the last being used for boat-building.

The buildings are kept in repair during the year, several new floors have been laid, old windows and doors replaced with new, and much of the interior has been painted.

Accommodation.—The residence has accommodation for 25 pupils, with a staff of 3 or 4.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year has been only fair.

Class-room Work.—The school-room is bright and comfortable and the boys have made good progress, the inspector reports favourably. Classified the standing is as follows:—

Standard	I.	11
"	II.	5
"	III.	3
"	IV.	3
"	V.	1

Farm and Garden.—No farming is attempted; owing to climatic conditions and nature of the soil, farming as an industry would be of little use to these Indian boys. Gardening has proved successful. The small fruits bear well and vegetables are a satisfactory crop.

Industries Taught.—The industries taught are general carpentry and painting, boat-building gardening and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—This comprises class instruction daily, morning and evening prayers, regular attendance at the church services, Sunday school and mid-week service included, and friendly talks on moral and religious themes.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the boys has ben exceedingly good, there has been no epidemic, two or three boys who appeared delicate were given an extended holiday. The premises are in good sanitary condition and have been kept very clean throughout the year.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is plentiful in the rainy seasons, but in cold weather the pipes from the dam freeze and water for all purposes has to be carried. Although the water system is an improvement on that of former years, it is not yet satisfactory.

Fire Protection.—This consists of a large tank placed at rear of the building, a quantity of hose, some chemical fire-extinguishers, and buckets filled with water in the corridors.

Heating and Lighting.—The main building is heated by coal stoves and lighted with coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—There is a playground on the premises, but it is neither large enough nor level enough to prove a satisfactory ball ground. The boys invent games of their own, running and jumping being popular. When there is snow, coasting is indulged in freely. Indoor games are provided.

General Remarks.—The past year has seen good work done, the department has been satisfactory and the general appearance of the boys improved. The regular physical drill has been beneficial.

Port Simpson itself is an attractive healthy spot and a central village.

THE REPORT OF MISS FRANCES E. HUDSON, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL (GIRLS' HOME) PORT SIMPSON, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school is located at Port Simpson, B.C., and is situated just outside the limits of the Tsimpshean reserve.

Land.—The land lies in section 4, township 1, range 5, coast district. It is owned by the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada, and was acquired by purchase from Gordon Lockerby, Esq., Port Simpson, B.C. There is an area of two acres which is fenced, but only about one-eighth of an acre is cultivated. We have a section reserved for a playground for the girls. The land lies on the slope of a hill, the greatest elevation being towards the south and east. When drained, the land is fairly well adapted for raising vegetables and small fruits.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of a house with three stories and a basement, a tank-house, chicken-house, wood-shed, drying-shed, and play-shed. The play-shed, a building 25 x 50 feet, is being built in place of the old play-room and will be ready for use in a few days.

Accommodation.—We have good accommodation for 42 girls and 4 teachers.

Attendance.—The average attendance is 41·12; the total enrolment is 47; the number discharged is 4; there has been 1 death; the number admitted is 3; present number in attendance is 39; 3 are on extended holiday, making 42.

Class-room Work.—The progress made by the various classes has been satisfactory. The girls speak English fluently and are fond of reading. They have been encouraged to study and work independently as well as to enter into class work, and the result has been good. The course prescribed for the public schools of British Columbia is the one used. The subjects taught are: reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling and dictation, grammar, composition, geography, history, hygiene, music, Bible history, and catechism. Thirteen girls have taken lessons on the organ, and one on the piano. Three girls take turns in acting as organist for the school. Special attention has been given to class training in vocal music and expression.

Two have been promoted to standard III; one has been promoted to standard IV; other promotions will be made in June, before the summer vacation.

Farm and Garden.—A small vegetable and flower garden is cultivated by the girls under teachers' supervision.

Industries Taught.—The industrial teaching consists of instruction and training in general housework, laundry work, cooking, bread-making, dressmaking, sewing,

mending, darning and fancy-work. In connection with the training in cooking the work of the senior and junior domestic science classes has proved valuable. The older girls are taught to cut and fit their own dresses, and all can patch and darn neatly. The girls are also taught to raise chickens and care for hens. The industrial work of the school has frequently received high commendation.

Moral and Religious Training.—The girls are carefully trained to be honest, truthful, obedient, industrious, kind and obliging. A Bible lesson is taught every day. The first aim is always to help the girls to a life of sincere Christian service; and in many cases where this ideal has been realized, the helpful home atmosphere of the school has been one of the strongest influences.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. In the late autumn there was an epidemic of tonsilitis, but none of the cases were serious, and all recovered. One girl died on January 1, 1910, of acute indigestion with a tubercular complication. Two whose physical condition was a menace in the school are now out on extended vacation. The sanitary conditions are good, and precaution in cases of illness is always taken in the isolation of sick pupils and disinfecting of clothes and dormitories.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is derived principally from a mountain stream at some distance from the house. It is conducted by wooden pipes connecting the reservoir with our tank, which has a capacity of 4,000 gallons. Pipes also bring the rain water from the roof to the tank. The water is carried through the house by means of pipes, so we have hot and cold water on two floors. The water is good and abundant, except for a month or more of cold weather, when we bring it from an unfailing spring.

Fire Protection.—We have large canvas fire-escapes from each of the four dormitories, but only three of these are of practical value on account of the height of the north side of the building. We are making application for an iron fire-escape for this side, and also for a force-pump and hose to complete appliances for fire-protection. We have one stationary ladder from the ground to the roof, besides one movable ladder with hooks. Buckets of water and sand, and a hatchet, are kept in readiness on each flat, and 12 pails are available in case of fire. We have also 2 chemical fire-engines. Mention may also be made of the village fire-brigade, within call, and a hydrant, a few rods away, in connection with the village waterworks. Fire-drill has been well organized, and practised according to departmental instructions.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating of the institution is accomplished by one furnace, one kitchen range, one stove in the laundry, and one stove in the sewing-room, besides stoves in teachers' rooms, which are used part of the time. We have also one open grate. We use soft coal and wood as fuel.

Coal-oil lamps and lanterns are used for lighting, bracket and hanging lamps being exclusively used for the pupils' apartments.

Recreation.—Regular hours are set apart for recreation each day, and every day when weather permits exercise is taken outdoors. In wet weather the girls use the play-room. Their recreation consists of a variety of outdoor and indoor games, walking and playing on the beach. In season they gather wild berries, a favourite pastime. They also have regular lessons in physical culture and fancy drills.

Ex-pupils.—The majority of the ex-pupils are married and living in Port Simpson. Some have made their homes up the Nass river, some on the Skeena, others at Prince Rupert and on the Queen Charlotte islands. A few have gone as far south as Vancouver. Of the ex-pupils, those who have conducted themselves creditably form a majority, and the fact that several have sent their own little girls to the school is an evidence of their appreciation of the care and training they received here. Two of the ex-pupils, who are not married, have engaged in mission work, several have gone to service, and some have taken up dressmaking.

General Remarks.—As we reach the close of the year and review its work, we feel satisfied that several advance steps have been made. The moral tone of the school

is good, and the prevailing spirit a happy one. Four girls, whose influence was harmful, were discharged early in the year, and the measure taken has proved a wise one. The three girls admitted during the year are satisfactory pupils. Five other applications for admission were refused on account of undesirable physical or moral qualities. We have had to allow two girls an extended vacation on account of poor health. In compliance with the request from the Indian Department the examination now given those seeking admission has been made more rigid.

Several times within the past year our ordinary routine of work has been pleasantly broken. In August we had the honour of a visit from His Excellency Earl Grey. The commendation of the school and its work, afterwards expressed in a public address made by His Excellency at Prince Rupert, has given our institution a more important place in the esteem of the native people particularly. Another event of special interest to us was the formal opening of the Port Simpson hospital. In connection with the opening a sale of work was held, and to this our girls donated a quantity of fancy-work. The Port Simpson exhibition, our Christmas and New Year festivities, and Easter services are also numbered among the events of the year which have been marked by special interest and happiness.

THE REPORT OF MR. JOHN T. ROSS, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, AHOUSAHT, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—The school is situated on a tract of land adjoining Maktosis reserve on the inner side of Flores island. The situation is a beautiful one, affording a good view of the picturesque Herbert arm and North channel.

Land.—The mission property consists of 140 acres, chiefly covered with timber, most of this timber is cedar with a sprinkling of pine and hemlock on the higher land. About 16 acres of loamy soil ready for cultivation has been recovered from the drainage of a small lake about 100 yards away from the school. The land is the property of the Presbyterian Church.

Buildings.—The school building is a frame structure, 68 x 46 feet, with two stories basement and attic. During the year a workshop, 24 x 16 feet, was built, the department giving a grant of $150 towards its construction. Other buildings consist of a barn, 26 x 18 feet, a hen-house, 17 x 15 feet, and a woodshed, 40 x 18 feet.

Accommodation.—The school building can accommodate 60 pupils and 5 of a staff.

Attendance.—The enrolment during the year has been 41. Of these 2 were discharged on account of health not being satisfactory for school life, and 3 were discharged during the year, having reached the limit of school age. The present attendance is 32; 21 boys and 15 girls.

Class-room Work.—The course of study prescribed by the department is followed. The pupils attend forenoon and afternoon sessions of school. One qualified teacher has charge of the class-room work. The progress made in the class-room during the year was satisfactory. In addition to the regular course of study, the larger boys were given instruction in practical geometry and construction drawing.

The pupils are graded as follows:—

Standard	I.	3
"	II.	11
"	III.	4
"	IV.	5
"	V.	13

Industries Taught.—In addition to the regular duties of wood-cutting, making fires, laundry work and caring for dormitories, in which all the boys take part, the larger boys were given some instruction in carpentry, painting, baking and shoe repairing. During the summer the boys assisted in the painting of the entire school outside, also the building and painting of the new workshop.

The girls received instruction in cooking, baking, making and repairing clothing, laundry work, knitting and fancy-work. Several of the larger girls made good progress in housework, and if they do not look after their own homes so well after they leave school, it will not be because they are not capable of doing so.

Farm and Garden.—About two tons of hay were obtained from the lake farm. The roots and other vegetables were a failure on account of the heavy rains flooding the farm. The land requires deeper draining or ditching in order to run off the vast in-flow of water from the surrounding country more quickly. When once this is done and considerable fertilizer used, the land will yield good crops.

Moral and Religious Training.—The conduct of the pupils has been good. The pupils attend regular Sabbath services, also Sabbath school, and every day religious instruction is imparted to them.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the school for the greater part of the year has been good. Two girls were discharged on account of their health being unsatisfactory for school life. One of the girls since discharged died of consumption. Cleanliness and proper ventilation are carefully attended to, also a room is provided for isolation in case of sickness. The drainage of the school is good.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is chiefly obtained from rainfall. The tanks in which it is stored are cleaned at times so as to keep the water pure. In case of prolonged drought in summer a well supplements any shortage in the tanks.

Fire Protection.—Seven fire-extinguishers are distributed throughout the building. Ladders for fire-escapes are placed at each end of the building. Fire-buckets are provided for dormitories; also a large force-pump and fire-hose can be used in case of fire. The boys and girls were given some instruction in fire-drill.

Heating and Lighting.—A large hot air furnace is used for heating the school. In case of really cold weather in midwinter a larger stove is used in the class-room to make up for any lack of heat throughout the building. Considering the size of the building, the furnace gives good satisfaction. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting.

Recreation.—Various outdoor games are played in favourable weather. Football and foot-racing make up the principal games for the boys, while the girls find considerable recreation at croquet and canoeing during the summer months.

General Remarks.—The year has been one of fair progress. The relations between the school and the reserve are very friendly. The parents take more interest in the school now than formerly and show some desire to have their children educated.

THE REPORT OF MR. H. B. CURRIE, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBERNI, WEST COAST AGENCY, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location.—This school has a beautiful location. It is built on a plateau about 80 feet above the level of the garden, which it overlooks. At the back of the school the country rises to a higher level, and is heavily timbered, giving abundant shelter from the prevailing winds. In front of the school, about two hundred yards away, flows the beautiful Somas river, and from the school grounds we obtain a splendid view of the river, with Alberni two and a half miles distant. On the same plateau across the

road which divides this property from the reserve, is the Shesaht village; and one mile down the river on the opposite side is the Opitchesaht village.

Land.—There is 150 acres in connection with the school, which is known as part lot 81, district of Alberni. The land, of which only about six acres is cleared and the rest bush, is owned by the Presbyterian Church. The land, being heavily timbered, is very expensive to clear, the soil, however, is very good. The soil is well adapted for all farm purposes after the land has been cleared.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of main building, 38 x 43 feet, three stories high, with wing, 32 x 46 feet, two stories high. The old school building is used for laundry, bake shop and carpenter shop. Other buildings are: class-room, woodshed, driving shed, root-house, stable, hen-house, and lavatories.

Some necessary repairs to the buildings are being carried out and the result will be to improve the sanitary condition.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation in the school for 60 pupils and a staff of 7.

Attendance.—There are 46 pupils on the roll, 22 boys and 24 girls. Five pupils (2 boys and 3 girls) were admitted during the year. Five pupils were discharged (2 boys and 3 girls). Four of the above, Nos. 40, 50, 037 and 041, were discharged because their time was up. No. 040 was discharged for improper conduct, having contracted gonorrhea while holidaying at Steveston.

One boy only (No. 71) died September 11, 1909, from tuberculosis.

Three boys and one girl are absent on sick leave and are not likely to return: Nos. 47 and 64, suffering from tuberculosis; No. 45, abscess on right lung, and No. 063, scrofula. One girl, No. 044 (an orphan), is suffering in the school from tuberculosis. Special care is being taken of this child. Most of her time is spent in a tent apart from the school, and she appears to be making satisfactory progress.

Class-room Work.—Fair progress has been made during the year. The programme of studies authorized by the department is followed. Miss L. Morris, who has been in charge for the past three months is a capable teacher, and the work done by her is very satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—The stock consists of one horse and three head of cattle, several of the boys have learned to milk. The larger boys do the ploughing and teaming for the school. The garden yielded a very poor crop last year as did also the small fruits.

Industries Taught.—Farming and gardening are taught, also plain carpentering, painting, shoe-repairing and baking. The larger boys are also expert fishermen.

The girls are taught thoroughly in all departments of housework. Their training includes cooking, laundrying, bread-making, dressmaking, the care of milk and butter, the canning of fruits, also sewing and music. All mending of clothes and darning of stockings is done by the girls.

Moral and Religious Training.—The conduct of the pupils has been fair. The pupils attend regular Sabbath services, also Sabbath school, and every day religious instruction is imparted to them.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has not been good. One boy died from tuberculosis. Four pupils are absent on sick leave, and one pupil is suffering in the school from tuberculosis. Apart from the above, there has been an outbreak of impeta contagiosis, which we are still fighting. The sanitation is fair, the location of the school being on high ground affords good drainage.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is from a large tank fed by a spring 250 yards behind the school on a higher elevation. There are also two wells, which are used part of the time, especially during a dry season.

Fire Protection.—We have four Keystone fire-extinguishers, six Haverhill Eclipse, and 12 fire-buckets distributed through the building. A large tank mentioned in the 'Water Supply' is used for fire-protection purposes.

Heating and Lighting.—The main building is heated by a hot-air furnace. The new addition is heated by wood stoves. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting the buildings.

Recreation.—The boys play football, baseball and other outdoor games. Our grounds for these are not the best, but during the coming year we may be able to do something to improve them. The boys do considerable swimming and canoeing during the summer months. A lantern and a large number of good slides provide much pleasant and instructive entertainment, especially for the winter evenings.

General Remarks.—This school has not had a fair chance during the past year. During that time there have been three principals in charge. Mr. Jas. R. Motion was principal from April 1, 1909, till September 30, 1909, when he was succeeded by Mr. W. A. Hendry, who only left on March 25, 1910, since which time I have been in charge. In spite of all the changes, I believe good work has been done. Your agent, Mr. A. W. Neill, has given much valued assistance during the year.

PART II

TABULAR STATEMENTS

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended March 31, 1910, the total amount of purchase money realized and the approximate quantity of land remaining unsold at that date.

ONTARIO.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres of land sold.	Amount of sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	
Albemarle	Bruce	90 00	90 00	462·00	Some of these lands were resumed by the department, the conditions of sale not having been complied with, so that in certain cases there appears to have been more land remaining unsold at the close of the past fiscal year than remained unsold according to the previous year's report.
Amabel	"			235·00	
Eastnor	"			480·00	
Lindsay	"			587·00	
St. Edmund	"			4,104·00	
Bury (T. plot)	"	29·68	21 00	0·88	
Hardwicke "	"			1,111·00	
Oliphant "	"			40·00	
Southampton "	"			21·00	
Wiarton "	"	0·90	37 00	12·00	
Islands off W. Coast	"			188·00	
Saugeen Peninsula					
Keppel	Grey			104 00	
White Cloud Island	"			7·00	
Thessalon	Algoma			768·00	
Thessalon (T. plot)	"	4 88	143 50	20·00	
Aweres	"			3,968 00	
Archibald	"			3,264 00	
Dennis	"			364 00	
Herrick	"			80·00	
Havilland	"			611·00	
Kars	"			7,367·00	
Apaquosh (T. plot)	"			311 00	
Laird	"			3,839·00	
Macdonald	"			1,503·00	
Meredith	"	6 50	3 00	3,883·00	
Duncan	"			12,129·00	
Kehoe	"			14,120·00	
Thompson	"			125·00	
Cobden	"	173 31	173 31	186·00	
Pennefather	"			1,681·00	
Ley	"			1,264·00	
Fisher (T. plot)	"			365·00	
Fenwick	"			5,577·00	
Tilley	"			281·00	
Tupper	"			3,193·00	
Vankoughnet	"			5,686·00	
Billings	Manitoulin			3,111·00	
Bidwell	"			312·00	
Howland	"	123·00	97 00	3,117·00	
Sheguiandah	"			1,825 00	
Sheguiandah (T. plot)	"			310·00	
Assiginack	"	148·00	59 60	100·00	
Campbell	"	200·00	163 35	572·00	
Manitowaning (T. plot)	"			14·00	
Croker Island	"	40·00	400 00		
Carnarvon	"			7,940·00	
Tehkumah	"			4,670·00	
Sandfield	"			3,987·00	
Shaftesbury (T. plot)	"	15·00	150 00	350·00	
Tolsmaville "	"			1,002·00	

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT showing the number of acres sold, &c., during the Year ended March 31, 1910—*Continued.*

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Town or Township.	Country or District.	Number of acres of land sold.	Amount of sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	
Allan	Manitoulin			1,726·00	
Burpee	"			4,667·00	
Barrie Island	"			1,099·00	
Gordon	"			2,103·00	
Gore Bay (T. plot)	"			2·00	
Mills	"			4,148·00	
Cockburn Island	"			25,534·00	
Dawson	"			9,408·00	
Robinson	"			30,874·00	
Brantford	Brant	11·07	332 10		
Seneca	Haldimand	68·04	385 00		
Cayuga	"			297·00	
" (T. plot)	"			106·00	
Dunn	"			1,571·00	
Caledonia (T. plot)	"			50·00	
Deseronto (T. plot)	Hastings			5·00	
Tyendinaga	"	220·22	8,808 80		
Shannonville (T. plot)	"			1·00	
Islands in the River St. Lawrence	Prov. Ontario	4·77	930 00	20·00	
Islands in the Otonabee and Lakes	"	5·80	150 00	1,865·00	
Islands in the Georgian Bay	"	169·82	2,029 00		
South Baymouth (T. plot)	Manitoulin			133·00	
Meldrum Bay	"			78·00	
Sarnia (T. plot)	Lambton	·28	130 00		
Port Credit	Peel	·25	75 00		
Alnwick Reserve	Northumberland	27·25			Free grant.
Total		1,338 77	14,180 66	188,969·88	

QUEBEC.

Ouiatchouan	Lake St. John			3,979·00	
Dundee	Huntingdon			4,381·00	
Maniwaki (T. plot)	Wright	1·56	385 00	46·00	
Temiscamingue	Pontiac	995·77	3,614 31	1,413·80	
Total		997·33	3,999 31	9,819·80	

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Tobique	Victoria			3,773·00	
Red Bank	Northumberland	121·00	96 80		
Papineau Reserve	Gloucester	8·78	263 40		
Total		129·78	360 20	3,773·00	

MANITOBA.

Gambler's Reserve	Marquette			400·00	
Swan Lake	Lisgar	2,712 56	47,786 51		
Total		2,712 56	47,786 51	400·00	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT showing the number of acres sold, &c., during the Year ended March 31, 1910—*Concluded.*

SASKATCHEWAN.

Town or Township.	Country or District.	Number of acres of land sold.	Amount of sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	
Kamsack (T. plot)	Saltcoats	1·56	2,025 00		
Assiniboine Reserve	Wolsley			320 00	
Cote Res. No. 64	Swan River.	1,150 00	9,332 00	4,126·00	
Grizzly Bear and Lean Man. Nos. 110 and 111	Battleford			3,008·00	
Crooked Lakes, Nos. 72 and 73	Whitewood Grenfel	323 00	4,845 00	19,357 00	
Little Bone Reserve	Yorkton	1,664 87	14,636 11	5,067 80	
Fishing Lake	North Qu'Appelle.	1,228 26	16,115 30	11,526 02	
Muscowpetung Reserve	"	16,341 00	152,319 30	352 00	
Moosomin and Thunderchild Reserve	Battleford	28,496·00	248,205 95	6,628 00	
Total		49,204·69	447,478 66	50,384·82	

ALBERTA.

Sharphead	Ponoka	140·50	140 50	685·20	
Pigan Reserve	Macleod	11,196 00	205,692 00	10,142 00	
Louis Bull Reserve	Ponoka	2,683·00	31,379 00	2,615·00	
Bobtail Reserve	"	2,284 00	31,019 00	7,595 00	
Samson Reserve	"	4,553·50	61,411 72	4,311 08	
Stony Plain Reserve	Edmonton	6,341 67	106,847 47		
Total		27,198·67	436,489 69	25,348·28	

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Matsqua Main	Fraser	13·61	635 00		
Sumass Reserve	"	6·75	1,012 50		
Total		20·36	1,647 50		

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

The Pas (T. plot)		·50	100 00	404·50	

General Remarks.

The land sold during the year amounted to 81,602·66 acres, which realized $952,042.53. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department was approximatively 279,100 acres. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian lands sold, amounted to $1,655,403.91, a considerable portion of which has not yet become due.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

NUMBER OF INDIANS REPORTED UPON, LAND USED AND OCCUPATIONS.

Agency.	Lands and Sources from which Indians derive their support.						
	Number of Indians.	Cleared but not under cultivation.	Under actual cultivation.	Number engaged in farming.	Number engaged in stock-raising	Number engaged in hunting, trapping and fishing.	Number engaged in other industries.
Alberta.		Acres.	Acres.				
Blackfoot	768	299,950	250	24	132	.....	.....
Blood	1,149	347,641	2,392	27	318	.....	10
Edmonton	683	33,655	1,280	29	68	73	19
Hobbema	785	75,778	642	71	79	62	26
Lesser Slave Lake	221	11,450	50	.....	24	47	1
Peigan	462	93,429	109	10	82	.....	56
Saddle Lake	798	79,641	1,424	116	.....	157	.....
Sarcee	211	58,120	218	20	23	16	6
Stony	667	44,480	240	10	65	35	100
Total	5,747	1,044,144	6,605	307	791	390	248
British Columbia.							
Babine and Upper Skeena	3,113	18,878	750	.....	47	900	169
Bella Coola	1,266	70	25	.....	.....	405	.....
Cassiar	305	325	.....	.....	.....	168	69
Cowichan	1,758	5,100	3,202	7	.....	94	208
Fraser River	2,846	3,498	3,713	509	.....	319	289
Kamloops-Okanagan	3,862	241,643	17,046	893	16	537	53
Kootenay	573	38,356	1,640	129	.....	.....	71
Kwawkewlth	1,227	314	13	.....	.....	262	88
Nass	1,900	305	110	.....	.....	526	81
Queen Charlotte	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Coast	2,016	314	54	.....	.....	649	27
Williams Lake	2,063	25,219	1,710	271	111	216	87
Total	20,929	334,322	28,263	1,809	174	4,076	1,112

Manitoba.								
Birtle	472	18,013	2,355	57	17	59	17	
Chandleye	1,848	12,745	488	234	1	236	94	
Griswold	412	10,015	1,995	69	28	59	57	
Manitowapah	1,103	35,870	381	..	..	..	..	32
Portage la Prairie	340	15,588	1,317	43	..	43	..	32
Valley River Land	76	9,130	90	11	..	12	3	
Total	4,811	100,961	6,626	414	46	409	173	
New Brunswick.								
Northeastern Division:—								
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	998	1,370	980	22	..	54	200	
Northern Division:—								
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	208	167	270	27	..	29	9	
Southwestern Division:—								
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	553	138	27	26	..	24	101	
Total	1,759	1,675	1,277	75	..	98	322	

* No returns.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Public Buildings, Property of the Band.											
	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Value of Public Properties, &c.
ALBERTA.												$ cts.
Blackfoot										*5		3,100 00
Blood					37			3		7		30,700 00
Edmonton	2		1	1				2		14		16,165 00
Hobbema	1			1	1			1				11,761 00
Lesser Slave Lake												
Pegan	1				1	1		1		3		14,150 00
Saddle Lake		1						4				5,800 00
Sarcee						1	1	1	1			11,000 00
Stony						1		2	1			1,100 00
Total	4	1	1	2	39	3	1	14	2	19		93,776 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.												
Babine and Upper Skeena	2						1			2		10,450 00
Bella Coola								2				2,500 00
Cassiar												
Cowichan						4		7				10,245 00
Fraser River						43	5	3				57,500 00
Kamloops-Okanagan						32	3					28,230 00
Kootenay					1	5		1				25,180 00
Kwawkewlth								4				2,250 00
Nass	3					7	3	7		14		43,700 00
Queen Charlotte												
West Coast												
Williams Lake						25						39,050 00
Total	5				1	116	12	21		16		219,105 00

MANITOBA.												
Birtle						3		2	3	1		1,815 00
Clandeboye						5	1	9			2	38,000 00
Griswold					4	2		1				5,000 00
Manitowapah						4		10		12		7,025 00
Portage la Prairie						1	1	3	1	5		2,200 00
Valley River Band												
Total					4	19	2	24	4	18	2	54,040 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.												
Northeastern Division:—												
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties						5	3	3		4		7,100 00
Nortern Division:												
Madawaska and Victoria Counties						1	1	1		3	1	8,200 00
Southwestern Division:												
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties							1	4				1,000 00
Total						6	5	8		7	1	16,300 00

* Boundary fence 30 mls.; 4 branding corrals. † Includes 1 fence 76½ mls. ‡ No returns.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—*Concluded.*

Agency.	Private Fencing and Building.																
	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.
ALBERTA.																$ cts	$ cts.
Blackfoot	13,220	..	....	39	133	..	..	71	3	46	1	3	6	1	....	1,100 00	19,550 00
Blood	3,392	..	..	6	210	..	....	70	..	100	....	..	18	..	32	3,392 00	14,482 00
Edmonton	3,457	..	..	70	63	38	3	71	17	40	6	31	7	4	3	2,900 00	19,820 00
Hobbema	1,330	..	..	..	79	11	..	94	..	31	19	6	....	..	13	1,115 00	15,150 00
Lesser Slave Lake	197	..	..	..	34	..	..	30	..	18	....	7	3	..	..	448 00	5,275 00
Peigan	4,700	..	..	25	103	3	1	41	..	25	....	..	20	..	..	9,400 00	8,490 00
Saddle Lake	2,770	..	..	..	191	..	..	36	..	159	....	10	2	..	....	7,350 00	13,560 00
Sarcee	69,120	..	..	2	50	..	..	28	1	18	....	2	1	2	....	7,000 00	4,000 00
Stony	11,000	..	..	..	130	..	..	44	..	25	..	..	17	..	....	7,500 00	13,000 00
Total	109,186	..	....	82	993	85	4	485	21	462	26	59	74	7	48	40,210 00	113,327 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																	
Babine and Upper Skeena	1,025	..	....	393	512	173	..	67	..	67	....	25	138	....	....	14,960 00	129,870 00
Bella Coola	27	..	..	261	..	110	1	4	....	5	2	....	8	....	....	1,400 00	65,500 00
Cassiar	..	..	..	10	27	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	12,525 00
Cowichan	5,439	..	....	587	10	22	208	5	..	71	..	..	..	....	....	105,350 00	87,800 00
Fraser	4,823	..	..	762	62	301	399	274	1	2 9	92	8	51	1	....	15,007 00	150,596 00
Kamloops-Okanagan	119,695	..	..	197	782	13	24	599	2	165	81	91	298	4	....	119,390 00	256,665 00
Kootenay	1,640	..	..	35	112	86	33	23	.....	23	.....	..	23	..	....	9,825 00	23,285 00
Kwawkewith	22	..	....	87	1	161	..	1	....	..	1	1	..	....	....	400 00	28,815 00
Nass	44	..	..	182	15	5	2	2	....	2	....	....	125	....	....	875 00	182,750 00
*Queen Charlotte	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Coast	64	..	..	435	..	259	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000 00	98,700 00
Williams Lake	6,375	..	..	6	433	..	14	216	..	..	4	....	258	..	..	15,193 00	44,500 00
Total	139,154	..	..	3,261	1,984	1,132	583	1,191	3	542	180	125	901	5	..	284,400 00	1,081,006 00

MANITOBA.																	
Birtle	9,705		13	70	85	3	84	10	73	7	57	3	5		1,125 00		16,204 00
Clandeboye	3,545		3	456			27		195		40	8			6,860 00		87,400 00
Griswold	1,230		28	31	26		44	15	14	1	36	23			860 00		12,800 00
Manitowapah	485			327	33		135		250	18	142	8	54		916 00		20,665 00
Portage la Prairie	3,550			71	32		49		41	4	14	1	1		3,600 00		4,800 00
Valley River Band	1,229			16			7		13		2				300 00		2,885 00
Total	19,744		44	971	126	3	346	25	586	30	291	16	63		13,661 00		144,754 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.																	
Northeastern Division :— Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	950		185		95	50	58		51	20		49	1		2,075 00		21,625 00
Northern Division :— Madawaska and Victoria Counties	120		50	1		40	10		10	2		10			535 00		13,000 00
Southwestern Division :— Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	159	1	60	49	23	9	9	5	7	3					1,750 00		8,600 00
Total	1,209	1	295	50	58	69	77	5	68	25		59	1		4,360 00		43,225 00

* No returns.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS — *Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.																		Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	
ALBERTA.																			$ cts.
Blackfoot	53	19	1	3	2	75	1	70	....	....	3	271	163	....	29	55	21	51	21,792 00
Blood	42	2	....	....	....	92	....	90	....	....	7	2,000	295	538	306	....	60	....	48,977 00
Edmonton	69	61	8	....	....	55	11	56	3	1	1	377	82	54	75	20	7	9	17,532 00
Hobbema	62	37	3	....	....	51	5	48	....	....	....	640	138	11	82	26	5	9	20,956 00
Lesser Slave Lake	5	3	....	....	....	6	....	7	....	....	2	11	9	1	16	6	....	1	2,335 00
Peigan	32	9	1	1	....	53	2	52	1	....	....	370	113	....	4	5	22	20	6,765 00
Saddle Lake	50	41	1	....	....	36	4	32	....	....	....	820	85	7	112	1	6	7	22,380 00
Sarcee	8	2	1	1	....	16	2	13	1	....	1	280	35	4	17	2	6	4	4,400 00
Stony	33	9	....	1	....	32	....	34	....	....	....	45	86	55	62	....	2	....	11,265 00
Total	354	186	15	6	2	416	25	402	5	1	14	4,817	1,006	670	703	115	129	104	156,402 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																			
Babine and Upper Skeena	7	3	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	27	6,150	5	1	24	....	....	....	5,550 00
Bella Coola	7	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	....	12	....	15	....	....	....	2,325 00
Cassiar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cowichan	162	114	....	5	3	45	17	29	7	16	9	4,064	182	2	13	8	31	162	35,575 00
Fraser	109	89	....	5	....	25	3	6	....	3	46	2,067	101	6	9	4	....	6	16,255 00
Kamloops-Okanagan	502	370	3	9	279	121	20	100	26	5	....	1,399	218	3	320	72	57	83	57,392 00
Kootenay	123	31	....	....	....	34	4	21	3	1	....	275	61	....	63	6	13	13	15,362 00
Kwawkewlth	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	805	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,660 00
Nass	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	93	1,880	2	1	1	38	....	....	4,998 00
*Queen Charlotte	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Coast	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	244	4	....	....	....	....	14	89,100 00
Williams Lake	184	75	....	....	57	103	7	82	7	....	....	....	120	....	179	....	82	....	43,325 00
Total	1,501	689	3	19	339	333	51	242	43	25	200	16,884	705	13	624	128	183	278	272,842 00

MANITOBA.																		
Birtle	92	53	19	6	1	51	20	44	5	.....	.....	1,830	91	...	76	51	39	52	13,205 00
Clandeboye	75	47	1	.....	.....	65	...	44	2	..	12	17	12	4	91	12	16	14	26,200 00
Griswold	89	35	17	1	...	27	31	24	3	1	4	472	64	....	59	38	46	32	15,975 00
Manitowapah	29	21	.....	.....	.....	51	...	42	.....	.....	10	822	76	1	102	86	....	62	8,825 00
Portage la Prairie	35	25	10	.....	.....	22	10	21	4	.....	2	250	42	10	35	48	....	57	5,900 00
Valley River Band	5	5	1	.....	.....	7	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	...	9	13	6	6	1,845 00
Total	325	186	48	7	1	223	62	179	14	1	28	3,391	296	15	372	248	107	223	71,950 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.																			
Northeastern Division :—																			
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	25	23	....	7	3	7	....	5	...	...	19	1,445	15	....	67	16	28	19	4,070 00
Northern Division :—																			
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	9	9	....	6	3	3	....	5	2	....	...	35	10	....	7	6	3	4	2,100 00
Southwestern Division :—																			
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	8	8	....	3	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	107	11	..	8	8	....	....	1,103 00
Total	42	40	...	16	6	11	...	11	4	....	19	1,587	36	....	82	30	31	23	7,273 00

* No returns.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry.																	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.				
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Bears.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	
ALBERTA.																		$ cts.
Blackfoot	22	2,400	175	7		379	459	586						23				112,296 00
Blood		3,000				562	1,574	2,569										153,185 00
Edmonton	2	348	22			9	206	314					76				190	4,538 00
Hobbema		404			10	55	154	169										34,660 00
Lesser Slave Lake	1	123	4	7		16	46	11				3						10,645 00
Peigan	3	1,120	196			273	571	564			1	1					60	82,008 00
Saddle Lake		280	90	2	75	97	358	317				6	7	9	10		390	47,428 00
Sarcee		365				3	146	208										23,680 00
Stony		1,200				65	399	331										48,885 00
Total	28	9,240	487	16	85	1,459	3,913	5,069			1	10	83	32	10		640	517,325 60
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																		
Babine and Upper Skeena	66	515	86	23		36	304	158										57,120 00
Bella Coola		31	1	4			24	14		3			40		10	7	427	2,641 00
Cassiar		13	1															1,300 00
Cowichan	97	190	43	7	10	27	335	198	471	1,100		3	25		400	405		5,170 41,465 00
Fraser	80	537	101	46	72	92	692	462	341	232	48	250	1,835		20	935		3,017 62,809 00
Kamloops-Okanagan	164	5,964	1,853	72		341	1,453	2,239	37	30	51	384	1,096		36	15		2,988 332,551 00
Kootenay	55	1,350	200	40		93	735	710										935 90,699 00
Kwawkewlth		2		1		3	3			11					18	66		1,390 1,450 00
Nass	3	13	5	4			32	17	10	10								1,750 4,155 00
*Queen Charlotte																		

West Coast		16	1	15			61	39	11	1						1	675	4,735 00
Williams Lake	3	1,471	275	23			893	459			1	25	103	7	1		1,368	62,208 00
Total	468	10,102	2,566	235	82	595	4,535	4,296	870	1,387	100	662	3,099	7	485	1,429	17,720	661,133 00
MANITOBA.																		
Birtle	4	290		8	25	157	200	130					17		8		434	37,460 00
Clandeboye	4	212	24	11	138	202	260	240			2	5					150	30,675 00
Griswold		212	29				5	6						8	6	12	274	14,779 00
Manitowapah	2	341	42	31	69	181	685	881	23	10	2	5	25				157	39,400 00
Portage la Prairie		147	11	4	33	24	51	52			2	3	56				98	6,800 00
Valley River Band		26		1	10		25	29										3,750 00
Total	10	1,231	106	55	275	564	1,226	1,308	23	10	6	13	98	8	14	12	1,113	132,864 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.																		
Northeastern Division—Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties		30				70	35						28				315	3,205 00
Northern Division—Madawaska and Victoria Counties		12					6	3					3				100	2,070 00
Southwestern Division—Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties		10					3	8					16				220	1,030 00
Total		52				70	44	11					47				635	6,305 00

* No returns.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	General Effects.								Value of Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property (exclusive of trust funds in the hands of Government and some property not on reserves.)
	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of		
									$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta.											
Blackfoot	....	14	.....	57	41	.....	48	135	5,230 00	13,700 00	1,335,371 00
Blood	....	1	....	40	10	....	40	200	2,000 00	6,000 00	3,815,234 00
Edmonton	.....	1	36	60	63	38	1,518	109	3,325 00	2,975 00	580,262 00
Hobbema	.....	1	.....	31	76	241	1,286	116	4,767 00	1,915 00	176,896 00
Lesser Slave Lake	.....	.....	22	26	25	46	371	31	3,674 00	1,910 00	5,584 00
Peigan	4	.....	.....	21	35	.....	.....	106	1,380 00	3,000 00	1,060,148 00
Saddle Lake	.....	24	64	32	118	155	1,202	111	4,790 00	4,300 00	588,387 00
Sarcee	.....	.....	.....	6	8	.....	50	75	500 00	2,000 00	994,522 00
Stony	....	....	....	125	12	2	240	150	3,000 00	9,700 00	256,330 00
Total	4	41	122	398	388	482	4,755	1,033	28,666 00	45,500 00	9,112,734 00
British Columbia.											
Babine and Upper Skeena	....	4	381	939	546	186	10,100	96	60,900 00	31,260 00	377,360 00
Bella Coola	103	50	144	395	156	64	2,870	76	20,055 00	21,800 00	194,721 00
Cassiar	5	9	3	159	33	24	2,268	128	8,736 00	2,000 00	25,016 00
Cowichan	133	.....	417	362	317	66	30	182	25,955 00	33,200 00	1,066,425 00
Fraser	113	158	486	428	454	177	1,183	408	15,115 00	62,470 00	1,231,327 00
Kamloops-Okanagan	4	48	145	678	272	470	1,521	1,020	21,001 00	46,050 00	2,981,083 00
Kootenay	.....	.....	59	185	29	.....	115	149	5,091 00	4,805 00	297,795 00
Kwawkewlth	75	61	309	289	198	207	2,750	85	23,125 00	54,700 00	166,567 00
Nass	190	114	374	574	219	139	4,660	87	68,890 00	88,700 00	459,816 00
*Queen Charlotte	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Coast	106	7	1,186	177	400	69	1,520	321	10,750 00	29,550 00	214,631 00
Williams Lake	.....	25	72	345	54	.....	2,447	388	12,543 00	12,400 00	547,797 00
Total	729	476	3,570	4,531	2,678	1,402	29,464	2,940	332,461 00	386,875 00	7,562,538 00

MANITOBA.											
Birtle				33	59	25	1,060	94	1,780 00	3,535 00	425,589 00
Clandeboye	7	221	40	45	134	322	1,010	234	67,880 00	18,100 00	651,415 00
Griswold			5	49	64		1,605	64	1,712 00	3,720 00	158,649 00
Manitowapah	34	143	103	86	247	823	4,869	259	10,425 00	10,500 00	231,517 00
Portage la Prairie		7	6	36	45	26	850	85	1,400 00	2,700 00	180,629 00
Valley River Band				11	11		190	18	499 00	2,150 00	70,279 00
Total	41	371	154	260	560	1,196	9,614	754	83,696 00	40,705 00	1,718,078 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.											
Northeastern Division :—											
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	47	43	20	12	184	260	71	6	5,100 00	16,000 00	104,550 00
Northern Division :—											
Madawaska and Victoria Counties			12	10	6		70	8	735 00	3,450 00	49,669 00
Southwestern Division :—											
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	2	15	61	44	40	2	186	27	2,205 00	5,025 00	31,923 00
Total	49	58	93	66	230	262	327	41	8,040 00	24,475 00	186,142 00

*No returns.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS — *Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1909.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder.																	
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Peas.		Rye.		Buck-wheat.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ALBERTA.																
Blackfoot	2		45	218												
Blood	982	24,047	307	14,808												
Edmonton	24	600	693	19,126	95	1,749										
Hobbema	23	477	559	13,134	44	538										
Lesser Slave Lake			5													
Peigan	210	1,570	108	2,555												
Saddle Lake	76	866	190	5,517	57	670										
Sarcee	25		95	1,660	5	20										
Stony			210													
Total	1,342	27,560	2,212	57,018	201	2,947										
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																
Babine and Upper Skeena			67													
Bella Coola																
Cassiar																
Cowichan	6	235	218	10,665					2	75						
Fraser	81	3,230	448	32,120			21	1,260	180	6,670					19	646
Kamloops-Okanagan	1,195	21,615	3,133	52,440	5	100	43	602	126	2,895					131	2,645
Kootenay	60	770	1,165	17,950												
Kwawkewlth																
Nass																
*Queen Charlotte																
West Coast																

Williams Lake	271	5,095	326	6,690												9	186	
Total	1,613	30,935	5,357	119,865	5	100	61	1,862	308	9,640						159	3,477	
MANITOBA.																		
Birtle	701	6,341	933	25,155	41	461	6	199										
Clandeboye	68	1,020	190	5,700	10	200												
Griswold	1,993	26,410	332	7,958			13	503										
Manitowapah																		
Portage la Prairie	771	12,984	350	8,111	69	981												
Valley River Band			49															
Total	3,533	46,755	1,854	46,924	120	1,242	19	702										
NEW BRUNSWICK.																		
Northeastern Division:																		
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	10	81	173	1,453										7	115		3	
Northern Division:—																		
Madawaska and Victoria Counties			21	320					2	30				26	450	2	16	
Southwestern Division:																		
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties			6	360			1	7	2	40				3	60	4	63	
Total	10	81	200	2,133			1	7	4	70				36	625	6	82	

*No returns.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1909—*Continued.*

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Continued.*										Other Fodder.	New Land Improvements.			
	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.						
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated	Wild.		Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.
ALBERTA.									Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Blackfoot	5	493	1	93	1	184	2	119		1,868	5		12		20
Blood										1,640			735	1,229	735
Edmonton	27	1,823	1	44	3	497				2,366	425		296	12	262
Hobbema							17	1,238		3,160	1,189		165		
Lesser Slave Lake	8	543	2	10	1	10				703			38		85
Peigan	17	730							710	2,025	333		303	303	200
Saddle Lake	9	335			9	270	3	15		3,067	70				410
Sarcee	2	216		3	1	80	2	50	10	1,000	200				
Stony	4				2		1			1,100	100				
Total	72	4,134	4	150	17	1,041	25	2,132	10	16,929	2,622		1,549	1,544	1,712
BRITISH COLUMBIA.															
Babine and Upper Skeena	427	71,100			76	19,400			323	425		86	86	86	86
Bella Coola	14	2,000		55		80		50	15	10		1		1	
Cassiar										5					
Cowichan	40	2,450							775	2		3		1	
Fraser	268	46,297	16	2,103	34	5,582			712	913	390	16	16	16	16
Kamloops-Okanagan	363	48,000	59	6,920	60	8,450	4	550	6,268	650	688				
Kootenay	80	8,400							640	450	170	35	35	35	35
Kwawkewlth															
Nass	58	5,280		20						62					12
*Queen Charlotte															
West Coast	2	264		23					17	2					1

Williams Lake..	100	4,375	11	731	10	670	8	528	579	1,243	.....	71	44	33	702
Total.	1,352	188,166	86	9,852	180	34,182	12	1,128	9,329	3,762	1,248	212	181	172	852
MANITOBA.															
Birtle	26	1,538	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	220	.....	1,686	923	.....	46	179	..
Clandeboy	52	7,800	6	57	5	115	2	40	.....	5,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Griswold	19	1,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,453	165	.....	170	190	100
Manitowapah	36	3,200	1	65	1	65	1	135	.....	4,175	.....	17	17	17	17
Portage la Prairie	7	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,025	.....	.....	167	175	275
Valley River Band	1	150	1	36	1	15	....	14		459	106	.....	33	49	642
Total	141	14,478	8	158	7	195	10	409		14,223	1,194	17	433	610	1,034
NEW BRUNSWICK.															
Northeastern Division :—															
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	179	5,720	...	.....	....	.....	.....		87	8	50	11	.....	.....	.....
Northern Division :—															
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	15	1,225	.....	.....	3	350	...	.....	75	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Southwestern Division :—															
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	10	470	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	93	14	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	204	7,415	..	.....	3	350	4	93	176	13	54	13	.....	.....	..

* No returns.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS — *Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Agency.	Buildings Erected.													Increase in Value.		
	Dwellings, Stone	Dwellings, Brick	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
Alberta.															$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Blackfoot	2		3	14			6		3				1		665 00	3,550 00	4,215 00
Blood														32	3,675 00	2,700 00	6,375 00
Edmonton			2	10	2		9	1			6			1	1,388 00	3,700 00	5,088 00
Hobbema				8	25		21								1,980 00	1,235 00	3,215 00
Lesser Slave Lake															350 00		350 00
Peigan			1	3	3	1	4								3,127 00	1,350 00	4,477 00
Saddle Lake			1	9		2	5		3						1,500 00	1,900 00	3,600 00
Sarcee				3					3							450 00	450 00
Stony				3												350 00	350 00
Total	2		7	50	30	3	45	1	9		6		1	33	12,685 00	15,235 00	28,120 00
British Columbia.																	
Babine and Upper Skeena			13	21	7		1					2			8,600 00	6,050 00	14,650 00
Bella Coola			2		1	1									200 00	2,600 00	2,800 00
Cassiar																	
Cowichan			6		1	1									200 00	1,450 00	1,650 00
Fraser			11	2		1									1,050 00	2,625 00	3,675 00
Kamloops Okanagan															1,460 00	1,500 00	2,960 00
Kootenay			1	2		4						1			700 00	550 00	1,250 00
Kwawkewlth																	
Nass			41	2								8			225 00	18,965 00	19,190 00
*Queen Charlotte	*																
West Coast															50 00	2,460 00	2,510 00
Williams Lake				1											3,970 00	200 00	4,170 00
Total			74	28	9	7	1					11			16,455 00	36,400 00	52,855 00

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Agency	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef Sold also of that used for Food.	Wages Earned	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these columns.		Earned by other Industries	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.		
ALBERTA.	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts
Blackfoot	8,000 00	12,000 00	13,000 00		150 00	900 00	45,000 00	79,050 00
Blood	29,645 00	14,549 00	13,432 00				2,114 00	56,740 00
Edmonton	25,015 00	32,886 00	10,315 00		1,540 00	15,285 00	9,485 00	94,526 00
Hobbema	11,243 00	2,947 00	1,329 00	12,713 00	125 00	2,450 00	3,125 00	34,223 00
Lesser Slave Lake	4,096 00	200 00	20,350 00		347 00	1,438 00	175 00	26,306 00
Pegan	9,500 00	6,125 00	5,000 00	1,000 00			4,000 00	25,625 00
Saddle Lake	14,908 00	7,750 00	1,600 00		1,150 00	3,600 00	960 00	29,908 00
Sarcee	5,000 00	1,410 00	3,000 00				960 00	10,610 00
Stony	3,000 00	2,054 00	2,039 00			7,070 00	19,180 00	33,343 00
Total	110,407 00	77,221 00	70,056 00	13,713 00	3,612 00	30,443 00	84,879 00	390,331 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA								
Babine and Upper Skeena	67,000 00	1,200 00	47,100 00		18,300 00	56,200 00	31,200 00	221,366 00
Bella Coola	2,460 00	300 00	17,150 00		54,950 00	40,900 00	13,200 00	98,960 00
Cassiar	75 00		5,000 00		100 00	12,000 00	6,500 00	23,675 00
Cowichan	21,775 00	3,875 00	27,550 00		27,800 00	1,340 00	1,100 00	83,140 00
Fraser	50,896 00	6,475 00	74,200 00		66,200 00	36,310 00	65,950 00	300,053 00
Kamloops Okanagan	116,918 00	11,253 00	185,600 00	1,500 00	32,150 00	19,700 00	12,800 00	109,921 00
Kootney	29,350 00	5,150 00	14,400 00		1,605 00	5,750 00	2,925 00	59,180 00
Kwawkewlth			7,980 00		14,200 00	5,800 00	15,700 00	73,680 00
Nass	7,300 00	550 00	31,250 00		55,000 00	5,200 00	11,450 00	110,750 00
*Queen Charlotte								
West Coast	503 00	250 00	20,100 00		29,400 00	1,150 00	21,300 00	85,703 00
Williams Lake	32,722 00	1,750 00	13,900 00		10,800 00	22,840 00	8,450 00	93,474 00
Total	359,000 00	33,813 00	444,539 00	1,500 00	350,514 00	180,190 00	190,584 00	1,560,440 00

MANITOBA.								
Bartle	28,979 00	6,171 00	4,455 00		565 00	3,390 00	2,600 00	14,160 00
Chandelaine	24,030 00	6,630 00	21,800 00	30 00	3,450 00	17,500 00	7,600 00	80,040 00
Griswold	25,983 00	955 00	1,450 00		100 00	3,200 00	170 00	42,158 00
Manitowapah	9,100 00	3,050 00	10,270 00		14,375 00	14,510 00	3,200 00	54,505 00
Portage la Prairie	14,168 00	175 00	8,000 00		900 00	6,300 00	2,200 00	26,043 00
Valley River Band	1,217 00	280 00	765 00			1,469 00	548 00	3,809 00
Total	111,477 00	17,561 00	41,740 00	30 00	19,690 00	44,369 00	16,318 00	261,775 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
Northeastern Division: Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	3,760 00		26,300 00		3,675 00	315 00	2,400 00	48,750 00
Northern Division: Madawaska and Victoria Counties	2,172 00	690 00	9,250 00	24 00	170 00	450 00	650 00	13,363 00
Southwestern Division: Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. John and York Counties	868 00	3,160 00	15,650 00		165 00	4,190 00	10,600 00	34,233 00
Totals	6,800 00	3,800 00	51,200 00	24 00	4,010 00	4,895 00	29,650 00	96,366 00

* No returns.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

NUMBER OF INDIANS REPORTED UPON, LAND USED AND OCCUPATIONS.

Agency.	Number of Indians.	Lands and Sources from which Indians derive their support.					
		Cleared but not under cultivation.	Under actual cultivation.	Number engaged in farming.	Number engaged in stock raising.	Number engaged in hunting, trapping and fishing.	Number engaged in other industries.
		Acres.	Acres.				
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.							
Norway House	2,033	12,069	1,582			581	
The Pas	1,028	7,912	43		11	250	45
NOVA SCOTIA.	3,061	19,981	1,625		11	831	45
Annapolis County	67	222					20
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	217	205	185	4		3	45
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	117	300	600	12			24
Cape Breton (Sydney) "	127	18					37
Colchester	93	20	15			3	24
Cumberland	103	240	10	2		6	15
Digby	98	220	48				
Halifax	211	4	22				60
Hants	85	212	88	9		5	10
Inverness	160	595	490	14		3	29
Kings	78	29	2	1		12	12
Lunenburg	86	300	450	8		6	12
Pictou	172	90	140	2		1	46
Queens	78	200	200	11			11
Richmond	104	150	180			18	18
Shelburne	34						10
Victoria	97	210	60	24		3	13
Yarmouth	65	4	1	2			17
ONTARIO.	1,992	3,019	2,491	89		60	400
Alnwick	259	100	2,527	9			65
Cape Croker	382	3,500	1,500	31	17	7	20
Caradoc	1,366	3,533	4,644	83			307

Chapleau	789	38		40			225		
Christian Island	231	300	1,200			40	40		25
Fort Frances	861	76	134	1		20	165		61
Golden Lake	129	140	60				11		13
Gore Bay	588	3,955	1,688	79			8		81
Kenora	1,071	215	47	1		4	187		102
Lake Simcoe	1,141	546	295	6			10		15
Manitowaning	1,967	31,300	3,540	135			66		114
Moravian	338	1,190	1,000	75			18		18
Mud Lake	190	302	256	11			59		
New Credit	279	1,880	3,810	91			73		38
Parry Sound	552	1,174	810	67			56		40
Port Arthur	1,497	240	240				291		54
Rama	236	419	766	12			14		28
Carried forward	10,785	49,518	22,421	598		81	1,142		981

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS —*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Public Buildings, Property of the Band.											
	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Value of Public Properties, &c.
												$ cts.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.												
Norway House						8	2	10				16,500 00
The Pas	1					1		3		5		2,275 00
Total	1					9	2	13		5		18,775 00
NOVA SCOTIA.												
Annapolis County												
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties						1						3,500 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County						1		1				2,000 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) "								1				3,000 00
Colchester County								1		1		300 00
Cumberland "						1						125 00
Digby "						1		1	1			800 00
Halifax "												
Hants "						1		1		2		1,600 00
Inverness "								2	1			2,335 00
Kings "												
Lunenburg "								1				300 00
Pictou "						1		1				4,500 00
Queens "												
Richmond "						1	1	1			1	16,530 00
Shelburne "												
Victoria "								1		1		850 00
Yarmouth "												
Total						7	1	11	2	4	1	35,840 00

| ONTARIO. | | |

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Private Fencing and Buildings.															Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.
	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Stables.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.		
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.																$ cts.	$ cts.
Norway House	342	....	....	.....	140	3	...	.....	.....	155	...	27	..	.....	.....	1,209 00	15,975 00
The Pas	81	....	...	12	127	35	.....	15	....	41	.....	9	..	.....	.....	952 00	23,250 00
Total	423	...	....	12	567	38	.. ..	15	.....	196	.....	36	..	..	....	2,161 00	69,225 00
NOVA SCOTIA.																	
Annapolis County	10	....	....	12	.....	2	1	....	1	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	10 00	1,200 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	200	...	....	45	.....	8	10	....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 00	3,700 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) Co'nty	600	....	...	20	2	5	21	13	.....	12	.....	...	2	3	....	600 00	5,300 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) "	3	...	....	22	.....	5	1	... .	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	25 00	2,650 00
Colchester County	15	....	....	20	.....	1	3	.....	....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	20 00	1,125 00
Cumberland "	10	....	....	23	.....	6	4	4	....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	....	25 00	950 00
Digby "	300	....	....	27	.....	5	5	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	175 00	1,450 00
Halifax "	33	...	....	24	.....	19	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	231 00	905 00
Hants "	80	...	....	15	1	2	7	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4,000 00	3,000 00
Inverness "	662	....	....	29	.....	6	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	....	725 00	4,150 00
Kings "	2	....	....	13	.....	..	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	....	100 00	1,300 00
Lunenburg "	500	....	....	17	.....	4	10	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	250 00	4,100 00
Pictou "	55	....	....	36	.....	7	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	60 00	2,875 00
Queens "	200	....	...	16	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	....	80 00	1,600 00
Richmond "	10	....	....	.....	.....	3	9	5	.....	9	1	.....	.....	1	....	100 00	1,700 00
Shelburne "	10	...	...	8	1	2	3	.....	...	.....	1	.....	1	.....	....	175 00	1,350 00
Victoria "	180	...	....	20	..	1	12	.....	.....	8	3	.....	.....	.....	....	500 00	1,300 00
Yarmouth "	.....	....	....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00
Total	2,870	..	....	351	4	81	124	24	1	40	14	2	5	6	1	7,456 00	42,155 00

ONTARIO.																	
Alnwick	2,526	..	..	48	8	2	18	20	2	4	2	..	1	1	..	4,880 00	18,050 00
Cape Croker	1,400	3	1	35	40	10	40	45	2	30	12	1	3	8	..	2,500 00	15,290 00
Caradoc	14,800	5	11	187	117	23	46	127	31	87	36	53	22	26	40	29,340 00	99,537 00
Chapleau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	270 00	13,100 00
Christian Island	1,200	..	..	7	55	3	12	35	8	25	25	6	20	10	20	7,000 00	8,000 00
Fort Frances	1,519	..	..	4	137	32	..	39	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	1,695 00	14,600 00
Golden Lake	100	..	..	3	19	..	4	6	6	5	4	3	1	7	..	2,500 00	2,050 00
Gore Bay	1,974	..	..	14	104	11	47	64	27	43	88	15	40	10	1	7,100 00	19,463 00
Kenora	70	..	..	1	145	..	..	30	..	16	..	11	..	..	..	105 00	4,665 00
Lake Simcoe	582	..	..	14	19	1	8	15	2	12	9	5	5	5	..	800 00	6,900 00
Manitowaning	6,665	..	..	26	369	13	118	281	2	69	234	128	242	..	..	6,960 00	13,300 00
Moravian	2,300	..	1	90	6	..	12	50	3	30	34	10	12	8	35	24,200 00	12,500 00
Mud Lake	617	..	2	23	12	1	12	11	2	11	5	..	2	2	..	3,660 00	18,650 00
New Credit	6,000	1	3	19	18	3	32	14	12	8	4	4	3	4	1	7,350 00	33,520 00
Parry Sound	810	..	..	39	94	19	9	33	5	42	17	1	7	8	3	1,650 00	18,575 00
Port Arthur	61	..	..	43	81	35	..	7	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	761 00	49,690 00
Rama	1,200	..	..	50	26	..	31	30	5	3	5	..	10	3	..	3,200 00	12,000 00
Carried forward	41,824	9	18	633	1,250	183	389	807	107	408	475	267	368	91	100	103,911 00	419,890 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.																		Values of Implements and Vehicles.
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Waggons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Waggons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	
Northwest Territories.																			$ cts.
Norway House	14	13	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	7	1,007	2	2	2	....	....	....	1,173 00
The Pas	10	12	....	....	....	5	....	5	....	....	2	423	4	2	11	....	....	....	1,430 00
Total	24	25	....	....	....	6	....	6	....	....	9	1,430	6	4	13	....	....	....	2,603 00
Nova Scotia.																			
Annapolis County	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	65 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	25	1	3	4	2	....	....	200 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	8	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	9	10	4	....	1	1,250 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	30 00
Colchester County	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	1	....	1	1	....	1	75 00
Cumberland "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	47	2	2	....	1	....	1	200 00
Digby "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	20 00
Halifax "	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	31	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	278 00
Hants "	2	1	....	5	....	1	....	2	....	....	10	50	2	1	5	5	4	6	1,800 00
Inverness "	10	6	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	140	3	4	12	5	....	....	485 00
Kings "	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	60 00
Lunenburg "	5	4	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	18	5	3	1	1	....	1	275 00
Pictou "	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	9	2	8	....	....	....	450 00
Queens "	3	4	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	12	4	2	2	1	....	....	125 00
Richmond "	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	200	5	5	11	1	....	....	450 00
Shelburne "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	1	....	....	....	....	....	35 00
Victoria "	6	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	150	3	4	5	3	1	3	540 00
Yarmouth "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	46	29	....	8	2	8	....	6	....	1	50	744	48	36	62	24	5	14	6,338 00

ONTARIO.

Alnwick	25	222	8	12	4	10	9	8	16	6	144	33	2	21	22	7	11	4,851	00
Cape Croker	28	25	2		2	12	1	15	15	2	300	25	1	25	15	16	16	6,931	00
Caradoc	151	120	30	114	28	56	29	44	48	37	2,434	91	15	76	84	45	153	23,915	00
Chapleau																			
Christian Island	30	50	6	6	8	3	3	6	4	6	200	36	2	35	6	4	6	1,000	00
Fort Frances	26	25							2	1	600	3		10	2			1,485	00
Golden Lake	59	6	6						1			3		3	2	4	21	350	00
Gore Bay	6	58		1	7	13	6	14	8	1	801	36	4	52	57	16	39	11,743	00
Kenora	59	10								43	2,644		2	7	1			915	00
Lake Simcoe	9	11		2	1	3	3	4	3	1	105	1		1	5	3	1	915	00
Manitowaning	12	11		6	1	3	7	4	3	8	3,470	4		7	3	3	1	1,100	00
Moravian	219	166	1	13	10	78	7	74	19	65	500	170		198	237	39	83	18,250	00
Mud Lake	62	58	9	60	6	17	4	30	15	5	163	34		22	5	6	40	8,500	00
New Credit	16	14	3	4	4	2	2	4	1	1	175	6		6	4		6	1,960	00
Parry Sound	42	24	12	22	7	15	11	14	16	1	650	27		21	29	8	33	8,575	00
Port Arthur	35	22		6	1	15		15	10		215	25		52	17	8	19	5,400	00
Rama	17	8				1		3			140	8				9		1,567	00
	18	10				3			4	4		5		50	8	3	8	900	00
Carried forward	805	638	85	245	77	230	75	234	154	14	14,846	490	43	579	497	159	417	99,842	00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry.																	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.				
	Stallion.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.																		$ cts.
Norway House	1	20		15	41	45	269	268										9,425 00
The Pas	1	33	6	5	16	50	118	27										9,129 00
Total	8	53	6	20	57	95	387	295										18,554 00
NOVA SCOTIA.																		
Annapolis County		1			2		1							5			12	175 00
Antigonish & Guysborough Co's		2				3	4										60	100 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County		12	1			8	20	18	8	20						3	100	1,400 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County																	10	10 00
Colchester "		1					3									1	25	180 00
Cumberland "		1					3	1					1				30	110 00
Digby "							1										10	25 00
Halifax "		3					8	10									150	725 00
Hants "		4				2	8	20				2	1				50	1,200 00
Inverness "		9	4		1	3	16	8							1		140	990 00
Kings "		2				2	2	2					1				100	350 00
Lunenburg "		3		1	8	6	14	16	14	20			7	16	12	20	30	900 00
Pictou "		5															70	300 00
Queens "		1			2	2	4	4	6	10			7					350 00
Richmond "	2	3	1			2	4	4									42	655 00
Shelburne "					1													40 00
Victoria "		8		2	2	3	25	24	12	30	2	3	12			35	150	1,550 00

Yarmouth														2				
Total	2	55	6	3	18	36	116	111	40	80	2	5	31	19	13	62	979	9,360 00
ONTARIO.																		
Alnwick		34	4	1		13	42	29				5	31	4	5		833	6,325 00
Cape Croker	1	60	6	1	2	25	25	40	30	30	3	25	100	20	15	20	200	10,190 00
Caradoc	1	264	37	3		97	246	228			2	53	159	393	82	159	6,078	45,450 00
Chapleau																		35 00
Christian Island	3	125	10	1	4	50	70	100			25	80	250	40	70		1,000	6,500 00
Fort Frances	17	55	6	2	8	3	18	15										3,780 00
Golden Lake		7	2	2		10	9	7		2	2	8	19	7	4	14	45	500 00
Gore Bay	11	101	17	2	2	9	56	53	12	21	12	54	184		2	7	418	15,559 00
Kenora		67		9	13	7	20	18									6	3,396 00
Lake Simcoe		18	1	1		3	19	20				2	4	5			273	3,002 00
Manitowaning	19	485	104	23	8	81	308	217	19	57	14	267	899		8	3	3,806	24,750 00
Moravian		148	36	3		45	75	120			3	80	275	120	25	50	850	19,000 00
Mud Lake	1	23	6	2		10	42	40			1	11	35	40	41	58	340	5,100 00
New Credit	1	70	11	2		7	81	60			2	9	22	15	7	18	648	11,524 00
Parry Sound	6	49	6	9	2	7	67	44	2	3	1	10	25	11	8	10	845	8,093 00
Port Arthur		16		1			17	15									370	3,770 00
Rama		10	3			3	5	4			1	6	15	22	18	25	200	1,250 00
Carried forward	60	1,533	249	62	41	370	1,109	1,010	63	113	66	610	1,988	677	286	364	15,912	168,224 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	General Effects.									Value of Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property (exclusive of trust funds in the hands of Government and some property not on reserves.)
	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of		
									$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Northwest Territories.											
Norway House	12	469	155	127	2,060	1,190	2,650	452	23,275 00	17,250 00	238,063 00
The Pas	....	22	267	51	233	533	3,030	167	11,015 00	5,900 00	99,113 00
Total	12	491	422	178	2,293	1,723	5,680	619	34,290 00	23,150 00	337,176 00
Nova Scotia.											
Annapolis County	....	....	6	5	9	5	15	3	130 00	150 00	2,530 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	2	3	1	.....	30	3	6	.....	160 00	1,700 00	13,820 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	5	8	.....	.....	7	7	20	.....	235 00	1,600 00	26,435 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) "	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	10 00	450 00	9,020 00
Colchester "	.....	.....	.....	5	14	.....	18	.....	80 00	250 00	3,505 00
Cumberland "	1	1	.....	10	18	.....	45	.....	250 00	400 00	3,610 00
Digby "	.....	.....	6	9	6	.....	20	3	200 00	300 00	4,545 00
Halifax "	4	6	2	13	30	8	45	.....	945 00	730 00	12,890 00
Hants "	1	2	1	6	15	.....	100	.....	250 00	3,000 00	28,660 00
Inverness "	3	16	.....	3	17	14	96	.....	380 00	740 00	16,080 00
Kings "	.....	1	3	.....	20	.....	100	1	150 00	500 00	5,860 00
Lunenburg "	.....	7	7	6	6	.....	20	6	275 00	300 00	11,310 00
Pictou "	5	4	.....	8	4	1	.....	.....	300 00	900 00	11,985 00
Queens "	.....	4	7	7	6	10	14	6	250 00	275 00	4,280 00
Richmond "	4	8	.....	.....	16	3	50	.....	.....	300 00	24,625 00
Shelburne "	1	2	1	1	6	2	75	2	150 00	300 00	2,350 00
Victoria "	3	10	2	3	18	3	150	.....	500 00	500 00	17,840 00
Yarmouth "	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	10	1	75 00	250 00	675 00
Total	29	75	37	80	225	56	781	22	4,340 00	12,645 00	200,020 00

ONTARIO.

Alnwick		5	35	16	32	1	905	24	1,347 00	7,975 00			108,993 00
Cape Croker		14	2	20	50	150	50	6	35,232 00	18,750 00			258,061 00
Caradoc		3	1	56	56		714		572 00	45,044 00			625,547 00
Chapleau			131	67	129	253	516	110	6,510 00	6,275 00			117,382 00
Christian Island		30	10	60	90	60	300	40	1,700 00	6,000 00			261,266 00
Fort Frances		31	234	57	118	297	2,625	54	5,655 00	6,850 00			256,010 00
Golden Lake	6	10	13	22	10	6	282	16	860 00	600 00			15,713 00
Gore Bay	34	20	1	26	43	112	344	4	3,130 00	16,201 00			137,785 00
Kenora			394	93	212	340	5,984	180	13,183 00	14,883 00			166,830 00
Lake Simcoe	4	11	4	7	11	10	224	18	880 00	2,700 00			49,782 00
Manitowaning	117	24	41	116	166	355	1,130	163	7,245 00	26,950 00			296,455 00
Moravian		6		22	15	12	70		310 00	33,200 00			194,910 00
Mud Lake		2	51	11	25		2,250	11	1,540 00	10,600 00			71,100 00
New Credit		2	1	7	14	1	225	2	350 00	8,000 00			301,535 00
Parry Sound	22	16	19	55	63	28	950	71	5,670 00	16,000 00			194,695 00
Port Arthur	45	47	289	131	231	1,137	650	206	14,082 00	6,190 00			175,227 00
Rama	2	4	70	25	20		400	50	1,100 00	4,250 00			82,700 00
Carried forward	275	280	1,359	791	1,225	2,794	17,760	898	67,715 00	230,478 00			3,306,427 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1909.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder.																	
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.		Buck-wheat.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Northwest Territories.																
Norway House	....	.....	20	400	8	300	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
The Pas	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Total	....	.....	20	400	8	300	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Nova Scotia.																
Annapolis County	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	....	.....	4	65	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Cape Breton (E-kasoni) County	....	.....	10	50	3	24	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Cape Breton (Sydney) "	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Colchester "	....	.....	....	.....	3	40	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Cumberland "	....	.....	1	25	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Digby "	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Halifax "	....	.....	15	.....	....	.....	....	.....	2	.....	....	.....	....	.....	7	.....
Hants "	....	.....	12	360	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	20
Inverness "	....	.....	6	72	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Kings "	....	.....	2	50	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1	15
Lunenburg "	1	20	5	100	2	35	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1	20	2	14
Pictou "	6	55	8	64	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Queens "	....	.....	1	25	1	12	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	1	15	....	.....
Richmond "	....	.....	4	50	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	2	10
Shelburne "	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Victoria "	....	.....	10	200	1	40	1	5	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	20

Yarmouth																
Total	7	75	68	1,061	10	151	1	5	2				2	35	12	79
ONTARIO.																
Alnwick	16	260	147	1,120	11	390	2	84	52	1,105	22	435	34	62		25
Cape Croker	50	770	145	2,900			15	600	100	2,000					2	50
Caradoc	286	6,282	566	14,145	51	1,458	479	17,264	19	331	2	120	27	781	81	1,775
Chapleau																
Christian Island	40	500	250	4,000			80	1,000	60	800					5	70
Fort Frances			10	500												
Golden Lake	2	15	10	115			1	15	12	125					1	10
Gore Bay	2	37	101	2,302	1	20	18	1,180	43	2,842					5	425
Kenora			3	98												
Lake Simcoe	14	215	41	955	4	75	2	55	4	59			10	205		5
Manitowaning	77	782	421	4,374	26	398	121	1,320	429	8,516					9	188
Moravian	75	1,000	330	9,900	35	1,050	175	7,000			25	500	50	600	55	800
Mud Lake	32	704	120	2,660			12	124	22	312			7	96	1	15
New Credit	69	1,035	335	8,820	37	500	4	285	15	140	4	45	2	25		13
Parry Sound			26	740			21	765	8	180					8	250
Port Arthur																
Rama	15	300	250	7,500	10	180	12	210	12	300					5	75
Carried forward	678	11,880	2,755	60,129	175	4,071	942	29,892	776	16,710	53	1100	130	2327	172	3,671

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1909—*Continued.*

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Continued.*											New Land Improvements.			
	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.				
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated	Wild.		Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.
									Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.															
Norway House	64	1,505			2	160				1,140					
The Pas	32	2,530								1,453		3		13	13
Total	96	4,035			2	160				2,593		3		13	13
NOVA SCOTIA.															
Annapolis County	2	250							6	4					
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	4	250							40	3					
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	15	800							100						1
Cape Breton (Sydney) "		15													
Colchester County	2	160							6						
Cumberland "	6	650				60			5						
Digby "	1	25							15						
Halifax "	11						6								
Hants "	5	200							80	5					
Inverness "	20	320							4	40			3	2	3
Kings "	2	200							2	25					
Lunenburg "	5	800			2	350	2	35	50	20	17	2	1	2	5
Pictou "	8	650							9						
Queens "	2	340			1	175	1	175	15	12	2	1		1	2
Richmond "	12	600			1	35			35	4		13	1		10
Shelburne "									4						
Victoria "	12	750			1	25			100	120	15		3	1	4

Yamouth "										3		6	1		
Total	107	6,010			5	645	9	210	471	236	34	22	9	6	25
ONTARIO.															
Alnwick	14	3,052		11	10	3,055		17	128		118				
Cape Croker	30	3,000	2	200	2	400			90		25				
Caradoc	167	11,776	2	675	2	785	2	2,027	1,562	11	233	17			18
Chapleau															
Christian Island	140	5,000			15	800			200	80		100		100	1,200
Fort Francis	17	2,159					7	566	62	175					
Golden Lake	5	650							9	25	4		4	2	
Gore Bay	100	8,666	1	168	6	745	10	1,200	250	19	705	26	21	18	20
Kenora	31	2,006	3	190	6	560	4	285		363					39
Lake Simcoe	8	505							90	6			7		
Manitowaning	501	20,850			15	1,100	3	50	822	426	180	142	54	53	25
Moravian	35	2,200					4	1,600	250		900		5	5	
Mud Lake	75	4,940	3	352	11	1,640	3	240	87		10		1		6
New Credit	15	1,550		20		25	2	340	412		250		10	11	
Parry Sound	43	5,250	1	350	4	825	2	150	170	255	90	14	5	15	11
Port Arthur	76	14,800							21	40		4			2
Rama	50	2,100	1	50	3	500	1	75	400	12	10	15	8	5	50
Carried forward	1,307	88,591	16	2,016	74	10,735	38	6,590	4,556	1,412	2,525	318	115	209	1,378

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Agency.	Buildings Erected.													Increase in Value.		
	Dwellings, Stone	Dwellings, Brick	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
Northwest Territories.															$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Norway House				12	6				7							2,150 00	2,150 00
The Pas			1	24	2		3		13						625 00	3,500 00	1,125 00
Total			1	36	8		3		20						625 00	5,650 00	6,275 00
Nova Scotia.																	
Annapolis County																	
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties																	
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County						1									5 00	100 00	105 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) "																	
Colchester County					1											40 00	40 00
Cumberland "					1											10 00	10 00
Digby "																	
Halifax "																	
Hants "			1	1												200 00	200 00
Inverness "			3						1						50 00	275 00	325 00
Kings "																	
Lunenburg "			1		2				2						100 00	150 00	250 00
Pictou "			12													2,000 00	2,000 00
Queens "			1		3					1					50 00	175 00	225 00
Richmond "															110 00	100 00	210 00
Shelburne "																	
Victoria "			1												30 00	300 00	330 00
Yarmouth "			4			1				2						50 00	50 00
Total			23	1	7	2			3	3					345 00	3,400 00	3,745 00

ONTARIO.																	
Alnwick																	
Cape Croker															200 00		200 00
Caradoc	2		5	2		1	1	1	1			1			200 00	1,560 00	1,760 00
Chapleau															50 00	400 00	450 00
Christian Island															1,000 00	1,000 00	2,000 00
Fort Frances				4												600 00	600 00
Golden Lake															100 00	150 00	250 00
Gore Bay			1	4					2						307 00	330 00	637 00
Kenora				15			7		2		1				59 00	593 00	652 00
Lake Simcoe															40 00		40 00
Manitowaning				11		12	4	15			1				1,440 00	1,150 00	2,590 00
Moravian			1			1									50 00	500 00	550 00
Mud Lake																	
New Credit	1		5			2	1								250 00	2,600 00	2,850 00
Parry Sound			1	6	4	1	3		3						425 00	1,040 00	1,465 00
Port Arthur				3											60 00	350 00	410 00
Rama															250 00		250 00
Carried forward	3		13	45	4	17	16	16	8		2	1			4,431 00	10,273 00	14,704 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef Sold also of that used for Food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.		
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Norway House	10,995 00	400 00	13,550 00		15,250 00	26,250 00	1,750 00	71,195 00
The Pas	4,136 00	945 00	6,500 00		8,600 00	67,000 00		87,181 00
Total	15,131 00	1,345 00	20,050 00		23,850,00	93,250 00	4,750 00	158,276 00
NOVA SCOTIA.								
Annapolis	150 00		800 00		150 00	75 00	2,725 00	3,980 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	550 00		1,600 00	6 00	500 00		6,550 00	9,206 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	1,237 00	250 00	1,500 00		100 00	10 00	1,000 00	4,097 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) "							5,000 00	5,000 00
Colchester "	116 00		3,000 00		50 00	100 00	1,100 00	4,666 00
Cumberland "	400 00		2,000 00		60 00	1,500 00	1,700 00	5,660 00
Digby "	90 00		700 00		10 00	100 00	3,700 00	4,500 00
Halifax "	1,150 00	500 00	5,200 00		200 00	3,300 00	10,556 00	20,906 00
Hants "	1,001 00		100 00		100 00	1,000 00	2,000 00	4,501 00
Inverness "	2,210 00	150 00	3,300 00		300 00	175 00	1,500 00	7,635 00
Kings "	300 00		500 00		300 00	200 00	1,000 00	5,300 00
Lunenburg "	1,600 00	250 00	225 00		800 00	500 00	600 00	3,975 00
Pictou "	500 00		2,000 00		200 00		6,700 00	9,400 00
Queens "	141 00	200 00	1,400 00		300 00	400 00	475 00	2,819 00
Richmond "	700 00	60 00	1,000 00		700 00	50 00	3,790 00	6,300 00
Shelburne "	100 00		1,500 00		250 00	600 00	250 00	2,700 00
Victoria "	2,500 00	250 00	2,000 00		700 00	200 00	4,000 00	9,650 00
Yarmouth "			200 00			50 00	3,650 00	3,900 00
Total	12,748 00	1,660 00	27,325 00	6 00	4,720 00	8,860 00	59,196 00	114,515 00

ONTARIO.								
Alnwick	6,573 00	967 00	8,864 00	1,849 00	247 00	618 00	2,115 00	21,233 00
Cape Croker	7,383 00	1,500 00	4,000 00		3,500 00	100 00	10,000 00	26,483 00
Caradoc	36,761 00	1,172 00	73,658 00	5,240 00	991 00	893 00	7,509 00	126,224 00
Chapleau			15,985 00		3,945 00	15,100 00	12,370 00	47,400 00
Christian Island	10,000 00	1,000 00	10,000 00		3,000 00	1,000 00	10,000 00	35,000 00
Fort Frances	2,845 00	50 00	27,800 00	600 00	25,300 00	20,700 00	8,300 00	85,595 00
Golden Lake	500 00	100 00	2,835 00	61 00		1,870 00	2,502 00	7,868 00
Gore Bay	15,474 00	4,168 00	33,858 00		1,083 00	553 00	20,775 00	75,911 00
Kenora	2,584 00	520 00	22,955 00		17,651 00	25,589 00	10,915 00	80,214 00
Lake Simcoe	2,095 00	105 00	1,590 00	231 00	450 00	185 00	1,445 00	6,101 00
Manitowaning	42,324 00	500 00	8,000 00	5,070 00	2,875 00	3,825 00	13,000 00	75,594 00
Moravian	12,400 00	1,200 00	4,000 00		400 00	300 00	2,200 00	20,500 00
Mud Lake	4,850 00	600 00	2,200 00		775 00	2,100 00	680 00	11,205 00
New Credit	11,450 00	1,700 00	10,850 00	2,691 00	50 00	100 00	3,000 00	29,841 00
Parry Sound	9,030 00	650 00	9,300 00		1,100 00	1,250 00	18,115 00	39,445 00
Port Arthur	4,630 00		15,150 00		8,220 00	19,800 00	400 00	48,200 00
Rama	7,812 00		3,500 00		400 00	600 00	3,500 00	15,812 00
Carried forward	176,711 00	14,232 00	254,545 00	15,742 00	69,987 00	94,583 00	126,826 00	752,626 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

NUMBER OF INDIANS REPORTED UPON, LAND USED AND OCCUPATIONS.

Agency.	Lands and Sources from which Indians derive their support.						
	Number of Indians.	Cleared but not under cultivation.	Under actual cultivation.	Number engaged in farming.	Number engaged in stock raising	Number engaged in hunting, trapping and fishing.	Number engaged in other industries.
		Acres.	Acres.				
ONTARIO—*Con.*							
Brought forward	10,785	49,518	22,421	598	81	1,142	981
Rice Lake	95	885	575	17	.....	6	.....
Sarnia	429	1,536	3,365	106	.....	.....	.....
Saugeen	423	4,000	1,180	60	.....	.....	61
Sault Ste. Marie	971	1,446	1,566	36	.....	88	148
Savanne	1,071	1,214	35	.....	.....	183	93
Scugog	34	120	620	6	.....	.....	6
Six Nations	4,402	22,256	12,440	416	116	.....	484
Sturgeon Falls	551	25	375	.....	5	97	14
Thessalon	579	340	458	3	.....	.....	131
Tyendinaga	1,323	1,736	7,820	61	.....	6	262
Walpole Island	738	33,420	1,010	70	.....	40	101
Total	21,401	116,496	51,865	1,371	502	1,562	2,287
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.							
Prince Edward Island	292	234	392	31	.....	35	.....
QUEBEC.							
Becancour	26	21	90	2	.....	.....	7
Bersimis	561	365	62,825	.....	.....	160	.....
Caconna	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Caughnawaga	2,194	3,720	4,000	50	.....	.....	577
Lake St. John	583	456	830	70	.....	97	.....
Lorette	486	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	139
Maniwaki	414	108	866	44	.....	32	42
Maria	104	46	136	7	1	2	15

Mingan	1,115					319	
Oka	498	355	2,088				
Pierreville	288	21,750	452	10	2	12	58
Restigouche	506		686	50	15	5	60
St. Regis	1,515	2,718	3,125	173		30	230
Temiskaming	245	108	187	20	11	10	18
Total	8,541	75,285	75,195	426	29	667	1,176
SASKATCHEWAN.							
Assiniboine	333	16,392	1,542	28	19	9	7
Battleford	920	154,586	1,350	110	48	14	100
Carlton	1,117	133,032	2,226	110	65	163	77
Crooked Lake	562	100,897	1,798	50	13	8	90
Duck Lake	943	89,430	1,103	74	64	102	31
Moose Mountain	211	3,724	776	24	21	25	
Onion Lake	1,015	143,307	229	62	82	156	13
Pelly	483	24,224	1,041	43	76	27	
Qu'Appelle	834	126,032	6,329	124	25	33	56
Touchwood Hills	658	86,843	1,564	80	16	52	42
Treaty No. 10	1,705				4	387	
Total	8,786	878,467	17,958	705	433	976	416

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Public Buildings, Property of the Band.											
	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Value of Public Properties, &c.
												$ cts.
Ontario—*Con.*												
Brought forward	2		6	2	8	31	20	46	15	44		118,383
Rice Lake						1	1	1				5,500 00
Sarnia						5	2	3	2	1	1	8,750 00
Saugeen						5	1	3	4	12		18,600 00
Sault Ste. Marie						6	1	4		1		12,500 00
Savanne						1		5				410 00
Sengog						1			1			1,000 00
Six Nations						2		1	10	2	12	24,500 00
Sturgeon Falls							2		3			6,500 00
Thessalon							4	1	5			8,050 00
Tyendinaga							2	1	4	3		39,000 00
Walpole Island								2	3		2	2,000 00
Total	2		6	2	10	58	30	87	27	72	4	245,193 00
Prince Edward Island.												
Prince Edward Island						1				2		6,800
Quebec.												
Becancour												
Bersimis						1						
Cacouna												
Caughnawaga			10	2	1	1	1	3	1	3		17,025 00
Lake St. John						1		1				5,735 00
Lorette						1		1		1		23,000 00
Maniwaki							1	2	2			2,070 00
Maria						1						2,500 00
Mingan						3						19,000 00
Oka			2			1		1	2			1,190 00

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS.—*Continued.*

Agency.	Private Fencing and Buildings.—*Continued.*															Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.
	Acres Fenced.	Dwelling, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.		
Ontario.—*Con.*																$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	41,824	9	18	633	1,250	183	389	807	107	408	475	267	368	94	100	103,911 00	419,890 00
Rice Lake	796	....	1	10	14	....	10	11	1	8	11	....	5	....	....	3,950 00	14,880 00
Sarnia	6,925	....	3	119	8	2	20	60	12	16	17	32	6	5	9	9,500 00	42,000 00
Saugeen	1,300	....	1	76	31	....	30	75	15	23	30	1	10	....	....	1,500 00	9,500 00
Sault Ste. Marie	1,734	....	....	51	91	11	51	50	2	36	17	10	18	10	....	1,920 00	16,700 00
Savanne	41	....	....	....	128	....	....	11	....	6	....	5	....	....	....	61 00	3,726 00
Scugog	800	....	....	6	1	2	5	7	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1,848 00	2,500 00
Six Nations	43,646	4	32	330	419	15	241	382	98	192	182	62	45	116	66	436,960 00	589,465 00
Sturgeon Falls	267	....	....	34	53	21	20	24	4	5	7	24	4	3	....	610 00	21,400 00
Thessalon	458	....	....	33	73	8	22	26	....	23	18	2	19	....	....	6,818 00	11,635 00
Tyendinaga	13,393	1	3	320	10	....	98	111	32	134	59	22	11	14	35	133,930 00	64,590 00
Walpole Island	1,150	....	1	93	89	....	5	57	2	....	25	51	2	7	47	14,500 00	27,000 00
Total	112,334	14	59	1,705	2,167	242	891	1,621	273	853	842	476	488	249	257	715,508 00	1,223,286 00
Prince Edward Island.																	
Prince Edward Island	392	....	....	50	....	....	25	22	....	22	12	4	47	6	....	1,618 00	6,830 00
Quebec.																	
Becancour	105	....	....	4	....	2	2	2	....	2	2	....	2	....	....	90 00	800 00
Bersimis	16	....	....	12	54	5	....	4	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	350 00	16,600 00
Cacouna	....	....	....	....	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Caughnawaga	2,613	59	2	404	48	6	20	324	....	....	113	13	2	10	14	15,678 00	203,025 00
Lake St. John	1,066	....	....	37	18	2	29	....	....	....	16	1	9	16	....	4,005 00	16,533 00
Lorette	18	1	1	81	....	....	7	7	....	7	8	....	....	....	....	250 00	27,300 00
Maniwaki	404	....	....	2	29	32	16	18	3	11	4	3	7	5	....	2,822 00	8,665 00
Maria	145	....	....	18	3	....	16	8	8	17	18	1	3	5	....	220 00	1,250 00

Mingan				93												1,200 00	22,650 00
Oka	684	2		72	10		27	57	23	18	26	12	8	26	9	2,923 00	29,747 00
Pierreville	412		2	73			13	5	3	20	4	3		2		1,000 00	45,200 00
Restigouche	682			70	19	4	62	25		64	40	8		13		12,000 00	13,000 00
St. Regis	565			169	33		68	63	60	48	9	4		60	60	1,275 00	64,975 00
Timiskaming	150			8	18	6		11		7	2		10	3		475 00	7,000 00
Total	6,860	62	5	1,043	254	57	260	524	97	198	242	45	42	140	83	42,288 00	456,745 00
SASKATCHEWAN.																	
Assiniboine	6,550			2	47			9		34						815 00	2,800 00
Battleford	25,580				216			45		149	10	10	32			16,460 00	22,340 00
Carlton	4,576				100	102	5	85		146	14	49	7	17		4,576 00	14,872 00
Crooked Lake	3,820				31	90		60		84	12	35	4	3		11,460 00	15,630 00
Duck Lake	13,709			2	138	3		23		140		10				15,475 00	26,005 00
Moose Mountain	70				6	46		25		29						100 00	4,600 00
Onion Lake	1,110				123					71		11				1,945 00	8,725 00
Pelly	3,020			2	48	41		27		61		11		5		2,480 00	15,755 00
Qu'Appelle	30,290			4	141	48		113		110	9		1	2	76	11,277 00	33,945 00
Touchwood Hills	17,045				116	10		85	4	99	4	33		4	2	3,635 00	14,250 00
Treaty No. 10	3				237			8		6						1,500 00	9,705 00
Total	105,773			10	1,203	343	5	480	4	929	49	159	44	31	78	69,723 00	170,627 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c																		
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	Value of Implements and Vehicles.
																			$ c.
ONTARIO—*Con.*																			
Brought forward	805	638	85	245	77	230	75	234	154	14	180	14,846	490	43	579	497	159	417	99,842 00
Rice Lake	14	14	4	3	2	4	4	3	5	....	1	75	7	2	6	5	....	6	2,100 00
Sarnia	59	52	11	35	5	30	17	26	33	1	17	751	42	....	37	17	8	54	12,203 00
Saugeen	50	40	....	6	1	12	1	12	7	....	50	1,460	31	..	40	30	25	35	4,590 00
Sault Ste. Marie	66	32	....	6	1	3	240	9	7	....	4	1,180	18	3	63	13	2	6	5,580 00
Savanne	5	5	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,237	....	....	....	....	....	1	691 00
Scugog	3	2	2	2	....	1	1	....	2	....	3	78	2	....	2	2	3	3	430 00
Six Nations	374	309	92	172	93	170	117	164	180	4	49	3,700	299	68	218	163	127	244	198,984 00
Sturgeon Falls	14	4	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	1	14	....	8	4	35	17	....	1	2,025 00
Thessalon	10	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	736	2	....	7	32	....	....	1,035 00
Tyendinaga	131	100	36	63	27	72	37	63	30	....	42	1,181	95	3	70	57	54	101	37,125 00
Walpole Island	80	75	2	83	2	43	4	32	29	1	2	800	56	6	50	10	35	56	8,000 00
Total	1,611	1282	232	646	208	544	496	544	449	21	362	27,047	1,050	129	1107	843	413	927	372,605 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																			
Prince Edward Island	9	9	....	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	4	95	2	5	8	....	....	....	780 00
QUEBEC.																			
Becancour	2	2	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	2	3	1	1	1	200 00
Bersimis	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	....	....	2	91 00
Caconna	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Caughnawaga	420	207	17	50	8	150	50	147	20	10	224	558	150	225	204	60	....	102	17,965 00
Lake St. John	24	30	....	1	3	4	1	8	9	10	1	233	17	25	32	28	20	10	4,653 00
Lorette	4	5	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	155	4	5	8	5	1	3	700 00
Maniwaki	26	26	1	....	3	5	1	5	9	1	....	600	10	12	26	12	6	19	5,400 00
Maria	6	6	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	125	6	7	....	7	....	....	1,175 00
Mingan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oka	54	56	6	22	3	13	11	25	7	6	10	487	18	48	52	34	10	50	11,881 00

Pierreville	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	4	3	..	2	32,000 00
Restigouche	32	30	..	6	4	4	2	16	2	2	8	200	10	6	38	14	4	15	5,000 00
St. Regis	140	110	10	112	6	69	18	71	8	6	60	351	80	29	65	29	10	83	10,650 00
Timiskaming	10	10	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	3	275	4	1	12	2	1	2	1,300 00
Total	722	483	35	195	28	248	83	278	55	36	306	2,987	340	364	444	195	53	289	94,015 00
SASKATCHEWAN.																			
Assiniboine	32	12	4	1	..	17	5	8	1	1	..	54	31	7	23	16	3	13	9,392 00
Battleford	143	61	3	..	..	96	18	79	9	..	..	1,462	182	30	151	145	54	65	34,250 00
Carlton	107	70	5	79	146	63	15	54	4	4	7	1,326	100	9	112	73	19	25	19,756 00
Crooked Lake	67	43	16	15	..	48	15	42	9	..	..	516	96	7	82	46	15	46	22,151 00
Duck Lake	100	68	13	12	3	59	14	51	5	4	14	2,416	87	55	84	61	11	47	30,109 00
Moose Mountain	27	8	2	1	1	17	4	12	2	1	2	230	34	..	27	11	9	21	4,500 00
Onion Lake	23	20	..	..	..	15	1	10	..	..	1	806	96	13	86	..	..	28	10,244 00
Pelly	70	41	10	..	..	39	7	39	3	4	5	460	53	16	59	24	10	32	11,420 00
Qu'Appelle	105	45	34	11	1	69	34	62	14	2	3	1,360	108	27	98	64	38	73	15,825 00
Touchwood Hills	77	35	11	24	..	60	13	48	5	2	3	870	98	24	81	68	12	33	19,566 00
Treaty No. 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	751	403	98	140	121	504	126	438	52	9	35	9,494	885	188	803	508	171	383	177,213 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry.																	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.				
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	
ONTARIO—*Con.*																		$ cts.
Brought forward	60	1,533	249	62	41	370	1,100	1,010	63	113	66	610	1,988	677	286	364	15,912	168,224 00
Rice Lake		28	6	1		15	27	16			1	14	30	40	38	22	145	3,600 00
Sarnia	1	111	16	3			65	64			1	24	31	87	5	103	1,250	13,520 00
Saugeen		86	10				52	50				20	40	25	10	10	160	7,650 00
Sault Ste. Marie	1	58	9	10	28	50	75	56			7	42	38	60	120	40	470	10,060 00
Savanne		7	2	11	4		18	9					1				11	1,438 00
Scugog		6	3				1	1							5		85	1,049 00
Six Nations	217	780	185	30	4	140	730	820	140	105	35	498	1,450	675	180	760	15,010	190,945 00
Sturgeon Falls	19	54	9	9	4	5	59	64			5	9			6	8	180	8,350 00
Thessalon		61	3				22	31			2	36	57				560	696,800 00
Tyendinaga	2	267	25	10		1	1,205	182			1	33	129	260	55	280	2,394	57,651 00
Walpole Island	26	182	5	12	8	40	185	220		15	13	60	110	175	55	115	1,600	17,500 00
Total	326	3,173	522	148	89	621	3,539	2,523	203	233	131	1,346	3,874	1,999	760	1,712	37,777	1,176,187 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																		
Prince Edward Island		10	3			2	10	4					3				150	1,067 00
QUEBEC.																		
Becancour		4	1	4			12	6			1	1					40	460 00
Bersimis	3						4	3			2						12	305 00
Cacouna																		
Caughnawaga	4	450	275	20		20	512	400	12	25	10	85	150	35	30			28,239 00
Lake St. John	15	25	6	8	5	27	64	40		12	7	30	36				250	6,417 00

Lorette		4			1		12	1					8			4	150	400 00
Maniwaki		31		3		5	51	3	15	7	2	10	17	10			255	3,575 00
Maria		2	1	1	2	12	10	15	20	10		1	6				95	1,275 00
Mingan																		
Oka	5	63	5	7			97	48	2	4	6	27	55	84		4	235	8,048 00
Pierreville		7	1	3			24	6					30				86	1,500 00
Restigouche	2	32	6	5		11	35	95			4	6	64				105	7,500 00
St. Regis	8	207	53	18		35	320	179			20	69	14	350	90	110	500	35,850 00
Timiskaming		8		2			28	13		10			40				106	2,667 00
Total	37	833	348	68	8	110	1,169	809	49	68	52	229	516	479	120	118	1,834	96,176 00
SASKATCHEWAN.																		
Assiniboine		115	48	2	30	6	50	74									40	10,720 00
Battleford	7	587		20	104	47	304	463	60	60		10					360	62,120 00
Carlton	3	294	20	23	168	345	536	500			6	33	24				325	91,848 00
Crooked Lake	1	258	27	7	43	76	189	188					2			3	255	36,779 00
Duck Lake		307		1	28	57	341	478				14		20			400	42,480 00
Moose Mountain	2	129		3	17	59	86	88									35	12,800 00
Onion Lake		406		3	33	58	296	632										55,480 00
Pelly		149		10	51	73	337	288									172	35,576 00
Qu'Appelle	7	368	68	22	67	99	440	811					116				1,056	70,274 00
Touchwood Hills	11	289	50	13	36	146	455	446							3		130	64,855 00
Treaty No. 10		14		1	2		7	8					1,170					19,725 00
Total	31	2,916	213	105	579	966	3,041	3,976	60	60	6	57	1,312	20	3	3	2,773	502,657 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	General Effects.								Value of Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property (exclusive of trust funds in the hands of Government and some property not on reserves).
	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of		
									$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
ONTARIO—*Con.*											
Brought forward	275	280	1,359	791	1,225	2,794	17,765	898	67,715 00	230,478 00	3,306,427 00
Rice Lake	.....	.....	20	8	17	.....	950	2	1,400 00	5,300 00	49,020 00
Sarnia	.....	27	1	32	60	5	241	1	1,225 00	18,650 00	508,508 00
Saugeen	.....	4	.....	40	80	23	110	20	1,000 00	5,590 00	114,150 00
Sault Ste. Marie	22	34	51	61	113	141	410	61	5,050 00	10,600 00	117,710 00
Savanne	1	2	456	114	256	475	5,577	228	15,621 00	16,775 00	139,999 00
Scugog	.....	1	9	4	5	.....	426	6	401 00	845 00	76,376 00
Six Nations	.....	5	3	40	141	.....	290	4	1,300 00	39,000 00	2,538,054 00
Sturgeon Falls	14	42	135	99	134	196	1,410	143	8,875 00	17,600 00	294,687 00
Thessalon	44	28	70	9	114	264	691	68	5,625 00	7,802 00	118,921 00
Tyendinaga	5	17	3	25	47	12	330	1	2,497 00	59,380 00	1,028,537 00
Walpole Island	1	35	44	15	60	1	900	6	1,300 00	14,000 00	397,300 00
Total	362	475	2,151	1,238	2,252	3,911	29,104	1,438	112,112 00	426,020 00	8,689,689 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.											
Prince Edward Island	5	25	...	.....	16	15	1	....	685 00	2,950 00	40,614 00
QUEBEC.											
Becancour	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	150 00	5,640 00
Bersimis	3	1	110	27	143	22	1,397	82	5,104 00	5,702 00	247,743 00
Caconna	.....	1	8	....	25	.....	356	.....	525 00	1,125 00	3,705 00
Caughnawaga	2	39	.....	50	25	2	125	3	1,658 00	58,075 00	554,129 00
Lake St. John	.....	.....	160	175	240	150	7,200	200	21,070 00	8,600 00	92,083 00
Lorette	...	.....	6	8	30	...	250	6	350 00	9,550 00	83,550 00
Maniwaki	.....	.....	45	33	96	20	850	35	3,153 00	4,060 00	157,770 00
Maria	....	.....	8	3	15	.....	125	2	290 00	2,000 00	23,710 00
Mingan	99	.....	290	133	433	102	3,590	227	31,260 00	13,300 00	87,410 00

Oka	4	22	8	7	28	1	204	5	632 00	4,387 00	100,877 00
Pierreville		6	6	11	26		493	18	897 00	12,385 00	168,217 00
Restigouche		4	35	20	6		192	2	1,500 00	15,000 00	101,200 00
St. Regis		65		19	22	21	500		550 00	13,350 00	321,200 00
Timiskaming		1	23	30	9	30	308	17	1,050 00	5,740 00	36,442 00
Total	108	140	700	518	1,098	352	15,486	598	67,979 00	151,384 00	1,953,676 00
SASKATCHEWAN.											
Assiniboine				18	41		138	45	1,155 00	1,000 00	294,591 00
Battleford		12	9	91	172	101	804	208	7,602 00	13,660 00	903,874 00
Carlton		9	71	113	163	114	2,958	157	5,470 00	6,994 00	672,500 00
Crooked Lake				25	66	15	131	109	1,971 00	3,950 00	883,404 00
Duck Lake		15	28	47	182	51	4,100	183	9,096 00	14,700 00	883,141 00
Moose Mountain				15	35	2	200	50	1,200 00	1,000 00	253,597 00
Onion Lake		3	80	86	119	120	1,788	179	6,625 00	3,855 00	1,074,106 00
Pelly		1		21	85	8	570	67	1,790 00	6,000 00	360,266 00
Qu'Appelle		3		51	104	15	286	133	3,183 00	13,300 00	1,358,856 00
Touchwood Hills				42	92	5	1,840	107	2,782 00	6,475 00	988,535 00
Treaty No. 10				316	294	604	3,155	387	26,750 00	18,220 00	74,630 00
Total		43	713	825	1,346	1,068	16,370	1,605	67,618 00	91,494 00	7,707,480 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON, 1909.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder															
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.		Buckwheat.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ONTARIO—*Con.*																
Brought forward	678	11,880	2,755	60,129	175	4,071	942	29,892	776	16,710	53	1,100	130	2,327	172	3,671
Rice Lake	75	1,725	55	1,400	4	118	9	89	114	2,250			15	180	2	28
Sarnia	60	566	165	2,569		30		2,700		10						110
Saugeen	20	200	200	3,000			25	500	40	600					4	100
Sault Ste. Marie			110	1,900			2	80	11	185					1	20
Savanne																
Scugog	6	100	50	1,200			1	12	5	130						5
Six Nations	1,897	22,000	2,844	94,362	371	7,964	401	10,618	560	6,974	57	496	33	450	30	354
Sturgeon Falls			24	720			7	230	6	200			3	50	2	50
Thessalon			45	1,050			31	747	28	765			2	32		
Tyendinaga	69	745	859	14,932	297	4,100	398	7,325	45	344	11	130	66	1,538	17	182
Walpole Island	97	2,150	145	4,310	6	110	165	8,100	4	45			42	660	78	430
Total	2,902	39,366	7,252	185,562	853	16,393	1,981	60,293	1,589	28,213	121	1,726	291	5,237	306	4,950
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																
Prince Edward Island	6	90	37	839												
QUEBEC.																
Becancour			40	300			1	5					1	20		
Bersimis																
Caconna																
Caughnawaga			775	15,000	50	1,200	200	2,500	15	175			100	2,500	7	200
Lake St. John	60	500	400	5,000	34	260			45	400			60	1,100	3	45

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Lorette		2		30	124	1,800					5	175	10	200			10	300		2		60
Maniwaki					25	340																
Maria																						
Mingan																						
Oka		15		207	221	2,950	8	120	53	430							28	330	4	50		
Pierreville					20	500			4	80							15	250	5	15		
Restigouche					190	5,000	2	75									7	275				
St. Regis		145		2,320	545	10,900	22	440	290	5,800	63	800	8	150			38	1,000	8	240		
Timiskaming					16	200					3	35										
Total		222		3,057	2,350	41,990	116	2,095	553	8,990	136	1,610	8	150			259	5,775	29	610		
SASKATCHEWAN.																						
Assiniboine		452		6,019	418	11,431																
Battleford		383		5,849	257	7,404	6	180														
Carlton		632		9,183	640	16,401	44	770														
Crooked Lake		485		8,530	467	10,965																
Duck Lake		269		4,853	449	13,593	10	370														
Moose Mountain		132		2,044	125	2,637																
Onion Lake		23		296	153	3,673	53	1,014														
Pelly		88		2,624	459	27,592	62	2,087														
Qu'Appelle		2,875		49,632	2,793	98,736	60	844														
Touchwood Hills		293		7,625	648	23,143	40	809														
Treaty No. 10																						
Total		5,632		96,626	6,349	215,172	275	6,074														

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1909—*Continued.*

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Continued.*											New Land Improvements.			
	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.					
ONTARIO—*Con.*									Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Brought forward	1,307	88,504	16	2,016	74	10,735	38	6,590	4,556	1,412	2,525	318	115	209	1,378
Rice Lake	33	2,010	3	360	7	1,192	4	410	65		23		2	2	5
Sarnia		2,450		85		30		350	400			10			
Saugeen	22	1,600			4	500	5	100	80	6	110	10	20	15	6
Sault Ste. Marie	121	8,080	1	50	4	480			90	375					
Savanne	31	4,116	1	38	3	202	1	78		216			3	3	16
Sengog	4	265							7						
Six Nations	237	10,196	5	540	5	940	14	1,391	6,543		1,903			220	
Sturgeon Falls	23	2,950	1	40	8	450	4	120	23	85		10			
Thessalon	86	6,951			6	1,070			30	101	13	37			
Tyendinaga	183	17,598	3	177	10	988		100	915	390	283				1,136
Walpole Island	115	4,450		110		150		3,000	215	1,050	650	10			150
Total	2,162	149,170	30	3,416	121	16,737	66	12,139	12,924	3,638	8,507	395	140	449	2,691
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.															
Prince Edward Island	8	1,144			1	135			18	12					
QUEBEC.															
Becancour	1	200		1	2	150				4		5	2		3
Bersimis	10	400							10	15					
Cacouna															
Caughnawaga	200	2,000							1,500	150					
Lake St. John	300	6,000	1	40	5	150			170	3	80	1			2

Lorette	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maniwaki	30	3,000	2	200	8	2,500	6	450	175	15	75	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	34	...
Maria	4	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mingan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oka	47	6,100	...	...	3	200	...	...	160	4	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perreville	20	800	...	...	...	...	6	50	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Restigouche	45	4,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	10	250	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Regis	350	9,500	7	300	10	800	11	1,200	1,450	350	750	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	65
Timiskaming	10	1,200	...	...	2	100	...	...	15	50	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,017	34,300	10	541	30	3,900	23	1,700	4,005	601	1,284	56	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	104	...
SASKATCHEWAN.																								
Assiniboine	7	700	1	35	5	125	...	...	...	835	235	...	362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	...
Battleford	20	3,500	4	400	8	2,500	2	190	25	5,239	577	...	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	5,950	...
Carlton	25	1,889	2	125	3	413	2	110	...	3,849	1,320	43	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	883	275	...
Crooked Lake	11	750	...	...	...	...	3	210	30	1,776	1,075	...	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	11	...
Duck Lake	10	1,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,100	857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	220	...
Moose Mountain	6	600	1	100	1	150	...	...	100	600	375	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...
Onion Lake	9	1,860	5	90	...	200	...	80	...	3,110	275	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	330	...
Pelly	6	1,110	1	93	2	200	2	118	...	1,705	1,060	...	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	2,032	...
Qu'Appelle	22	2,360	4	263	10	940	4	185	...	4,025	2,420	...	1,032	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	740	...	...
Touchwood Hills	9	1,475	2	220	6	1,400	2	210	...	2,825	1,700	...	264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	446	...
Treaty No. 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	125	15,404	20	1,342	35	5,928	15	1,103	155	27,364	9,634	43	2,690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,985	9,297	...

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Agency.	Buildings Erected.													Increase in Value.		
	Dwellings, Stone	Dwellings, Brick	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Drivings Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
Ontario—*Con.*															$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	3	....	13	45	4	17	16	16	8	....	2	1	....	....	1,431 00	10,273 00	14,704 00
Rice Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15 00	....	15 00
Sarnia	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	150 00	1,650 00	1,800 00
Saugeen	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	250 00	400 00	650 00
Sault Ste. Marie	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	400 00	400 00
Savanne	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28 00	185 00	213 00
Scugog	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Six Nations	1	1	9	5	....	10	2	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,500 00	21,100 00	26,600 00
Sturgeon Falls	....	....	13	1	....	1	5	2	2	3	2	4	3	....	200 00	11,050 00	11,250 00
Thessalon	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	740 00	350 00	1,090 00
Tyendinaga	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	852 00	270 00	1,122 00
Walpole Island	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	400 00	2,000 00	2,400 00
Total	5	1	46	60	5	33	24	24	12	4	5	5	3	2	12,566 00	47,678 00	60,244 00
Prince Edward Island																	
Prince Edward Island	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	88 00	88 00
Quebec																	
Becancour	....	....	4	....	2	2	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bersimis	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1,850 00	1,850 00
Cacouna	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Caughnawaga	....	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,250 00	....
Lake St. John	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35 00	400 00	435 00
Lorette	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Maniwaki	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	782 00	300 00	1,082 00

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef Sold also of that Used for Food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.		
ONTARIO—*Con.*	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	176,711 00	14,232 00	254,545 00	15,742 00	69,987 00	94,583 00	126,826 00	752,626 00
Rice Lake	5,300 00	500 00	600 00	124 00	350 00	2,000 00	300 00	9,124 00
Sarnia	8,794 00	450 00	19,465 00	2,075 00	1,020 00	100 00	2,200 00	34,104 00
Saugeen	4,560 00	650 00	16,000 00	8,650 00	560 00	250 00	8,000 00	38,070 00
Sault Ste. Marie	5,100 00	650 00	15,000 00	2,300 00	2,100 00	1,050 00	7,900 00	34,100 00
Savanne	2,609 00	.....	24,896 00	.....	26,077 00	41,880 00	5,478 00	100,940 00
Scugog	1,586 00	597 00	175 00	119 00	112 00	531 00	600 00	3,720 00
Six Nations	168,451 00	129,875 00	4,599 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	302,925 00
Sturgeon Falls	1,800 60	470 00	17,300 00	.....	2,900 00	7,400 00	6,500 00	36,370 00
Thessalon	6,410 00	80 00	31,972 00	.....	1,811 00	775 00	1,971 00	46,019 00
Tyendinaga	32,858 00	2,735 00	53,537 00	5,829 00	880 00	291 00	300 00	96,350 00
Walpole Island	13,800 00	4,500 00	34,000 00	.....	1,900 00	1,900 00	10,000 00	66,100 00
Total	427,979 00	154,739 00	475,089 00	31,239 00	107,567 00	150,760 00	170,075 00	1,520,448 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.								
Prince Edward Island	1,023 00	45 00	58 00	.....	1,520 00	50 00	14,480 00	17,176 00
QUEBEC.								
Becancour	400 00	20 00	1,200 00	.....	.....	.....	525 00	2,195 00
Bersimis	375 00	.....	1,400 00	.....	640 00	21,700 00	700 00	24,815 00
Cacouna	.....	.....	2,360 00	249 00	85 00	1,560 00	3,245 00	8,099 00
Caughnawaga	36,308 00	.....	170,928 00	3,837 00	.....	.....	5,700 00	216,773 00
Lake St. John	7,900 00	500 00	5,000 00	.....	400 00	40,000 00	1,200 00	55,000 00
Lorette	.....	.....	15,000 00	.....	.....	1,500 00	23,000 00	39,500 00
Maniwaki	6,865 00	2,000 00	21,000 00	310 00	125 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	42,300 00
Maria	500 00	100 00	3,500 00	.....	360 00	600 00	1,600 00	6,660 00
Mingan	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00	32,800 00	.....	33,000 00

Oka	5,085 00	1,400 00	8,360 00	1,483 00	300 00	667 00	3,784 00	21,079 00
Pierreville	3,763 00	....	7,000 00	....	....	575 00	35,000 00	46,338 00
Restigouche	11,500 00	800 00	24,000 00	125 00	350 00	275 00	7,800 00	44,850 00
St. Regis	59,000 00	22,000 00	80,000 00	256 00	1,450 00	14,000 00	11,400 00	188,106 00
Timiskaming	2,100 00	50 00	12,000 00	....	300 00	1,800 00	200 00	16,450 00
Total	133,796 00	26,870 00	352,348 00	6,260 00	4,210 00	121,477 00	100,154 00	745,115 00
SASKATCHEWAN.								
Assiniboine	5,591 00	1,770 00	1,560 00	....	1,550 00	316 00	9,650 00	20,437 00
Battleford	14,362 00	13,283 00	5,384 00	30,470 00	2,043 00	8,902 00	10,346 00	84,788 00
Carlton	11,547 00	8,935 00	6,888 00	....	2,532 00	20,481 00	5,825 00	59,208 00
Crooked Lake	16,146 00	3,412 00	2,975 00	2,171 00	875 00	1,650 00	7,673 00	34,902 00
Duck Lake	17,390 00	4,500 00	7,882 00	....	85 00	46,235 00	5,826 00	82,118 00
Moose Mountain	5,000 00	1,581 00	400 00	....	600 00	1,000 00	2,000 00	10,581 00
Onion Lake	16,152 00	10,725 00	8,506 00	....	8,581 00	29,067 00	4,055 00	77,086 00
Pelly	15,838 00	5,079 00	865 00	2,505 00	44 00	1,920 00	1,475 00	27,726 00
Qu'Appelle	65,162 00	9,995 00	6,250 00	....	2,650 00	2,925 00	12,545 00	99,527 00
Touchwood Hills	26,366 00	7,134 00	4,884 0	3,300 00	2,900 00	15,846 00	10,164 00	70,594 00
Treaty No. 10	....	....	6,300 00	....	51,700 00	64,600 00	7,160 00	129,760 00
Total	196,754 00	66,414 00	51,894 00	38,446 00	73,558 00	192,942 00	76,719 00	696,727 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

RECAPITULATION.

Agency	Lands and Sources from which Indians derive their support.						
	Number of Indians.	Cleared but not under cultivation.	Under actual cultivation.	Number engaged in farming.	Number engaged in stock raising.	Number engaged in hunting, trapping and fishing.	Number engaged in other industries.
		Acres.	Acres.				
Alberta	5,747	1,044,141	6,605	397	791	390	248
British Columbia	20,929	334,322	28,263	1,809	174	4,076	1,142
Manitoba	4,841	100,961	6,626	414	46	109	173
New Brunswick	1,759	1,675	1,277	75	.....	98	322
Northwest Territories	3,061	19,981	1,625	.....	11	831	45
Nova Scotia	1,992	3,019	2,491	89	.....	60	100
Ontario	21,401	116,493	51,865	1,371	502	1,562	2,281
Prince Edward Island	292	234	392	31	.....	35	.....
Quebec	8,641	29,674	75,285	426	29	667	1,176
Saskatchewan	8,786	878,467	17,958	705	433	976	416
Total	75,439	2,453,395	170,999	5,227	2,066	9,004	6,201

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Public Buildings, Property of the Band.											
	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Value of Public Properties, &c.
												$ cts.
Alberta	4	1	1	2	39	3	1	14	2	19	.....	93,776 00
British Columbia	5	.....	.....	.....	1	116	12	24	.....	16	.....	219,105 00
Manitoba	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	19	2	25	4	18	2	54,040 00
New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	8	.....	7	1	16,300 00
Northwest Territories	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	13	.....	5	.....	18,775 00
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	11	.....	4	1	35,840 00
Ontario	2	.....	6	2	10	58	30	87	27	72	4	245,193 00
Prince Edward Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6,800 00
Quebec	.....	.....	12	2	2	14	4	16	13	19	2	116,520 00
Saskatchewan	2	2	9	12	116	10	1	22	4	16	1	60,085 00
Total	14	3	28	18	172	243	58	220	52	178	11	866,434 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Private Fencing and Buildings.																	
	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.
																$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta	109,186	.....	.....	76	993	85	4	485	21	462	26	59	74	7	48	10,210 00	113,327 00
British Columbia	139,154	.....	.....	3,266	1,984	1,132	583	1,194	3	542	180	125	901	5	....	284,400 00	1,081,606 00
Manitoba	19,741	.....	.....	44	974	126	3	346	25	586	30	291	42	63	....	13,601 00	144,754 00
New Brunswick	1,209	.....	.....	295	50	58	69	75	5	68	25	.....	59	1	....	4,360 00	43,225 00
Northwest Territories	423	.....	....	12	567	38	.....	15	.....	196	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	2,161 00	69,225 00
Nova Scotia	2,870	.....	.....	351	4	81	124	24	1	40	14	2	5	6	1	7,456 00	12,155 00
Ontario	112,334	14	59	1,705	2,177	242	891	1,621	273	853	842	476	488	249	257	715,508 00	1,223,286 00
Prince Edward Island	392	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	25	22	.....	22	12	4	47	6	....	1,618 00	6,830 00
Quebec	6,860	62	5	1,043	254	57	260	524	97	198	242	45	42	140	83	42,288 00	456,745 00
Saskatchewan	105,773	.....	.....	10	1,203	343	5	480	4	929	49	159	44	31	78	69,723 00	170,627 00
Total	497,945	76	64	6,842	8,206	2,162	1,964	4,786	429	38,896	1,420	1,197	1,706	508	467	1,181,325 00	3,351,180 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.																		Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Waggons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Waggons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	
																			$ cts.
Alberta	351	186	15	6	2	416	25	402	5	1	14	3,817	1,006	670	703	115	129	104	156,402 00
British Columbia	1,101	689	3	19	339	333	51	242	43	25	200	16,884	705	13	624	128	183	278	272,842 00
Manitoba	325	186	48	7	1	223	62	179	14	1	28	3,391	296	15	372	248	107	223	71,950 00
New Brunswick	42	40	...	16	6	11	...	11	1	...	19	1,587	36	...	82	30	31	23	7,273 00
Northwest Territories	24	25	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	9	1,430	6	4	13	...	...	...	2,603 00
Nova Scotia	16	29	8	2	8	...	6	...	...	...	50	744	48	36	62	21	5	14	6,338 00
Ontario	1,611	1,282	232	616	208	566	496	544	449	21	362	27,047	1,050	129	1,107	843	413	927	372,60[illegible] 00
Prince Edward Island	9	9	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	95	2	5	8	...	...	...	780 00
Quebec	722	483	35	195	28	248	83	278	55	36	306	2,987	310	364	444	195	53	389	91,015 00
Saskatchewan	751	403	98	140	121	504	126	438	52	9	35	9,494	885	188	803	508	171	383	177,213 00
Total	4,985	3,332	431	1,011	710	2,315	843	2,106	618	93	1,027	68,476	4,344	1,424	4,218	2,091	1,092	2,341	1,159,021 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS *Continued.*

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry.																	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.				
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	
																		$ cts.
Alberta	28	9,240	487	16	85	1,459	3,913	5,069			1	10	83	32	10		640	517,325 00
British Columbia	468	10,102	2,566	235	82	595	4,535	4,296	870	1,387	100	662	3,099	7	485	1,429	17,720	661,133 00
Manitoba	10	1,231	106	55	275	564	1,226	1,308	23	10	6	13	98	8	14	12	1,113	132,864 00
New Brunswick		52				70	44	11					47				635	6,305 00
Northwest Territories	8	53	6	20	57	95	387	295										18,554 00
Nova Scotia	2	54	6	3	18	36	116	111	40	80	2	5	31	19	13	62	979	9,360 00
Ontario	326	3,175	522	148	89	621	3,539	2,523	203	233	131	1,346	3,874	1,999	760	1,712	37,777	1,176,187 00
Prince Edward Island		10	3			2	10	4					3				150	1,067 00
Quebec	37	833	348	68	8	110	1,169	809	49	68	52	229	516	479	120	118	1,834	96,176 00
Saskatchewan	31	2,916	213	105	579	966	3,041	3,976	60	60		57	1,312	20	3	3	2,773	502,657 00
Total	910	27,665	4,257	650	1,193	4,518	17,980	18,402	1,245	1,838	292	2,322	9,063	2,564	1,405	3,336	63,621	3,123,628 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	General Effects.									Value of Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of		
									$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta	4	41	122	398	388	482	4,755	1,033	28,666 00	45,500 00	9,112,734 00
British Columbia	729	476	3,570	4,531	2,678	1,402	29,464	2,940	332,461 00	386,875 00	7,562,538 00
Manitoba	41	371	154	260	560	1,196	9,614	754	83,696 00	40,705 00	1,718,078 00
New Brunswick	49	58	93	66	230	262	327	41	8,040 00	24,475 00	186,142 00
Northwest Territories	12	491	422	178	2,293	1,723	5,680	619	34,290 00	23,150 00	337,176 00
Nova Scotia	29	75	37	80	225	56	784	22	4,340 00	12,645 00	200,020 00
Ontario	362	475	2,151	1,238	2,252	3,911	29,104	1,438	112,112 00	426,020 00	8,689,689 00
Prince Edward Island	5	25	.....	...	16	15	1	...	685 00	2,950 00	40,614 00
Quebec	108	140	700	518	1,098	352	15,490	598	67,979 00	151,384 00	1,953,676 00
Saskatchewan	...	43	713	825	1,346	1,068	16,270	1,605	67,618 00	91,094 00	7,707,480 00
Total	1,339	2,195	7,962	8,094	11,086	10,467	111,489	9,050	739,887 00	1,204,798 00	37,508,147 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1909.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder.															
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.		Buckwheat.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Alberta	1,312	27,560	2,212	57,018	201	2,947										
British Columbia	1,613	30,935	5,357	119,895	5	100	64	1,862	308	9,640					159	3,177
Manitoba	3,533	46,755	1,854	46,621	120	1,242	19	702								
New Brunswick	10	81	200	2,133			1	7	4	70			36	625	6	82
Northwest Territories			20	400	8	300										
Nova Scotia	7	75	78	1,061	10	151	1	3	2				2	35	12	79
Ontario	2,902	39,366	7,252	185,562	853	16,393	1,981	60,293	1,589	28,213	121	1,726	291	5,237	306	4,950
Prince Edward Island	6	90	37	839												
Quebec	222	3,057	2,350	41,900	116	2,095	553	8,990	136	1,610	8	150	259	5,775	29	610
Saskatchewan	5,632	96,626	6,349	215,172	275	6,074	..									
Total	15,269	242,945	25,701	660,094	1,588	29,202	2,619	71,859	2,039	33,533	129	1,876	588	11,670	512	9,198

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS —*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1909 *Continued.*

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Continued.*											New Land Improvements.			
	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for the first time.	Land Fenced.
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.					
									Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alberta	72	4,134	4	450	17	1,041	25	2,432	10	16,929	2,622		1,549	1,544	1,712
British Columbia	1,352	188,166	86	9,852	180	34,182	12	1,428	9,329	3,762	1,248	212	181	172	852
Manitoba	141	14,478	8	158	7	195	10	409	.....	14,223	4,194	17	433	610	1,034
New Brunswick	204	7,415	..	..	3	350	4	93	176	13	54	13	.....	.....	.....
Northwest Territories	96	4,035	...	...	2	160	.....	.....	.....	2,593	.....	3	.....	13	13
Nova Scotia	107	6,010	..	..	5	645	9	210	471	236	34	12	9	6	25
Ontario	2,162	149,170	30	3,416	121	16,737	66	12,439	12,924	3,638	8,507	395	140	449	2,691
Prince Edward Island	8	1,144	..	..	1	135	.....	.....	18	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	1,017	34,300	10	541	30	3,900	23	1,700	4,005	601	1,284	56	7	39	104
Saskatchewan	125	15,404	20	1,342	35	5,938	15	1,103	155	27,364	9,634	43	2,690	2,985	9,207
Total	5,284	424,256	158	15,459	101	63,283	161	18,914	27,088	71,371	24,577	761	5,002	5,818	15,658

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Agency.	Buildings Erected.														Increase in Value.		
	Dwellings, Stone	Dwellings, Brick	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
															$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta	2	....	7	50	30	3	15	1	9	....	6	....	1	33	12,685 00	15,235 00	27,920 00
British Columbia	....	....	74	28	9	7	1	....	....	....	....	11	....	....	16,455 00	36,400 00	52,855 00
Manitoba	....	....	3	32	1	2	20	....	8	....	12	1	....	....	1,744 00	5,720 00	7,464 00
New Brunswick	....	....	6	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	140 00	985 00	1,125 00
Northwest Territories	....	....	1	36	8	....	3	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	625 00	5,650 00	6,275 00
Nova Scotia	....	....	23	1	7	2	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	345 00	3,400 00	3,745 00
Ontario	5	1	46	60	5	33	24	24	12	4	5	5	3	2	12,566 00	47,678 00	60,244 00
Prince Edward Island	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	88 00	88 00
Quebec	....	1	21	2	3	5	7	....	4	2	2	1	....	1	1,042 00	8,400 00	9,442 00
Saskatchewan	....	....	2	126	56	....	50	....	89	1	10	2	4	30	20,668 00	32,824 00	53,492 00
Total	7	2	184	336	120	52	151	25	145	11	35	20	8	66	66,270 00	156,280 00	222,550 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef Sold also of that used for Food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.		
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta	110,407 00	77,221 00	70,056 00	13,713 00	3,612 00	30,443 00	84,879 00	390,331 00
British Columbia	359,000 00	33,813 00	444,539 00	1,500 00	350,511 00	180,190 00	190,584 00	1,560,140 00
Manitoba	111,477 00	17,567 00	41,740 00	30 00	19,690 00	44,959 00	16,318 00	251,775 00
New Brunswick	6,490 00	3,800 00	51,100 00	21 00	9,410 00	4,895 00	20,650 00	96,366 00
Northwest Territories	15,131 00	1,345 00	20,050 00	.....	23,850 00	93,250 00	4,750 00	158,376 00
Nova Scotia	12,748 00	1,660 00	27,325 00	6 00	4,720 00	8,860 00	59,196 00	114,515 00
Ontario	427,979 00	154,739 00	475,089 00	34,239 00	107,567 00	150,760 00	170,075 00	1,520,448 00
Prince Edward Island	1,023 00	45 00	58 00	.....	1,520 00	50 00	14,480 00	17,176 00
Quebec	133,796 00	26,870 00	352,318 00	6,260 00	4,210 00	121,477 00	100,154 00	745,115 00
Saskatchewan	196,754 00	66,414 00	51,894 00	38,446 00	73,558 00	192,942 00	76,719 00	696,727 00
Total	1,374,805 00	383,468 00	1,534,199 00	94,215 00	598,651 00	827,826 00	737,805 00	5,550,969 00

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.—Religions, ages, sexes, births

Indians.	Numbers.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
ALBERTA.								
Blackfoot Agency.								
Running Rabit.... (7)	355				275			
Yellow Horse. .... (7)	413	200			40			
Blood Agency.								
Bloods.. .... (7)	1,149	150			150			
Edmonton Agency.								
Alexander. .... (6)	165				165			
Enoch .... (6)	117			14	103			
Joseph.... (6)	162				162			
Michel... (6)	98				98			
Paul..... (6)	141			141				
Hobbema Agency.								
Ermineskin.... (6)	184				184			
Louis Bull. .... (6)	80			63	17			
Montana..... (6)	98			31	7			
Samson. .... (6)	423			260	147			
Lesser Slave Lake Agency.								
Dunvegan—Beavers. .... (8)	115	10			105			
Fort Vermilion—Beavers. .... (8)	131	22			109			
Fort Vermilion—Crees.... (8)	116	10			106			
Fort Vermilion—Slaves of Upper Hay Riv. (8)	313				313			
Lesser Slave Lake—Crees.... (8)	363	6			180			
Little Red River—Crees.... (8)	75				75			
Peace River Landing—Crees.... (8)	60	14			42			
Sturgeon Lake—Crees.... (8)	184				184			
Wabiskaw—Crees .... (8)	256	44			187			
Whitefish Lake .... (8)	88	36			52			
Onion Lake Agency (part of)								
Keeheewin .... (6)	179	13			166			
Kinoosayo .... (6)	284				284			
Oneetowhayo.... (6)	52	15			36			
Puskeeahkeewein .... (6)	23	5			18			
Weemistic oosealwasis .... (6)	79	6			72			
(The other reserve in this agency is enumerated in Saskatchewan.)								

† Numbers by which treaties made by the Crown are officially known. * Estimated.

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and deaths, by provinces, up to March 31, 1910.

	Ages and Sexes.										Births and Deaths.	
	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.			
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
80	35	42	29	16	21	17	87	95	3	10	7	31
173	59	25	39	39	48	33	90	86	4	5	15	26
819	169	154	109	78	52	36	242	290	8	29	52	68
	18	16	14	13	6	9	38	46	2	3	6	6
	13	11	9	10	2	2	31	32	1	6	7	5
	20	22	19	21	8	11	26	27	3	5	5	6
	10	7	11	9	4	10	15	25	3	4	3	
	21	23	16	9	8	5	26	27	2	4	10	9
	19	16	12	15	12	8	47	44	5	6		
	7	8	12	11	5	3	16	18				
60	10	12	11	5	8	3	19	21	5	4		
16	43	35	54	33	36	24	84	91	7	16		
	* 10	9	11	11	7	6	27	28	3	3	2	1
	* 11	12	13	12	7	7	32	31	3	3	5	2
	* 10	10	11	11	7	6	27	28	3	3	1	6
	* 28	28	31	29	18	17	73	76	7	6	4	6
38	* 44	42	35	34	20	16	77	81	6	8	10	4
	* 7	7	7	7	4	4	17	18	2	2	2	1
4	* 5	5	6	6	4	3	14	15	1	1	1	3
	* 16	16	18	17	11	10	43	45	4	4	11	1
25	* 23	22	25	24	15	14	60	62	6	5	11	7
	* 8	8	9	8	5	5	20	21	2	2	3	2
	11	16	27	28	7	2	37	36	6	9	10	4
	26	23	47	40	3	5	62	71	1	6	10	5
1	5	4	2	4	2	2	13	14	2	4	2	3
	3	2	1	2	1	5	6			3		2
1	8	7	5	11	2	2	17	21	1	5	4	5

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.—Religions, ages, sexes

Indians.	Numbers.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
ALBERTA—*Con.*								
Peigan Agency.								
Peigans.....(7)	462	66	.....	.....	142	.....	.....	.....
Saddle Lake Agency.								
Beaver Lake.....(6)	107	.....	.....	.....	107	.....	.....	.....
Blue Quill.....(6)	117	.....	.....	10	107	.....	.....	.....
Chipewyan.....(6)	85	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....
James Seenum.....(6)	331	.....	.....	251	80	.....	.....	.....
Lac la Biche.....(6)	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Saddle Lake.....(6)	145	.....	.....	107	38	.....	.....	.....
Sarcee Agency.								
Sarcees.....(7)	211	67	.....	.....	144	.....	.....	.....
Stony Agency.								
Stonies.....(7)	667	.....	.....	667	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern Alberta not included in Lesser Slave Lake Agency, q. v.								
Athabaska Landing—Band undescribed.....(8)	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Fort Chipewyan—Chipewyans.....(8)	371	.....	.....	.....	371	.....	.....	.....
Fort Chipewyan—Crees.....(8)	241	.....	.....	.....	241	.....	.....	.....
Fort McMurray.....(8)	130	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	.....
Fort McMurray—Paid at P. la Loche.....(8)	40	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
Band undescribed.....(8)	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Not attached to Agencies.....	262	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Smith Landing.....(8)	252	.....	.....	.....	252	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	9,155	661	.....	1,544	4,924	.....	.....	.....

*Estimated.

births and deaths, by provinces, &c.—*Continued.*

	Ages and Sexes.										Births and Deaths.	
	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.			
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
254	49	51	53	34	14	12	111	116	6	10	23	32
	13	19	11	5	7	6	23	23			3	
	15	16	9	8	12	12	21	23		1		4
	12	7	5	10	6	8	14	21		2	2	
	47	49	25	24	24	32	65	69	3	2	5	
	3	1	2	1	2		2	2				
	11	22	15	12	14	10	29	29	1	2		4
133	14	18	17	11	9	10	58	60	7	7	13	8
	81	102	65	65	19	18	137	158	5	17	23	14
					1	1						
	*33	33	36	35	21	20	87	90	8	8	15	19
	*21	22	24	23	14	13	56	58	5	5	8	11
	*12	12	13	12	7	7	30	31	3	3	8	4
	3	4	4	3	3	4	7	10		2	1	2
	*1	1	2	2	1	1	1	4				1
200	*23	22	26	25	15	14	61	64	6	5		
	*22	22	25	24	14	14	59	61	6	7	11	13
1,834	978	976	907	796	497	443	2,009	2,168	140	231	293	315

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.—Religions, ages, sexes,

Indians.	Numbers.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.								
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.								
Andimaul	86							86
Chislatta Lake	75				75			
Conolly Lake	120				120			
Fort Babine	153				152			
Fort George Village (see Williams Lake Ag'cy)								
Fort Graham (nomadic)	88				88			
Francis Lake	32				32			
Fraser's Lake Village	66				66			
Getanmax (see Hazelton)								
Glen Vowell	98							98
Grand Rapids	24				24			
Hagwilget Village	161				161			
Hazelton (Getanmax)	249	239						
Kisgegas	235	185						
Kispiax	219				204			
Kitselas	80			80				
Kitsegukla (old and new village)	59			54				
Kitwancool	48	38						
Kitwanga	152	144						
Kuldoe	37			12				
McLeod's Lake	98				98			
Moricetown	158				158			
Nannees (2 bands north of Conolly Lake, semi-nomadic)	152				152			
Old Fort Babine	136				136			
Pintce	47				47			
Stella	60				60			
Stony Creek	110				110			
Stuarts Lake	199				199			
Thatee	66				66			
Tsisthainli (Lac Trembleur)	22				22			
Tsistlatho (Black Water)	68				68			
Vucutce (portage between Babine and Stuart Lakes)	15				15			
Bella Coola Agency.								
(See Northwest Coast.)								
Cassiar Agency.								
Atlin	86				86			
Tahltan	219	72		5	39			

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births and deaths, by provinces, &c.—*Continued.*

Pagan.	Ages and Sexes.										Births and Deaths.	
	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
	5	4	7	9	8	7	23	22	1	...	4	2
	5	4	6	4	2	3	25	23	1	2	3	4
	7	4	13	12	6	5	35	32	4	2	7	5
	7	8	15	14	9	10	39	40	5	6	3	4
	4	3	9	11	5	4	24	23	2	3	3	4
	1	2	3	2	1	2	11	9	..	1	3	3
	4	5	7	6	3	4	18	17	1	1	5	4
	6	5	13	15	5	6	23	22	2	1	7	2
	1	2	3	4	1	2	4	5	1	1	2	3
	6	7	12	13	10	11	46	48	5	3	3	4
10	5	7	23	21	12	13	79	81	5	3	7	7
50	7	9	21	20	10	11	73	71	8	5	4	5
15	8	7	25	26	11	9	63	62	4	4	5	3
	4	3	8	7	13	11	7	9	7	11	3	3
5	4	3	8	7	6	4	12	13	1	1	8	3
10	3	4	4	5	5	4	10	8	3	2	6	1
8	5	6	16	15	8	9	43	45	2	3	9	3
25	3	2	3	4	3	3	6	8	2	3	2	3
	5	6	12	11	1	6	25	24	3	2	4	5
	5	6	13	15	11	9	47	46	4	2	5	5
	6	7	14	15	7	8	43	44	3	5	8	9
	8	5	11	12	7	8	41	37	4	3	5	3
	3	2	1	5	2	3	11	14	2	1	3	2
	4	3	5	6	4	3	15	16	3	1	4	4
	5	6	11	10	5	8	30	29	2	4	4	5
	8	9	17	19	12	11	56	58	3	5	6	5
	3	4	6	5	7	6	16	14	1	4	4	3
	1	1	4	3	1	1	5	4	1	1	2	1
	4	3	5	6	4	3	19	22	1	1	3	3
	2	1	.....	1	.....	4	3	4	.....	.....	1	2
	6	4	15	11	1	3	22	21	2	1	.....	.....
103	15	7	21	24	12	5	57	52	14	12	3	6

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.—Religions, ages, sexes,

Indians.	Numbers.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Con.*								
Cowichan Agency.								
Cheerno (Beecher Bay)	34				18			16
Clemclemaluts	115			10	105			
Comeakin	62				62			
Comox	43		40		3			
Cowichan Lake	5			5				
Discovery Island	25				25			
Esquimalt	17			16	1			
Galiano Island	31				31			
Hellelt	29			4	9			
Khenepsin	40			2	38			
Kilpaulus	4				4			
Koksilah	15			2	13			
Kulleets	72				72			
Llmalche	10				10			
Lyacksum	82				82			
Malakut	8				8			
Mayne Island	20				20			
Nanaimo	160			160				
Panquechin	63				63			
Penelakut	140				140			
Qualicum	15			15				
Quamichan	250			50	200			
Siccameen	40				40			
Snonawas	14			8				
Somenos	98			10	88			
Songhees	95			25	70			
Sooke	30				30			
Tsartlip	72				72			
Tsawout	94				94			
Tseknm	21				21			
Tsussie	54				54			
Fraser River Agency.								
Aitchelitz	4			4				
Burrard Inlet, No. 3 reserve	38				38			
Cheam	95			1	94			
Chehalis	116	4			112			
Coquitlam	25				25			
Douglas	68				68			
Ewa-woos	15				15			
False Creek	46				46			
Homalko	96				96			
Hope	79	2		1	76			
Kapilano	40				36			

SUS.

births and deaths, by provinces, &c.—*Continued.*

		Ages and Sexes.										Births and Deaths.	
		Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.			
Pagan.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
		3	2	2	3	4	3	7	9		1		6
		5	6	21	13	2	3	28	35	1	1		5
		4	3	2	4		1	21	23	2	2	2	
		3	4	1	3	1	1	15	14		1		1
		1	1					2	1				
		2	3	6	3			5	6				
		4	4	1	1		1	2	2		2		1
		5	2	2	4	2		9	7				2
16		3	4	2	2	1	2	6	7	1	1		1
		1	1	3	4	2	3	12	12	1	1		2
		1	1	1					1				
				2				7	6				1
		9	9	7	5	1	3	18	17	1	2	3	
			2	2			1	2	3				2
		7	9	4	13	9	6	16	15	2	1	2	
				1	2			2	2		1		
		1	2	4	3	1	1	4	4				2
		20	22	15	14	12	15	26	32	2	2		2
		2	2	4	3	6	2	20	22	1	1	4	
		15	10	8	10	8	6	41	41	1			2
		1	11	1		2	2	4	3		1	1	
		26	20	15	25	7	9	70	78				10
		3	2	5	4	4	3	12	6		1	10	
6			2	1				5	5		1		
		13	13	8	5	7	4	23	21	2	2		2
		7	10	5	6	3	3	31	27	1	2		1
		2	3	2	3	3	1	9	6		1	1	
		3	3	10	8	7	8	15	15	1	2	9	
		4	6	7	8	12	10	23	21	1	2	4	
				3	2			8	8				
		5	4	7	7	4	3	12	12				1
								1	2		1		
		2	3	4	6	2	2	8	9	1	1	2	
		9	13	10	9	7	9	15	17	3	3	5	6
		14	15	7	6	6	6	24	30	3	5	6	5
		3	4	3	2	1		6	6			1	2
		5	4	6	5	5	4	14	19	2	4	3	4
		1	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	1		1
		2	2	1	2	4	2	14	14	3	2	2	3
		7	10	14	12	7	9	15	16	3	3	3	3
		7	6	7	6	7	5	17	21	1	2	3	4
4		3	4	2	3	1	2	11	12	1	1	1	2

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.—Religions, ages, sexes,

Indians.	Numbers.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Con.*								
Fraser River Agency—Con.								
Katsey	78				78			
Klahoose	67				67			
Kwawkwawapilt	20				20			
Langley	38				38			
Matsqui	43				43			
Mission, Burrard Inlet	219				219			
Musqueam	98			8	87			
New Westminster	43				43			
Nicomen	13				13			
Ohamil	53	8		3	42			
Pemberton Meadows	257				257			
Popkum	11	11						
Samahquam	66				66			
Scowlitz	40				40			
Sechelt	242				242			
Semiahmoo	40				40			
Seymour Creek	18				18			
Skawahlook	17				17			
Skookum Chuck	105				105			
Skulkayn	30			26	4			
Skwah	107			4	103			
Skwamish, Howe Sound	35				14			
Skway	29	3			26			
Skwawhm	28				28			
Sliammon	110				110			
Soowahlie	49			40	9			
Squawtits	47	14		12	21			
Squiahla	14			2	12			
Sumass	51			26	25			
Texas Lake	29	2			27			
Tsawwassen	51				51			
Tyeachten	44	5		18	21			
Whonock	29				29			
Yakweakwioose	27			5	22			
Yale	76	17			59			
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency.								
Adams' Lake	196				196			
Ashcroft	44	44						
Bonaparte	147				147			
Boothroyd	158	158						
Boston Bar	143	84			59			
Cold Water	197				197			
Cook's Ferry	183	183						
Deadman's Creek	117				117			

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births and deaths, by provinces, &c.—*Continued.*

Pagan.	Ages and Sexes.										Births and Deaths.	
	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
	6	8	6	5	6	7	15	20	2	3	3	2
	6	7	6	5	6	6	11	14	2	4	3	3
	3	2	2	....	1	1	5	5	...	1	1	1
	2	3	3	4	2	1	9	10	2	2	...	1
	4	3	3	4	4	5	7	9	2	2	1	1
	27	25	22	17	16	17	38	44	5	8	9	10
3	8	7	8	9	9	11	17	21	4	4	4	2
	4	6	3	2	5	3	7	12	.....	1	.....	2
	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....
	5	4	4	6	6	5	10	10	1	2	2	2
	25	33	24	20	19	18	53	55	5	5	8	9
	1	1	2	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	6	7	7	8	5	5	9	13	2	4	2	3
	3	6	4	5	5	2	5	6	1	3	.....	2
	26	29	25	24	16	15	51	49	3	4	14	18
	4	4	3	4	2	3	8	10	1	1	2	...
	1	1	2	1	2	2	4	4	.....	1	1	2
	2	4	2	2	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	1	.....
	12	11	9	9	8	8	18	19	4	7	7	4
	2	3	2	2	1	1	8	8	2	1	1	1
	9	8	10	11	8	9	20	23	4	5	6	3
21	3	4	3	2	1	1	6	8	4	3	4	.....
	3	2	3	2	1	2	7	8	1	....	2	...
	2	2	4	3	2	2	5	7	.....	1	2	1
	14	12	11	12	10	11	15	16	4	5	5	2
	5	5	4	5	4	4	8	10	2	2	1	.....
	4	5	3	5	3	4	7	8	3	5	2	2
	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2
	3	5	4	4	2	3	11	15	1	3	2	1
	3	2	2	3	2	3	5	6	1	2	1	2
	5	7	6	5	4	3	7	8	1	5	1	....
	4	5	3	4	2	4	9	10	1	2	2	1
	3	3	4	2	1	1	7	7	...	1	.....	...
	2	3	3	2	1	1	5	6	1	3	1	.....
	7	5	7	6	7	6	13	20	3	5	3	4
	15	15	20	20	10	10	52	53	.....	1	8	5
	3	3	2	2	2	2	14	15	1	...	2	
	13	13	12	12	6	6	42	42	...	1	5	
	13	13	11	10	7	8	48	46	1	1	5	
	10	10	11	11	6	5	45	45	.....	.....	4	
	9	9	10	9	6	7	25	25	4	3	...	
	14	13	13	12	8	8	55	58	1	1	...	
	11	11	12	21	9	9	24	27	2	2	...	

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.—Religions, ages, sexes, births,

Indians.	Numbers.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Con.*								
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency—Con.								
Kamloops	242				242			
Kanaka Bar	52	52						
Little Lake Shuswap	99				99			
Lytton	470	470						
Neskainlith	162				162			
Nicomen	49	49						
Nicola (Lower)	355	323			32			
" (Upper)	194				194			
North Thompson	128				128			
Okanagan	230				230			
Oregon Jack Creek	18	18						
Osoyoos	61				61			
Penticton	160				160			
Similkameen (Lower)	136				136			
" (Upper)	44				44			
Siska	29	29						
Skuppa	17	17						
Spallumcheen	164				164			
Spuzzum	157	71			86			
Kootenay Agency.								
Arrow Lake	23				23			
Kinbaskets	58				58			
Lower Columbia Lake	73				73			
Lower Kootenay	157				157			
St. Mary's	208				208			
Tobacco Plains	54				54			
Kwawkewlth Agency.								
Koskemo	60							
Klawtsis and Matilpi	99							
Kwatsino	19							
Kwawshela	29							
Kwawkewlth	118	118						
Mamalilikulla	89	8						
Nakkwockto	91							
Nimkish	137	137						
Nuwitti	57							
Tanakteuk	90							
Tsawataineuk	226	226						
Wawalitsum	37			37				
Wewaiaikai	103			103				
Wiwaiaikum	72			72				

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SUS.

and deaths, by provinces, &c.—*Continued.*

Pagan.		Ages and Sexes.										Births and Deaths.	
		Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
		20	20	19	19	9	9	65	65	8	8	9	9
		3	3	4	4	4	3	16	15			1	1
		12	11	12	11	4	4	21	20	2	2	4	1
		39	38	40	40	26	26	123	122	8	8	17	15
		14	14	14	14	7	7	47	43	1	1	15	3
		4	4	4	5	2	2	14	14			1	1
		24	24	29	29	19	19	98	98	7	8	13	11
		17	17	16	17	11	11	48	48	4	5	7	2
		10	10	12	12	10	10	31	31	1	1	6	3
		13	12	16	14	11	11	73	72	4	4	14	9
		2	2	2	2			5	5				
		5	6	5	5	3	2	17	17	1		2	1
		18	18	18	17	10	10	33	33	2	1	6	4
		12	21	11	11	8	8	35	35	2	2	5	4
		3	3	3	3	3	2	13	13		1	1	1
		2	1	2	2	1	1	10	10			1	1
		1	1	1	1		1	6	6				
		17	17	17	17	11	11	34	34	3	3	6	4
		11	11	13	13	9	10	43	43	2	2	5	4
		2		3	2	2	1	6	6		1		
		3	6	11	4	4	2	10	10	5	3		
		4	5	7	10	3	2	18	18	2	4		3
		11	12	13	20	5	4	42	43	4	3	2	
		19	13	33	32	7	7	50	47	1	9		8
		2	5	2	7	1	1	17	13		6		2
60		1	1					27	26	3	2		4
99		9	8	7	4	1	2	37	26	2	3	4	4
19		3	1	2				6	3		4	1	
29		3	4	3				11	8				1
		12	10	12	9	3	2	36	31	1	2	5	3
81		7	6	4	3	2	3	35	25	2	2	2	5
91		8	10	8	6	1	1	29	27	1		3	4
		8	6	16	7	3	4	46	43	2	2	5	7
57		3	4	8	3	1	1	18	15	2	2	1	5
90		6	5	12	11	2	2	24	23	3	2	3	8
		18	14	14	14	7	3	81	60	6	9	5	8
		1	2	5	1	2	1	13	12			2	3
		7	7	9	8	5	6	31	24	2	4	4	7
		4	5	5	4	2		28	21	1	2	2	4

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.—Religions, ages, sexes, births

Indians.	Numbers.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Con.*								
Nass Agency (see Northwest Coast.)								
†*Northwest Coast.*								
Aiyansh	176	176						
Bella Bella	318				318			
Bella Coola or Taleomey	221							
China Hat or Kitasoo	103				103			
Hartley Bay or Kitkahta	90				90			
Kincolith	247	247						
Kinisquit	46			46				
Kitkatla	192	192						
Kitladamax	115	115						
Kitlope	65			65				
Kitimat	275			275				
Kittex and Andegulay	71	71						
Kitwilluckshilt	57	57						
Lackalsap	142	142						
Massett	*372	372						
Metlakatla	*193	193						
Oweekayno	108			108				
Port Essington	199			199				
Port Simpson	713			713				
Skidegate	*239			239				
Ulkatcho	*40							
Queen Charlotte Agency (see Northwest Coast).								
West Coast Agency.								
Ahousaht	223		100		10			
Checkl sit	61				50			
Clayoquot	208			80	100			
Ehatisaht	87				20			
Hesquiaht	143				113			
Kelsemaht	79			10	10			
Kyuquot	237				150			
Mat lahaht	56				25			
Moachat	140				100			
Nitinaht	181			150				21
Noochatlaht	41				25			
Ohaht	138		100					
Opitchesaht	51		40					
Pachenaht	54							
Toquaht	24		7					
Tseshaht	127		80					
Uchuckleset	34		3		7			
Ucluelet	132		100					

† Now Bella Coola, Nass and Queen Charlotte agencies. * Estimated.

and deaths, by provinces, &c.—*Continued.*

Pagan.	Ages and Sexes.										Births and Deaths.	
	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
	22	17	17	17	7	7	46	40	1	2		
	38	30	38	36	16	15	70	61	8	6	16	16
	16	22	23	13	12	5	71	46	9	4	8	5
	11	13	10	9	3	2	30	24	1		6	1
	11	6	8	7	2	5	25	18	3	5	2	2
	18	20	26	28	8	9	64	69	3	2	5	7
	2	1	2	2	1	.....	20	15	2	1	.....	4
	18	21	32	28	7	10	37	32	3	4	9	6
	3	3	9	12	6	4	34	39	2	3	.....	.....
	2	4	10	6	2	.....	22	15	2	2	.....	.....
	13	18	12	14	11	13	90	75	12	17	15	10
	5	4	8	2	3	3	24	19	1	2	.....	.....
	3	3	4	1	5	4	14	18	1	1	.....	.....
	14	16	19	22	6	3	27	30	2	3	.....	.....
	*44	43	24	29	18	19	96	89	2	8	.....	.....
	*18	18	32	27	4	9	42	37	3	5	.....	.....
	9	5	5	8	4	3	35	32	4	3	5	2
	20	19	24	28	8	9	47	39	2	3	13	17
	50	62	88	88	27	24	182	161	12	19	23	26
	*20	23	15	17	5	4	76	72	3	4	.....	.....
	*3	4	4	4	2	2	9	10	1	1	.....	.....
113	11	10	23	27	6	6	63	66	6	5	10	15
11	1	3	5	12	4	2	18	11	1	4	3	4
28	12	12	17	12	6	13	55	60	8	13	5	8
67	1	2	9	10	3	6	22	27	3	1	.....	1
.....	14	8	22	12	5	8	33	34	3	4	4	6
59	4	2	10	5	3	.....	21	22	4	8	4	2
87	7	8	14	16	3	4	80	82	12	11	2	12
31	.....	3	4	2	4	1	15	21	4	2	2	4
40	4	3	9	8	7	6	39	55	6	3	4	5
10	12	13	18	21	6	13	38	47	9	4	5	10
16	3	2	3	1	.....	3	11	13	3	2	2	8
38	9	10	15	13	6	5	29	38	8	5	4	8
11	3	7	12	4	1	1	8	12	1	2	3	.....
54	1	4	8	3	2	2	14	15	3	2	1	1
17	2	1	3	2	.....	1	6	6	2	1	1	1
47	5	11	8	14	7	5	31	31	8	7	6	4
24	1	.....	6	9	1	1	6	8	1	1	1	4
32	8	12	17	15	4	6	33	32	4	1	4	6

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.—Religions, ages, sexes, births

Indians.	Numbers.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Con.*								
Williams Lake Agency.								
Alexandria	51				51			
Alkali Lake	220				220			
Anaham	280				280			
Anderson Lake	38				38			
Bridge Water	94				94			
Canim Lake	79				79			
Canoe Creek	138				138			
Cayoosh Creek No. 1	30				30			
" " No. 2	12				12			
Clinton	56				56			
Dog Creek	18				18			
Fountain	244				244			
Fort George	124				124			
Lillooet No. 1	86				86			
" No. 2	13	13						
Nemiah Valley	56				56			
Pavilion	59				59			
Quesnel	46				46			
Red Stone	57				57			
Seton Lake, Mission, No. 1	63				63			
" Schloss, No. 5	20				20			
" Nicait, No. 6	44				44			
Soda Creek	106				106			
Stones	48				48			
Toosey	50				50			
Williams Lake	155				155			
Fort St. John—Beavers (adherents of Treaty No. 8)	107							
Fort St. John—Non-treaty	75							
Fort Grahame	220							
Fort Nelson	200							
Nomadic Indians, about	2,678	No details						
Total	25,149	4,309	475	3,211	11,905			221

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		Ages and Sexes.										Births and Deaths.	
		Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.			
Pagan.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
		5	4	4	4	3	4	15	8	2	2	4	5
		10	12	15	17	13	13	52	73	5	10	4	5
		22	25	15	20	25	35	60	75	2	1	10	7
		2	3	3	3	2	3	12	10			2	1
		7	3	7	10	10	5	21	26	2	3	2	1
		7	6	6	7	4	5	21	20	1	2	3	1
		8	15	13	10	9	10	33	30	2	8	9	13
		3	3	2	1			8	7	2	4	2	
			1		1			4	5		1	1	1
		6	7	4	5	3	1	12	14	2	2	1	
		2	3	2		1	1	5	3		1	1	3
		26	25	13	15	13	16	56	60	7	11	2	1
		6	6	13	13	5	6	36	36	2	2		
		13	7	5	10	4	3	15	15	8	6	3	1
		2	2		1	1		2	3	1	1		1
		3	6	3	2	6	3	9	10	6	7		
		10	7	8	3		7	10	13		1	1	
		6	4	4	3	4	4	7	10	2	2	3	4
		5	8	10	4	3		8	11	3	5	1	1
		6	7	8	9	2	1	11	11	4	4	2	1
			1	4	1	1		4	5	2	2		
		1	2	7	5	3		8	12	3	3	2	3
		17	10	10	4	7	10	16	20	7	4	5	7
		10	9	3	4	3		7	11	1		2	2
		2	3	3	4	4	5	12	16	2	1		1
		15	18	11	12	3	4	33	43	9	7	7	9
		* 9	10	10	11	6	6	25	2	2	2	5	5
		* 7	7	7	7	4	4	17	18	2	2		
		* 20	19	22	21	12	12	51	53	5	5		
		* 18	18	20	19	11	11	47	47	4	4		
1,487	863	1,709	1,747	2,096	2,015	1,138	1,139	5,724	5,732	535	636	133	171

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.—Religions, ages, sexes, births

Indians.	Numbers.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian beliefs.
MANITOBA.								
Birtle Agency.								
Birdtail—Sioux (2)	75	..	65	1	....	..	....	..
Gambler (2)	13	....	....	....	13	....	....	....
Keeseekowenin (2)	118	....	84	....	32	....	....	....
Rolling River (2)	75	....	9	....	4	....	....	....
Waywayseecappo (2)	191	....	74	..	43	....	....	....
Clandeboye Agency.								
Brokenhead River (1)	150	113	....	..	18	....	....	....
Fort Alexander (1)	496	212	....	....	248	....	....	....
St. Peter (1)	1,201	882	....	....	136	75	....	60
Griswold Agency.								
Oak Lake—Sioux	91	....	34	..	....	....	....	....
Oak River—Sioux	312	95	2	6	4	....	....	....
Turtle Mountain—Sioux	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kenora Agency (part of).								
Buffalo Bay (3) (The other reserves in this agency are enumerated in Ontario, q. v.)	34	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Manitowapah and Portage la Prairie Agencies.								
Crane River (2)	39	7	....	....	5	..	....	....
Ebb and Flow Lake (2)	78	8	....	....	68	..	....	....
Fairford (2)	201	172	....	....	....	....	....	28
Indian Gardens (See Swan Lake and Indian Gardens).								
Lake Manitoba (2)	131	31	....	....	87	..	....	5
Lake St. Martin (2)	166	130	....	....	....	..	....	16
Little Saskatchewan (2)	126	106	....	....	....	..	....	20
Long Plain (1)	122	....	....	....	....	..	....	..
Pine Creek (2)	223	..	....	....	223	..	....	..
Portage la Prairie, Sioux (2)	126	..	110	....	....	..	....	..
Roseau River and Rapids (1)	181	....	....	....	70	..	....	..
Sandy Bay (1)	300	6	....	....	292	..	....	..
Shoal River (including Steep Rock Point, Swan Lake, Dog Island and Dawson Bay ½ mile west of Shoal River) (4)	177	151	..	....	12	..	....	..
Swan Lake and Indian Gardens (1)	111	....	90	....	21	..	....	..
Waterhen River (2)	..	....	....	....	....	..	....	..

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	Ages and Sexes.										Births and Deaths.	
	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.			
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
9	7	5	8	6	1	2	16	21	3	6	1	1
....	1	2	3	2	1	...	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	4	6	17	12	6	6	23	39	3	2	5	6
62	5	4	5	5	2	3	20	28	2	1	3	6
74	21	16	27	14	6	9	39	49	5	5	18	15
19	8	11	11	10	8	9	44	44	4	1	10	9
36	65	56	40	37	21	10	123	127	7	10	27	17
48	133	143	109	115	67	64	272	259	17	22	50	23
57	7	9	10	12	2		18	22	4	7	1	3
205	37	22	27	35	10	13	70	69	8	21	7	4
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	3	1	.....	.....
32	4	3	5	.....	.....	.....	10	10	1	1	.....	.....
27	4	2	6	.....	3	3	7	12	2	.....	2	3
2	14	6	7	9	4	8	15	12	2	4	4	1
1	23	21	28	22	8	12	39	37	6	5	10	4
8	22	17	13	12	7	5	28	21	3	3	6	3
20	18	30	21	11	13	12	31	24	4	2	10	5
...	20	17	8	15	10	7	26	22	...	1	8	1
122	16	15	16	15	3	1	22	23	5	6	4	5
...	29	36	19	35	14	8	31	45	3	3	11	9
16	12	16	8	12	7	4	29	23	5	10	1	4
111	13	16	21	19	10	9	39	43	5	6	9	9
2	38	35	37	30	21	32	56	41	5	5	14	6
14	25	25	16	16	9	7	30	36	4	9	8	7
.	10	11	7	13	4	8	24	27	2	5	4	5
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.—Religions, ages, sexes, births

Indians.	Numbers.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian beliefs.
MANITOBA—*Con.*								
Norway House Agency (Part of).								
Berens River.....(5)	289			280	9			
Black River.....(5)	66	66						
Bloodvein River.....(5)	55			13				
Fisher River.....(2)	444			444				
Hollowwater River.....(5)	92	56			22			
Jackhead River.....(2)	78	38						
Little Grand Rapids—Berens River.....(5)	150			15				
(The other reserves in this agency are enumerated in the Northwest Territories Division No. 2 and Ontario, q. v.)								
Pelly Agency (part of)								
Valley River.....(2)	76		9	29	35			
(The other reserves in this agency are enumerated in Saskatchewan.)								
Total.....	5,996	2,073	477	788	1,344	75		129

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and deaths, by provinces, &c.—*Continued.*

	Ages and Sexes.										Births and Deaths.	
	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.			
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
.....	32	21	44	35	25	17	48	56	5	6	10	7
.....	5	11	7	6	4	5	9	13	5	1	5	4
42	6	5	4	4	9	4	6	9	1	7	2	1
.....	32	30	60	56	41	39	80	84	10	12	19	20
14	6	11	7	10	8	6	17	17	6	4	4	5
40	6	4	12	9	6	4	14	15	4	4	4	2
135	14	16	21	17	13	8	25	20	3	4	.....	.....
3	19	3	1	8	3	5	15	19	2	1	8	2
1,110	656	625	625	602	347	321	1,230	1,279	139	172	365	187

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.—Religions, ages, sexes, births

Indians.	Numbers.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian beliefs.
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
Northern Superintendency.								
Edmundston	51				51			
Tobique	157				157			
Northeastern Agency.								
Bathurst	33				33			
Big Cove	323				323			
Buctouche	22				22			
Burnt Church	223				223			
Eel Ground	155				155			
Eel River	89				89			
Fort Folly and vicinity	62				62			
Indian Island	32				32			
Red Bank	59				59			
Southwestern Agency.								
Charlotte County	47				47			
Gagetown, Upper and Lower	36				36			
Kingsclear	68				68			
King's County	12				12			
Oromocto	46				46			
St. Mary's	116				116			
St. John's County	22				22			
Woodstock	56				56			
Total	1,609				1,609			

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SUS.

and deaths, by provinces, &c.—*Continued.*

	Ages and Sexes.										Births and Deaths.	
	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.			
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
	7	2	3	8	6	2	7	11	5		1	1
	14	11	15	19	7	4	39	41	3	4	6	9
	4	5	3	5			7	6	1	2	1	2
	54	41	31	29	13	6	72	59	8	10	12	3
	2	1	2	2	2	1	6	4		2		1
	30	30	18	18	9	9	52	46	8	3	8	4
	5	20	12	16	10	10	40	30	4	4	5	1
	17	16	7	10		3	13	20	1	2	2	
	5	9	6	6	3	1	16	13	1	2	2	4
	3	1	3	2	5	4	8	6				1
	7	6	3	2	4	4	15	14	2	2	1	
	2	7	6	5	4	3	7	9	3	1		
	3	5	4	7	4	3	5	3	1	1	3	
	7	8	10	11	2	2	10	10	2	6	4	
		1	1	2	1	2	2	3			1	1
	8	4	6	4	2	1	9	10	1	1	1	
	7	14	15	14	10	3	19	24	6	4	5	2
	4	2	1	2	4	1	4	3	1		1	
	9	9	6	5	1	3	10	12	1		3	2
	192	192	152	167	87	62	341	324	48	44	56	31

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.—Religions, ages, sexes, births

Indians and Eskimos.	Numbers.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian beliefs.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.								
Division No. 1, (E. of 80° W. long.)								
Indians.								
E. Coast of Hudson Bay and Interior.								
East Main	110							
Fort Chimo	200							
Fort George	500							
Great Whale River	125							
Interior	300							
Nichicum	70							
Eskimos.								
Labrador.								
Cape Chidley	28							
Cape Weggs to Cape Wastenholme	40							
Cape Wostenholme	35							
Hudson Bay, East Coast and Islands	425							
Cape Hope's Advance to Cape Weggs	115							
Ungava Bay	207							
Baffin Island.								
Admiralty Inlet	40							
Big Island, eastward	80							
Cumberland Sound	260							
Frobisher Bay	120							
Gordon Bay to Big Island	125							
Home Bay	90							
King Charles Cape	150							
Nottingham Islands	30							
Ponds Inlet	140							
Division No. 2 (between 80° W. long and Manitoba and Saskatchewan, S. of 60° lat.)								
Indians.								
Norway House Agency (part of.)								
Cross Lake (5)	461			200	192			
Grand Rapids (Saskatchewan River) (5)	121	100			21			
Norway House (5)	738	200		511	27			
Poplar River (5)	150			150				
The other reserves in this agency are enumerated in Manitoba and Ontario, q. v.								

* Estimated.

SUS.

and deaths, by provinces, &c.—*Continued.*

	Ages and Sexes.										Births and Deaths.	
	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.			
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
	* 10	10	11	9	6	6	26	27	3	2		
	* 18	18	20	19	11	11	47	48	4	4		
	* 45	44	49	47	28	27	117	121	11	11		
	* 11	11	12	12	7	7	29	30	3	3		
	* 27	26	29	28	17	16	70	73	7	7		
	* 6	6	7	7	4	4	16	17	1	2		
	* 2	2	3	3	2	1	7	7	1			
	* 4	4	4	4	2	2	9	10	1			
	* 3	3	4	3	2	2	8	8	1	1		
	* 38	38	42	40	24	23	99	103	9	9		
	* 10	10	11	11	7	6	27	28	3	2		
	* 18	19	20	20	12	11	48	50	5	4		
	* 4	4	4	4	2	2	9	10	1			
	* 7	7	8	8	5	4	19	19	2	1		
	* 23	23	25	24	15	14	61	63	6	6		
	* 11	10	12	11	7	6	28	29	3	3		
	* 11	11	12	12	7	8	29	30	2	3		
	* 8	8	9	8	5	5	21	22	2	2		
	* 14	13	15	14	9	8	35	36	3	3		
	* 3	2	3	3	2	2	7	7	1			
	* 12	12	14	13	8	8	33	34	3	3		
	46	48	53	50	33	33	81	105	5	7	14	25
	10	13	17	16	8	8	19	24	3	3	3	5
	47	42	100	88	55	55	152	177	10	12	24	38
	16	13	25	18	8	5	29	33	1	2	6	4

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.—Religions, ages, sexes, births

Indians and Eskimos.	Numbers.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian beliefs.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—*Con.*								
Division No. 2—Con.								
Indians.								
Pas Agency (part of).								
Chemawawin (5)	143	141	..	..	2	..	..	..
Moose Lake (5)	120	120	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Pas (5)	417	399	..	..	8	..	..	10
(The other reserves in this agency are enumerated in Saskatchewan, q. v.)								
Deer Lake, non-treaty	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Albany (see also Ontario) (9)	646	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Churchill	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Hope (see also Ontario) (9)	472	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Severn, non-treaty	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
God's Lake " (5)	291	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Island Lake " (5)	580	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Martin Falls " (See also Ontario) (9)	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nelson House " (5)	413	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Osnaburg " (see also Ontario) (9)	235	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oxford House " (5)	510	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peecheechoos " (5)	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sandy Lake " (includ. with Island Lake) (5)								
Split Lake "	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trout Lake, non-treaty	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Winisk River	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
York Factory	277	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Enumerated formerly as part of Keewatin Dis.)								
Division No. 3.								
Between 80° and 110° W. long. N. of 60° lat.)								
Eskimos.								
Interior and coast from 66° lat. to 110° W. long.								
Back River to 110 W. long	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chesterfield Inlet	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fox Channel	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fullerton to Repulse Bay	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Repulse Bay to Back River	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Estimated.

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SUS.

and deaths, by provinces, &c.—*Continued.*

	Ages and Sexes.										Births and Deaths.	
	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 12 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.			
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
	11	13	17	11	4	2	35	36	6	8	5	
	13	10	10	14	7	7	24	29	3	3	3	
	31	33	31	32	41	11	87	108	7	6		
	9	9	10	10	6	5	23	24	2	2		
	* 58	57	63	61	37	33	151	156	14	14		
	* 9	8	9	9	6	5	22	23	2	2	32	29
	* 42	42	46	45	27	26	110	114	10	10	11	54
	* 18	17	20	19	11	11	47	48	4	5		
	* 26	26	29	28	18	16	68	71	6	6	6	2
	* 52	51	57	55	33	31	135	140	13	13		
	* 7	7	8	7	5	4	19	19	2	2	1	4
	* 37	37	40	39	24	22	96	100	9	9	15	7
	* 21	21	23	22	13	13	55	57	5	5	7	8
	* 28	28	30	29	18	17	75	72	7	6	4	5
	* 12	12	14	13	8	8	33	34	3	3		
	* 27	27	30	29	18	17	74	71	7	6	43	13
	* 45	44	49	47	29	27	116	121	11	11		
	* 4	4	5	5	3	3	12	12	1	1		
	* 25	24	27	26	16	15	65	67	6	6		
	*19	19	21	20	12	11	49	51	4	4		
	*12	12	14	13	8	8	32	34	3	3		
	* 5	5	6	6	4	3	14	15	1	1		
	*12	12	14	14	8	7	32	33	3	3		
	*40	40	44	42	26	24	105	109	10	10		

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.—Religions, ages, sexes, births

Indians and Eskimos	Numbers.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian beliefs.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—*Con.*								
Division No. 4.								
(*West of 110° W. long.*)								
Indians.								
Arctic Red River	100							
Fort Good Hope	500							
Fort Liard	200							
Fort McPherson	400							
Fort Norman	300							
Fort Providence	300							
Fort Rae	800							
Fort Resolution—Chipewyans (8)	134				134			
" Dogribs (8)	197				197			
" Slaves (8)	116	67			49			
" Yellowknives (8)	209				209			
Fort Simpson	300							
Fort Wrigley	100							
Keewatin district, about	4,464							
Eskimos.								
From 110° to 136° W. long.								
Kee yak i yuk Warharkiyuk Kogmollicks	500							
Total	19,656	1,027		861	839			10

* Estimated.

SUS.

and deaths, by provinces, &c.—*Continued.*

		Ages and Sexes.										Births and Deaths.	
		Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.			
Pagan.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Births.	Deaths.
.... ..		* 9	9	10	10	6	5	23	24	2	2	....	....
....		*45	44	49	47	28	27	117	121	11	11	....	....
... ...		*18	18	20	19	11	11	47	48	4	4	....	....
.....		*36	36	39	37	23	22	93	97	9	8	....	....
.....		*27	27	29	28	17	16	70	73	7	6	....	....
.. ..		*27	27	29	28	17	16	70	73	7	6	....	....
....		*71	71	78	75	47	43	186	194	18	17	....	....
....		*12	12	13	13	8	7	31	32	3	3	6	4
... .		*18	17	19	19	11	11	46	48	4	4	7	2
... ...		*10	10	11	11	7	6	27	28	3	3	4	..
. ...		*19	18	20	20	12	11	49	51	5	4	5	9
....		*27	27	29	28	17	16	70	73	7	6	....	....
....		* 9	9	10	10	6	5	23	24	2	2	....	....
....		....	..	....	..	....	..	....	...	.....	.	..	.
. ...		*45	44	49	47	28	27	117	121	11	11	....	....
.....	12,455	1,340	1,324	1,531	1,460	906	855	3,475	3,662	323	316	194	239

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.—Religions, ages, sexes,

Indians.	Numbers.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
NOVA SCOTIA.								
Annapolis County.								
Lawrencetown, Micmacs	15							
L'Equille, Micmacs	30				67			
Middleton, Micmacs	22							
Antigonish County.								
Afton, Micmacs	94							
Guysborough, Micmacs	51				227			
Heatherton, Micmacs	60							
Summerside, Micmacs	22							
Cape Breton County.								
Eskasoni, Micmacs	117				117			
North Sydney, Micmacs	27				27			
Sydney, Micmacs	100				100			
Colchester County.								
Millbrook, Micmacs	100				100			
Cumberland County.								
Franklin Manor, Micmacs	54				54			
River Hebert, Micmacs	11				11			
Southampton, Micmacs	9				9			
Springhill Junction, Micmacs	29				29			
Digby County.								
Bear River, Micmacs	80				98			
Weymouth, Micmacs	18							
Guysborough County.								
Guysborough, Micmacs*								
Halifax County.								
Bedford, Micmacs	14				14			
Dartmouth, Micmacs	45				45			
Elmsdale, Micmacs	62				62			
Enfield "	29				29			
Fall River "	11				11			
Musquodoboit and Sheet Harbour, Micmacs	36				36			
Wellington, Micmacs	14				14			

* Included with Antigonish County Agency, q. v.

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SUS.

births and deaths, by provinces, &c.—*Continued.*

	Ages and Sexes.										Births and Deaths.	
	Under 6 years		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.			
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
	9	7	10	6	5	3	13	7	4	3	2	2
	15	14	25	28	23	30	45	36	5	6	7	4
	9	9	11	13	2	4	28	31	4	6	2	4
	1	3	2	6	1	1	3	7	2	1	1	1
	15	11	15	7	5	4	20	21	1	1	4	4
	7	11	11	10	7	1	24	21	5	3	4	7
	4	6	8	6	4	3	10	9	2	2	3	2
	1	2	3		2		2	1				
	2	1	2	2			1	1			1	
	2	3	1	5	1	1	4	9	2	1	1	
	6	10	14	11	7	5	17	16	6	6	4	8
	2	1	1	2	1		3	3	1			
	8	3	5	2			11	11	4	1		1
	8	10	1	5	5	7	10	12	3	1	4	1
	3	4	2				3	1	10	6	1	
			1		2	1	3	3	1			
	2	4	7	6	5	2	5	4	1			
	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	1			1

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.—Religions, ages, sexes, births

Indians.	Numbers.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
NOVA SCOTIA—*Con.*								
Hants County.								
Indian Brook, Micmacs	85					85		
Inverness County.								
Malagawatch, Micmacs	38					38		
Whycocomagh "	122					122		
Kings County.								
Aylesford, Micmacs	2							
Berwick "	9							
Blue Mountain "	6							
Brooklyn Corner "	13							
Cambridge "	19					78		
Hantsport "	14							
Gaspereaux "	6							
Kentville "	9							
Lunenburg County.								
Bridgewater, Micmacs	10					10		
Gold River "	6					6		
Lunenburg Town "	8					8		
New Germany "	62					62		
Pictou County.								
Fisher's Grant, Micmacs	172					172		
Indian Island, "								
Queens County.								
Caledonia, Micmacs	8					8		
Mill Village "	8					8		
Milton "	48					48		
Wild Cat "	14					14		
Richmond County.								
Chapel Island, Micmacs	104					104		
Shelburne County.								
Barrington River, Micmacs	7							
Clyde River, "	11					34		
Sable River, "	16							
Shelburne River, "								

SUS.

and deaths, by provinces, &c.—*Continued.*

	Ages and Sexes.										Births and Deaths.	
	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.			
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Births.	Deaths.
	10	2	12	12	4	1	17	16	5	6		5
	2	2	7	5	2	3	8	8		1	2	2
	8	15	11	15	5	6	29	28	3	2	4	2
	7	5	8	9	7	8	9	13	7	5	2	2
	1	1	1	1			1	1	2	2	2	2
			1				2	2	1			
	1		1	1		1	1	1	1	1		
	5	5	5	6	6	9	12	12	1	1	2	1
	22	14	12	15	12	15	36	34	5	7	5	7
	1	1	1				3	2				
			1	1	1	1	2	2				
	2	2	6	7	6	6	8	7	2	2	2	4
	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2		1	1	
	6	6	17	15	7	4	22	24	2	1	2	1
	5	3	3	6		1	10	6			1	

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.—Religions, ages, sexes, births

Indians.	Numbers.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
NOVA SCOTIA—*Con.*								
Victoria County.								
Middle River, Micmacs	97				97			
Yarmouth County.								
Yarmouth, Micmacs	65				65			
Total	2,009				2,009			

SUS.

and deaths, by provinces, &c. —*Continued.*

	Ages and Sexes.										Births and Deaths.	
	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.			
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
.. ..	10	9	12	10	6	6	15	27	2	. .	5	7
. . ... .	2	8	1	2	5	1	21	18	3	1	1	3
. . ...	178	175	221	217	134	129	402	400	86	67	64	73

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.—Religions, ages, sexes, births

Indians.	Numbers.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
ONTARIO.								
Alnwick Agency.								
Mississaguas	259	4		244	2			9
Cape Croker Agency.								
Chippewas of Nawash	382	14		221	147			
Curadoc Agency.								
Chippewas of the Thames	478	221	1	254		2		
Munsees "	113	50		56		7		
Oneidas "	775	215		332		124		15
Chapleau Agency.								
Chapleau (9)	139	135			4			
Flying Post (9)	103	103						
Matagami (9)	89	85			4			
Michipicoten (See also Sault Ste. Marie Agy.)	166	140			26			
Missinaibi (9)	65	60			5			
Mississagi (See also Thessalon Agency)	46	46						
New Brunswick House (9)	126	126						
Spanish River (See also Thessalon Agency)	53	53						
Christian Island Agency.								
Chippewas of Beausoleil (a few who reside in Manitowaning Agency (q. v.) not included).	231			187	44			
Fort Frances Agency.								
Couchiching (3)	196	2			168			
Hungry Hall No. 1 (3)	34	9						
" No. 2 (3)	15	1			1			
Lac la Croix. (3)	116							
Little Forks (3)	47	3						
Long Sault No. 1 (3)	25	6						
" No. 2 (3)	45	10						
Manitou Rapids No. 1 (3)	78							
" No. 2 (3)	21							
Niacatchewenin (3)	60							
Nickickonsemenecaning (3)	33							
Seine River (3)	125							
Stangecoming (3)	44				6			
Sturgeon Lake (Kawniagamot) (3)	22							
Golden Lake Agency.								
Algonquins	129				129			

and deaths, by provinces, &c.—*Continued.*

Pagan.	Ages and Sexes.										Births and Deaths.	
	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
	30	16	32	18	10	6	68	73	4	2	14	9
	34	24	33	28	25	19	101	111	3	4	8	6
	40	46	35	42	16	19	135	139	3	3	17	13
	6	7	12	13	5	4	31	28	4	3	3	2
89	70	64	75	57	42	29	235	173	15	18	21	23
	11	10	21	14	14	9	26	34			5	3
	5	9	9	8	7	9	22	33	1		4	8
	6	7	8	9	9	7	17	25	1		1	4
	10	17	14	15	11	11	38	40	6	4	4	3
	5	6	7	8	5	6	12	16			1	
	4	6	5	9	2	5	6	9				3
	6	7	13	14	11	10	31	34			6	7
	6	4	6	4	9	6	8	10			1	2
	20	26	23	25	16	16	46	57	4	4	6	3
26	17	20	18	29	12	4	40	49	4	3	12	5
25	3	1	3	3	3		8	13				1
13	1		1	2		1	3	7				1
116	6	4	18	16	7	5	18	37	3	2	2	7
14	3	3	3	5	1	1	11	16	2	2	2	5
19	2	3	1	2	1	1	7	7		1		
35	2	3	4	5	2	2	10	13	2	2	2	3
78	7	5	10	9	3	1	21	20		2	2	4
21	1		3	1	1		6	7	1	1	1	1
60	4	8	6	9	4	2	12	13	1	1	2	1
33	3	2	3	5	4	4	3	10		2		2
125	9	8	12	15	4	4	28	42	2	1	4	8
38	3	3	6	5		4	8	12	1	2		1
22		1	5	3	1		5	7				1
	21	15	16	14	19	14	13	12	3	2	7	3

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.—Religions, ages, sexes, births

Indians.	Numbers.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
ONTARIO—*Con.*								
Gore Bay Agency.								
Cockburn Island	55				55			
Obidgewong	9				1			
Shesheguaning	174				174			
West Bay	350				350			
Hagersville Agency.								
Mississaguas of the Credit	279	15		229		6		29
Kenora and Savanne Agencies.								
Assabaska (3)	158				6			
Big Island (3)	153				3			
Buffalo Bay (enumerated in Manitoba, q. v.) (3)								
Eagle Lake (3)	61	5			2			
Frenchman's Head (3)	156	155			1			
Grassy Narrows (3)	110	35			74			
Ignace (3)	66				66			
Islington (3)	232	151			7			
Lac des Mille Lacs (3)	76				2			
Lac Seul (3)	418	376			15			
Northwest Angle No. 33 B (3)	41							
" " No. 34 (3)	14							
" " No. 37 (3)	83							
Rat Portage (3)	83	9			4			
Shoal Lake No. 39 (3)	59							
" No. 40 (3)	73	1						
The Dalles (3)	74	39			22			
Wabigoon (3)	99	5			5			
Wabuskang (3)	52	20			9			
Whitefish Bay (3)	67	2			2			
Lake Saneor Agency.								
Chippewas: Georgina and Snake Islands	101			101				
Manitouaning Agency.								
Chippewas of Beausoleil (Reserve in Christian Island Agency, q. v.)	29				29			
Maganatawan (see also Parry Sound Agency)	41				41			
Point Grondin	48				48			
Shegoiandah	109	88			21			
South Bay	61				61			
Spanish River No. 3	379				379			
Sucker Creek	100	87			13			

and deaths, by provinces, &c.—*Continued.*

Pagan.	Ages and Sexes.										Births and Deaths.	
	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
	8	4	9	4	2	5	8	11	2	2	2	
8	2	1					3	3			1	1
	15	23	14	15	6	5	43	41	5	7	8	7
	34	37	26	37	19	12	82	96	3	4	15	5
	15	16	18	21	15	19	78	80	11	6	12	12
152	17	14	13	17	4	9	34	43	3	4	8	3
150	16	10	26	15	6	6	36	34	2	2	9	5
57	3	5	4	10	2		16	16	2	1	3	2
	18	21	18	15	2	1	37	38	5	1	9	4
31	15	10	21	14	4	6	32	31	2	5	8	2
	9	8	6	8	2	2	15	14	2		3	
74	26	20	25	26	7	3	63	58	3	1	10	10
74	4	5	6	15	4	1	17	23	1		2	4
27	40	37	55	65	12	11	99	90	5	4	15	11
41	3	2	6	6	1	2	8	11	1	1		4
14				2	1		4	5		2		
83	7	5	9	7	4	2	22	24	1	2	3	2
70	8	7	13	10	3	3	15	18	4	2	3	1
59	3	7	12	6	2	1	12	13		3	2	1
72	9	4	9	6	6	3	15	20	1		3	1
13	11	7	8	7	1	1	18	19	2		3	7
89	6	5	10	17	2	5	21	31	1	1	1	1
23	3	2	9	8	2	4	9	11	2	2	2	5
63	1	8	7	6	3	2	19	18	2	1	3	6
	12	7	6	5	6	4	24	22	8	7	3	4
	1	4	2	5	3		8	6				1
	1		3	5		3	14	12	2	1		
	1	2	4	6	4	3	11	15		2	1	
	7	10	11	11	6	5	25	24	4	6	7	3
	5	4	11	3	1	5	13	15	3	1	1	
	23	31	51	31	17	23	85	109	5	4	14	5
	7	9	13	9	4	1	31	25		1	3	3

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.—Religions, ages, sexes, births

Indians.	Numbers.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
ONTARIO—*Con.*								
Manitowaning Agency—Con.								
Sucker Lake	14				14			
Tahgaiwinini	206				206			
Whitefish Lake	168				168			
Whitefish River	86	44			42			
Wikwemikong	666				666			
Wikwemikongsing								
Moravian Agency.								
Moravians of the Thames	338			338				
Norway House Agency (part of.)								
Pekangekum (see also N. W. T. Div. No. 2 and Man.)	138							
Parry Sound Agency.								
Henvey Inlet	168			44	124			
Maganatawan (see also Manitowaning Ag'y.)	28			28				
Parry Island	109			49	57			1
Shawanaga	110			60	50			
Watha (Gibson)	137		8	117	12			
Port Arthur Agency.								
Fort William	275				244			
Lake Nipigon, Gull Bay and Island Point	455	22			228			
Long Lake Robinson Sup. Ty. and Ty. No. 9)	256	10			198			
Pays Plat	58				58			
Pic	218				218			
Red Rock Lake Helen)	235	38			197			
Rama Agency.								
Chippewas of Rama	236			215	17	1		3
Rice and Mud Lake Agency.								
Mississaguas of Mud Lake	199			199				
Mississaguas of Rice Lake	95			95				
Sarnia Agency								
Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Points	152	47		102				3
Chippewas of Sarnia	277	51		226				
Wyandotte of Anderdon	1							

SUS.

and deaths, by provinces, &c.—*Continued.*

Pagan.	Ages and Sexes.										Births and Deaths.	
	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	6	2	2	.....	.....
	17	14	21	26	13	19	46	45	3	2	10	4
	17	12	19	20	4	12	34	45	2	3	10	8
	4	4	10	13	5	4	22	19	1	4	2	4
	44	43	83	66	27	29	171	163	30	10	18	15
	31	29	28	25	27	25	80	76	9	8	5	9
138	15	25	14	19	6	9	19	27	2	2	....	.
	15	10	14	7	13	9	45	49	2	4	3	7
	2	..	4	3	4	2	5	5	1	2	1	1
2	11	4	10	9	6	5	32	30	1	1	2	3
	6	7	7	10	6	10	26	36	1	1	3	7
	13	7	11	15	14	9	38	29	1	.	6	4
31	20	21	34	34	22	16	50	70	4	4	1	4
205	51	53	67	50	30	28	65	103	4	4	16	10
48	30	30	28	38	10	16	42	50	6	6	8	2
.....	7	6	10	8	4	4	6	11	1	1	2	2
.....	24	27	24	26	16	10	41	46	..	4	5	2
.....	20	29	35	21	14	16	41	54	3	2	6	7
.....	11	15	34	29	13	10	48	54	9	13	5	4
.....	25	29	23	9	13	6	46	43	3	2	4	4
.....	9	13	6	5	5	5	25	22	3	2	4	1
	15	16	15	16	3	6	36	34	3	8	5	1
	18	18	22	25	13	11	78	72	8	12	9	10
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS—Religions, ages, sexes,

Indians.	Numbers.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
ONTARIO.—*Con.*								
Saugeen Agency.								
Chippewas of Saugeen	423	4		362	57			
Sault Ste. Marie Agency.								
Batchawana	390	35	5		359			
Garden River	438	198			240			
Michipicoten (see also Chapleau Agency)	134	7			127			
Scugog Agency.								
Mississaguas of Scugog	34			34				
Six Nations Superintendency.								
Six Nations of the Grand River	4,402	1,550		740		920	18	284
Sturgeon Falls Agency.								
Dokis	84				84			
Matatchewan	93				93			
Nipissing	279				279			
Timagami	95				95			
Thessalon Agency.								
Mississagi River (see also Chapleau Agency)	108				108			
Serpent River	111				111			
Spanish River No. 1 } (See also Chapleau	201				201			
" No. 2 } Agency	39	35			4			
Thessalon	120				120			
Timiskaming Agency.								
Abitibi—part of (See also Timiskaming Agency, Que.) (9)	115							
Tyendinaga Agency.								
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	1,323	1,308						157
Walpole Island Agency.								
Chippewas of Walpole Island	564	260		291	13			
Pottawattamies	174	75		99				

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births and deaths, &c.—*Continued.*

	Ages and Sexes.										Births and Deaths.	
	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years Inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.			
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
	33	20	39	31	40	24	95	115	15	11	15	9
		26	32	38	40	14	92	93	9	6	12	7
	19	24	40	39	36	40	102	107	18	11	11	8
	21	4	8	12	16	15	34	36	4	2	4	3
	3											
	2	2	4	1		1	11	9		1		1
890	284	291	399	404	293	304	1,156	1,107	80	84	199	88
	9	10	6	9	5	1	17	25	1	1	1	1
	13	8	6	5	1	2	19	36	2	1	3	3
	45	41	26	34	9	4	46	72	2		4	5
	14	8	6	5	1	2	19	36	2	2	1	2
	3	3	4	5	11	12	34	35	1			5
	6	6	11	10	15	14	22	24	1	2	3	10
	18	15	11	20	18	20	49	44	4	2	7	8
	2	3	5	5	4	2	9	7	1	1		3
	4	4	8	7	14	13	31	32	3	4	2	5
	* 10	10	11	11	7	6	27	28	3	2	2	5
	64	97	115	134	73	49	365	337	48	41	22	14
	36	34	32	45	40	39	146	155	18	13	9	14
9	14	16	12	13	9	9	46	43	5	7	4	4

* Estimated.

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.—Religions, ages, sexes, births

Indians.	Numbers.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
ONTARIO—*Con.*								
English River (9)	68							
Fort Albany (see also N.W.Ts. Div. No. 2) (9)	119							
Fort Hope (see also N.W.Ts. Div. No. 2) (9)	55							
Martin Falls (see also N.W.Ts. Div. No. 2) (9)	30							
Moose Factory (9)	318							
New Post (9)	37							
North Renfrew, Algonquins	198							
Osnaburg (see also N.W.Ts. Div. No. 2) (9)	121							
Total	22,565	5,955	14	4,614	6,316	1,060	18	359

and deaths, by provinces, &c.—*Continued.*

	Ages and Sexes.										Births and Deaths.	
	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.			
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
.....	* 6	6	7	6	4	4	16	16	2	1	3	1
.....	*11	10	12	11	7	6	28	29	3	2	6	.....
.....	* 5	5	6	5	3	3	13	13	1	1	.....	4
.....	* 3	2	3	3	2	2	7	7	1	.....	1	3
.....	*29	28	31	30	18	17	74	77	7	7	12	15
.....	* 4	3	4	3	2	2	9	9	1	.....	2	.....
.....	*18	18	19	19	11	11	46	48	4	4	.....	.....
.....	*11	11	12	11	7	7	28	29	3	2	7	2
3,167	1,758	1,761	2,221	2,192	1,349	1,257	5,425	5,678	480	444	730	559

* Estimated.

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS—Religions, ages, sexes, births

Indians.	Numbers.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.								
P. E. I. Superintendency.								
Lennox Island and other parts of Prince County	224				224			
Morell Reserve and other parts of Kings and Queens Counties	68				68			
Total	292				292			

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and deaths, by provinces, &c—*Continued.*

	Ages and Sexes.										Births and Deaths.	
	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.			
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
	18	25	24	30	5	8	49	48	11	6	10	4
	4	3	8	7	4	5	16	18		3	3	1
	22	28	32	37	9	13	65	66	11	9	13	5

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.—Religions, ages, sexes, births

Indians.	Numbers.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
QUEBEC.								
Becancour Agency.								
Abenakis	26				26			
Bersimis Agency.								
Bersimis	520				520			
Escoumains	41				41			
Caughnawaga Agency.								
Amalecites of Viger	106				106			
Caughnawaga Agency.								
Iroquois	2,194			66	2,128			
Lake St. John Agency.								
Pointe Bleue	583	49			534			
St. Anne de Chicoutimi								
Lorette Agency.								
Hurons	488	1	6		481			
Maniwaki Agency.								
River Desert Band	414	10			404			
Maria Agency.								
Micmacs	104				104			
Mingan Agency.								
Mingan	198				198			
Moisie (see Seven Islands and Moisie)								
Natashkwan	73				73			
Romaine	239				239			
Seven Islands and Moisie	420				420			
Shallop River	20				20			
St. Augustin	183				183			
Oka Agency.								
Algonquins of Two Mountains	67			7	60			
Iroquois	431			302	129			

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and deaths, by provinces, &c.—*Continued.*

	Ages and Sexes.										Births and Deaths.	
	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.			
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
		3	2	1	2		5	8	1	4	1	1
	70	68	50	53	36	38	103	86	8	8	22	35
	1	1	7	10	1	3	8	7	1	2		2
	5	5	9	8	22	17	12	26	2		1	2
	326	288	223	158	111	123	435	416	49	65	103	50
	77	79	62	61	36	32	116	105	5	7	20	16
	64	51	53	48	33	35	99	96	5	4	15	13
	21	28	30	44	31	42	92	105	8	10	12	8
	13	12	13	14	4	5	19	20	2	2	1	1
	18	16	15	20	16	13	40	50	4	6		7
	10	9	6	11	9	5	12	10		1		2
	30	28	26	22	10	13	50	49	6	5		
	38	32	28	28	40	31	101	100	12	10	26	14
	4	3	2	3	1	1	3	3				
	20	20	19	33	16	18	26	27	2	2		
	5	4	5	9	1	3	19	15	2	4	3	3
	50	39	48	44	12	11	117	95	4	11	1	13

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS—Religions, ages, sexes,

Indians.	Numbers.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
QUEBEC.—*Con.*								
Pierreville Agency.								
Abenakis of St. Francis	288	39			242			7
Restigouche Agency.								
Micmacs	506				506			
St. Regis Agency.								
Iroquois	1,515			160	1,355			
Timiskaming Agency.								
Abitibi (see also Timiskaming Ag'y., Ont)	141							
Timiskaming	245				245			
Abitibi County.								
Megiskan River	44							
Waswanipi Lake	124							
Champlain and St. Maurice Counties.								
Manouan Lake	74				74			
St. Maurice River and Three Rivers	287							
Labelle and Wright Counties	116							
Quebec County Nomadic	55							
Mistassini County.								
Mistassini Lake	170							
Ruperts House	375							
Pontiac County.								
Grand Lac Victoria	252				252			
Kipiwa and Grassy Lakes	105				105			
Lac Barriere	97				97			
Long Point	120				120			
Unorganised Territories of Chicoutimi and Saguenay	1,253							
Total	11,874	99	6	535	8662			7

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births and deaths, by provinces, &c.—*Continued.*

Pagan.	Ages and Sexes.										Births and Deaths.	
	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
	21	22	32	26	19	20	65	68	9	6	15	7
	52	51	53	50	21	23	113	113	12	15	8	
	178	186	155	149	86	95	252	280	65	69	59	44
	* 13	12	14	13	8	8	33	34	3	3	4	8
	24	23	32	25	10	12	10	58	6	6	8	4
	* 4	4	4	4	3	2	19	11	1	1		
	* 12	11	12	12	7	7	29	30	2	2		
			14	20			19	21				
	* 26	26	28	27	16	15	67	70	6	6		
	* 10	10	11	11	7	6	27	28	3	3		
	* 5	5	5	5	4	4	13	12	1	1		
	* 15	15	17	16	10	9	10	11	4	3		
	* 34	33	37	35	20	20	88	91	8	8		
	* 23	22	25	24	14	14	58	61	6	5		
	* 9	9	10	10	6	6	25	26	2	2		
	* 9	8	10	9	6	5	23	23	2	2		
	* 11	11	12	11	7	6	28	29	3	2		
	1,201	1,134	1,069	1,017	626	615	2,196	2,214	214	275	313	230

* Estimated

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS—Religions, ages, sexes, births

Indians.	Numbers.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
SASKATCHEWAN.								
Assiniboine Agency.								
Carry-the-Kettle (4)	212	....	130	.....	41	.....	.....	.....
Sioux at Moosejaw, non-treaty.	121	.....	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Battleford Agency.								
Bears Head (Stony) (6)	30	Detailed with Mosquito, q. v.						
Kopyawawakenum (6)	92	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	.....
Lean Man (Stony) (6)	1	Detailed with Mosquito, q. v.						
Little Pine and Lucky Man (6)	141	65	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	.....
Moosomin (6)	130	38	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	.....
Mosquito (Stony) (6)	62	14	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Poundmaker (6)	109	10	.....	.....	97	.....	.....	.....
Red Pheasant (6)	162	109	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....
Sweet Grass (6)	75	30	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....
Thunderchild (6)	118	44	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....
Carlton Agency.								
Ahtahkakoop (6)	233	213	1	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Kenemotayoo (6)	128	62	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....
Mistawasis (6)	139	2	90	.....	47	.....	.....	.....
Pelican Lake Indians (6)	53	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Petequakey (6)	115	.....	5	.....	110	.....	.....	.....
Wahspaton, Sioux, non-treaty.	82	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
William Charles (Montreal Lake) (6)	211	210	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
William Twatt (6)	156	32	2	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Crooked Lake Agency.								
Cowessess (4)	199	.....	18	.....	175	.....	.....	.....
Kahkewistahaw (4)	100	.....	25	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
Little Bone (4)	144	.....	16	.....	19	.....	.....	.....
Ochapowace (4)	119	.....	31	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
Sakimay (included with Little Bone, q. v.) (4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duck Lake Agency.								
Beardy (6)	127	.....	17	.....	105	.....	.....	.....
James Smith (6)	241	244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Smith (6)	151	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kinistino (6)	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nut Lake (6)	216	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Okemasis (6)	29	6	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
One Arrow (6)	101	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	.....	.....
Moose Mountain Agency.								
White Bear (2)	211	3	52	.....	14	.....	.....	.....

SUS.

and deaths, by provinces, &c—*Continued.*

Pagan.	Ages and Sexes.										Births and Deaths.	
	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive		From 16 to 20 years inclusive		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.			
	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
41	14	15	16	17	12	9	43	49	16	21	5	5
111*	* 11	11	12	11	7	7	28	29	3	2	5	1
	4	3	2	3	2	1	6	6		5	3	
11	16	7	12	7	8	7	14	20	3	4	1	
							1					
24	11	10	9	11	13	10	30	39	4	4	3	
34	12	8	10	12	10	13	28	30	4	3		2
70	6	5	4	3	4	2	16	18	2	2	3	
2	12	9	12	9	10	1	25	21	3	4	7	
8	14	15	12	10	9	13	40	42	4	3		1
11	7	6	7	3	3	2	22	22		3		3
18	12	9	10	10	7	2	29	30	5	4		3
6	20	26	26	20	16	12	47	56	3	7	11	5
35	11	12	14	13	8	12	24	27	3	4	2	3
	12	10	14	15	10	8	30	36	2	2	8	3
46	7	6	5	5	6	4	6	13	1		3	1
	12	11	11	13	10	10	23	23	1	1	5	5
54	7	8	5	4	3	4	20	22	3	6		
	18	16	21	24	17	22	39	48	2	1	4	6
113	17	14	19	8	12	6	33	43	2	2	2	5
6	21	23	20	22	11	13	35	43	6	5	11	8
51	11	15	10	9	4	5	21	22	1	2	7	4
109	12	14	14	12	10	8	30	36	2	6	5	8
61	13	15	10	11	6	4	27	30	1	2	7	
5	8	20	14	19	3	6	22	32	2	1	3	1
	32	35	27	25	7	7	49	56	6	6	12	13
	15	19	14	16	6	7	34	36	3	1	6	6
80	10	16	10	10	2	4	12	14	1	1	3	2
214	22	30	30	16	10	14	47	44	2	1	6	4
	3	4	3	4		2	4	9			2	
12	9	10	16	4	9	5	18	24	2	4	2	3
142	34	24	13	17	4	4	49	53	5	8	12	7

* Estimated.

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS—Religions, ages, sexes, births

Indians.	Numbers.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
SASKATCHEWAN *Con.*								
Onion Lake Agency.								
Island Lake	179	20			30			
Sekaskootch (6)	198	63			118			
Sweet Grass (attached to Sekaskootch) (6)	21	21						
(The other reserves in this agency are enumerated in Alberta, q. v.)								
Pas Agency (part of.)								
Cumberland (5)	444	131			13			
Red Earth (5)	126	112						
Shoal Lake (5)	74	74						
(The other reserves in this agency are enumerated in the N. W. Ts. Div. No. 2.)								
Pelly Agency.								
Cote (4)	254		168		26			
Keeseekouse (4)	142	8	12		94			
Key (4)	87	42			36			
Valley River (enumerated in Manitoba) (2)								
Qu'Appelle Agency.								
Little Black Bear (4)	51		14		27			
Muscowpetung (4)	81		25		39			
Okanase (4)	18		16		24			
Pasquah (4)	131		27		83			
Peepeekeesis (4)	141	8	39		57			
Piapot (4)	157		44		79			
Standing Buffalo, Sioux, non-treaty	186				111			
Star Blanket (4)	39		6		12			
Touchwood Hills Agency.								
Day Star (4)	80							
Fishing Lake (4)	113		1		8			
George Gordon (4)	211	129			33			
Muscowequan (4)	143	1			78			
Poor Man (4)	111	16			11			
Barren Land (10)	198				198			
Canoe Lake (10)	89				89			
Clear Lake (10)	179				178			1
English River (10)	158				152			6
Fond du Lac, Chipewyans (8)	467				467			
James Roberts (10)	516	493			23			
Lac la Hache (10)	75				75			
Peter Ballandine (10)	450	123			327			
Sioux at Moose Woods	50							
Total	8,990	2,480	767		3,561			7

S U S.

and deaths, by provinces, &c.—*Continued.*

	Ages and Sexes.										Births and Deaths.	
	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.			
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
129	16	14	24	28	2	3	40	38	5	9	5	7
17	20	23	19	20	10	5	43	47	2	9	10	8
	4		2	3	1		4	4	1		2	1
	13	15	19	20	8	7	23	33	3	3	5	
14	12	14	18	16	8	7	23	22	3	3	4	
	9	10	9	7	4	5	12	15	2	1	3	
60	30	21	38	38	10	2	49	60	1	5	7	6
28	20	18	13	19	5	5	23	31	5		10	4
9	8	15	9	13	4	3	14	17	3	1	3	
10	3	3	5	6	2	10	7	9	4	2	1	
17	3	11	6	4	7	10	16	15	6	3	2	
8	3	3	2	4	4	3	10	14	2	3	1	1
21	16	11	8	10	7	6	29	35	5	4	1	5
37	11	14	10	9	7	8	36	35	4	4	6	2
34	10	17	9	10	3	4	43	48	5	8	6	8
75	13	10	19	26	13	7	40	43	4	11	8	12
21	2	4	4	3	1	2	9	11	2	1	2	3
80	9	5	7	9	6	4	18	16	2	4	3	3
104	16	9	19	9	4	5	22	23	4	2	4	1
49	26	23	19	21	9	2	50	51	4	6	9	4
64	19	14	12	15	9	6	33	30	1	4	8	2
81	9	13	10	15	3	4	21	28	4	4	3	3
	19	23	27	30	9	5	35	47	2	3	13	45
	8	8	9	12	4	8	13	14	6	7	3	8
	15	20	17	25	10	12	31	39	3	7	10	11
	18	18	14	29	8	3	22	37	2	7	6	4
	* 42	44	46	44	27	25	109	113	10	10	9	3
	61	60	55	70	27	26	86	111	8	12	25	20
	11	8	11	9	2	1	12	19	1	1	4	6
	56	52	51	49	39	25	79	88	3	8	26	26
	* 4	4	5	5	3	3	12	12	1	1	4	
2,125	916	927	918	941	495	443	1,814	2,077	200	259	338	292

* Estimated.

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.—Religions, ages, sexes, births

Indians and Eskimos.	Numbers.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
YUKON.								
Indians.								
Northern District.								
Duncan or Lansing Creek	50				50			
McQuesten	55	50						
Moosehide	96	91						
Peel River	115	70						
Rampart House	140							
Selkirk	70	66						
Tatlumon Lake or Lower Pelly	30	23						
Upper Pelly	80	80						
Southern District.								
Big Lake—Khalne	40							
Carcross—Tagish	78	45			1			
Carcross—Mission School	22	22						
Champagne's Landing—Hootchi	109							
Laberge	83							
Lake Teslin	95							74
Salmon River	102							
Whitehorse—Tagish	26							
Whitehorse—Hootchi	29							
Eskimos.								
Herschel Island and Inland.								
Kogmollicks	50							
Nuwatalmutes	250							
	1,520	447			51			74
Approximate number of Indians concerning whom no details have been received	1,782							
Total, Yukon Territory	3,302							

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

S U S.

and deaths, by provinces, &c.—*Continued.*

		Ages and Sexes.										Births and Deaths.	
		Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.			
Pagan.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
.....	.....	* 4	4	5	5	3	3	12	12	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	* 5	5	6	5	3	3	13	13	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	* 9	9	9	9	5	5	23	23	2	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	* 10	9	11	11	7	6	27	28	3	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	* 12	13	14	13	8	7	33	34	3	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	* 6	6	7	7	4	4	16	17	1	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	* 3	3	3	3	2	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	* 7	7	8	7	5	4	19	19	2	2	.....	.....
40	.....	* 4	4	4	4	2	2	9	10	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	* 7	7	8	7	4	4	18	19	2	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	*	.....	12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
109	.....	* 9	10	11	10	6	6	27	26	2	2	.....	.....
83	.....	* 7	8	8	8	5	4	19	20	2	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	* 8	9	9	9	6	5	22	23	2	2	.....	.....
102	.....	* 9	9	10	10	6	5	24	25	2	2	.....	.....
26	..	* 2	2	3	2	2	1	6	6	1	1	.....	.....
29	.....	* 3	2	3	3	2	2	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	* 4	4	5	5	3	3	12	12	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	* 22	22	25	23	14	14	58	61	5	6	.....	.....
389	.....	131	133	161	151	87	80	352	362	31	32	.....	.....

* Estimated.

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.—Religions, ages, sexes, births

Indians and Eskimos.	Numbers.	RECAPITULATION.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
Indians.								
Alberta	9,155	664	.....	1,544	4,924	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia	25,149	4,309	475	3,211	11,905	.....	.....	221
Manitoba	5,996	2,073	477	788	1,341	75	.....	129
New Brunswick	1,609	.....	.....	.....	1,609	.....	.....	.....
Northwest Territories	16,273	1,027	.....	861	839	.....	.....	10
Nova Scotia	2,009	.....	.....	.....	2,009	.....	.....	.....
Ontario	22,565	5,955	14	4,614	6,316	1,060	18	359
Prince Edward Island	292	.....	.....	.....	292	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	11,874	99	6	535	8,662	.....	.	7
Saskatchewan	8,990	2,480	767	.....	3,561	.....	.....	7
Yukon	3,002	447	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	74
Total Indian Population	*106,914	17,054	1,739	11,553	41,512	1,135	18	807
Eskimos.								
Northwest Territories	3,383	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yukon	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Eskimo Population	3,683	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Native Population	110,597	17,054	1,739	11,553	41,512	1,135	18	807

* The department has not sufficient official information to enable it to state what is the religious belief of 22,984 Indians included in this total.

and deaths, in Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Concluded.*

Pagan.	Ages and Sexes.										Births and Deaths.	
	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
1,834	978	976	907	796	507	443	2,009	2,168	140	231	293	315
1,487	1,709	1,747	2,090	2,015	1,138	1,139	5,724	5,732	535	636	133	171
1,110	656	625	627	602	347	321	1,230	1,279	139	172	365	187
.....	192	192	151	167	87	62	341	321	48	44	56	31
.....	1,039	1,026	1,197	1,140	765	673	2,685	2,843	248	247	194	239
.....	178	175	221	217	134	129	402	400	86	67	64	73
3,167	1,758	1,761	2,221	2,192	1,349	1,257	5,425	5,678	480	444	730	559
.....	22	28	32	37	9	13	65	66	11	9	13	5
.....	1,201	1,134	1,069	1,017	626	645	2,196	2,214	244	275	313	230
2,125	916	927	918	941	495	443	1,814	2,077	260	259	338	292
389	105	107	131	123	70	63	282	289	25	25	.....	.....
10,112	8,754	8,698	9,569	9,247	5,473	5,188	22,173	23,070	2,156	2,409	2,499	2,102
.....	301	298	334	320	195	182	790	819	75	69	.....	.....
.....	26	26	30	28	17	17	70	73	6	7	.....	.....
.....	327	324	364	348	212	199	860	892	81	76	.....	.....
10,112	9,081	9,022	9,933	9,595	5,685	5,387	23,033	23,962	2,237	2,485	2,499	2,102

Note—No reports of births and deaths have been received for a native population of 15,319 as below :

Indians—In Alberta		262
" British Columbia		1,339
" Northwest Territories		6,798
" Ontario		198
" Quebec		1,819
" Yukon		1,220
Eskimos—In Northwest Territories		3,383
" Yukon		300
	Total	15,319

Commutations of A , 1909-10.

Norway House Agency.

Mrs. Jno. Thumser, No. 292—Berens River Band,
" Edw'd Burk, " 102—Hollowwater "
" Adam McDonald, No. 292—Poplar River "

Pas Agency.

Mrs. Betsey Collins, No. 263, Pas Band.
" Eli Motto, No. 100, Peter Ballendine's Band.

Treaty 8.

Marie Sanderson, No. 57, Chipewyan Cree Band.
Julie Campbell, No. 1, Sturgeon Lake "
Isabelle Marier, No. 73, Wabiskaw "
Sophia Gowder, No. 70, " "
Harriet Auger, No. 53, " "

Treaty 10.

Mrs. Aurora Clarke, No. 236, James Roberts Band.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Return A (1) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1910.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Division	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Appointment.
			$		
Hon. Frank Oliver	...	Superintendent General	.....	Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.	
Frank Pedley	...	Deputy Supt. General	5,000	Nov. 21, 1902	Sept. 1, 1897

SECRETARY'S BRANCH.

John D. McLean	1 A.	Asst. Deputy Supt. General and Secretary of the Department	3,050	Sept. 1, 1908 July 1, 1897	Oct. 1, 1876
Hon. David Laird	1 A.	Indian Commissioner	3,500	Oct. 4, 1898	Oct. 4, 1898
Samuel Stewart	1 B.	Asst. Secretary	2,500	Dec. 30, 1898	Aug. 5, 1878
Henry A. Conroy	"	Inspector	2,450	Sept. 1, 1908	April 1, 1902
Angus S. Williams	"	Law Clerk	2,100	June 16, 1909	June 16, 1909
John McGirr	2 A.	Clerk of Supply	2,100	Oct. 14, 1891	Aug. 1, 1877
James A. Macrae	"	Supervisor of Statistics	2,000	Feb. 9, 1910	June 14, 1881
Joseph G. Ramsden	"	Inspector	2,000	April 20, 1906	April 20, 1906
James J. Campbell	"	Clerk of Indian Sociology	1,800	May 10, 1906	Dec. 30, 1886
Henry C. Ross	"	Clerk of Printing and Translation	1,800	Aug. 1, 1906	Jan. 10, 1883
Robert B. E. Moffat	"	Privy Council Clerk	1,650	April 1, 1909	Feb. 7, 1891
Helen M. O'Donahoe	3 A.	Secretary to Deputy Supt. General	1,200	July 1, 1904	Jan. 2, 1901
Margaret H. Brennan	"	Clerk	1,150	July 1, 1905	Nov. 19, 1886
Gertrude A. Gorrell	"	"	1,100	May 10, 1906	May 26, 1899
Beatrice Phelan	3 B.	"	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Jan. 1, 1907
Annie Doyle	"	"	750	Sept. 1, 1908	Jan. 24, 1908
Martha J. Back	"	"	700	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Benjamin Hayter	...	Packer	800	July 26, 1892	Oct. 18, 1887
Frederick Munro	...	Messenger	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Aug. 20, 1904
John Bradley	...	"	750	Sept. 1, 1908	Jan. 1, 1908

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

Duncan C. Scott	1 A.	Chief Accountant and Superintendent of Indian Education	3,000	July 1, 1893 April 1, 1909	Dec. 15, 1879
Frederick H. Paget	1 B	Accountant	2,350	Sept. 1, 1908	June 1, 1882
Hiram McKay	2 A	Asst. Accountant	1,850	Sept. 1, 1908	July 9, 1880
John W. Shore	"	Clerk	1,650	April 1, 1909	March 24, 1884
Emile Jean	"	"	1,650	April 1, 1909	Nov. 10, 1886
Sidney W. Hobart	"	"	1,650	April 1, 1909	Jan. 2, 1900
Robert M. Ogilvie	"	Architect	1,650	April 1, 1909	Sept. 1, 1904
Mary D. Maxwell	2 B	Clerk	1,500	Aug. 1, 1906	May 31, 1890
Herbert N. Awrey	3 A	"	1,200	Jan. 21, 1902	Jan. 21, 1902
Geo. A. Conley	"	"	1,200	Jan. 30, 1903	Jan. 30, 1903
Sarah M. O'Geady	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1901	Oct. 12, 1896
David Morin	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1904	July 1, 1901
Robert Pringle	"	"	1,100	April 20, 1906	April 20, 1906
Effie K. McLatchie	"	"	1,100	Aug. 1, 1906	July 1, 1901
Maud M. McIntosh	"	"	1,050	July 1, 1907	July 31, 1905
Ellen I. Findlay	"	"	1,000	April 20, 1908	Feb. 1, 1906
Gertrude C. Neelin	3 B.	"	800	Sept. 1, 1908	March 26, 1906
Lillie M. Whitten	"	"	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Jan. 1, 1907
Marianne T. Macgillis	"	"	750	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 7, 1907
Georgiana C. Caddy	"	"	700	Sept. 1, 1908	Aug. 31, 1908
Mary H. Coghlan	"	"	500	Sept 28, 1909	Sept. 28, 1909
Joseph M. McAllister	...	Messenger	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Oct. 10, 1905
Wm. A. Downing	...	"	500	May 29, 1909	May 29, 1909

RETURN A (1) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indians Affairs on April 1, 1910.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Division.	Rank.	Annual salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Appointment.
LAND AND TIMBER BRANCH.					
William A. Orr	1 B.	Clerk of Lands and Timber and Registrar of Land Patents.	2,350	Feb. 6, 1906	Nov. 24, 1883
Alfred E. Kemp	2 A.	Asst. Clerk of Lands and Timber	1,950	Aug. 2, 1902	Feb. 1, 1884
Geo. L. Chitty	"	Timber Inspector	1,650	April 1, 1909	June 21, 1893
Peter J. O'Connor	"	Clerk	1,650	April 1, 1909	Feb. 15, 1898
Helen G. Ogilvy	3 A.	"	1,200	July 1, 1900	June 30, 1890
Frederick R. Byshe	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1900	Mar. 26, 1891
Emma S. Martin	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1900	Sept. 11, 1894
Helen G. Russell	3 B.	"	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Aug. 1, 1906
SURVEY BRANCH.					
Samuel Bray	1 B.	Chief Surveyor	2,300	July 1, 1905	June 14, 1884
John Lestock Reid	"	Surveyor	2,350	Sept. 1, 1908	April —, 1900
James K. McLean	"	"	2,350	Sept. 1, 1908	Aug. 19, 1904
Henry Fabien	2 B.	Chief Draughtsman	1,600	Sept. 1, 1908	Aug. 11, 1905
Eva A. Lord	3 A.	Clerk	1,050	July 1, 1907	Mar. 1, 1907
Rowland G. Orr	"	Draughtsman	950	April 1, 1909	May 18, 1907
RECORD BRANCH.					
Geo. M. Matheson	2 A	Registrar	1,650	April 1, 1909	June 21, 1888
Joseph de Lisle	2 B.	Clerk	1,600	Feb. 1, 1905	June 23, 1880
Thos. P. Moffatt	"	"	1,500	Aug. 1, 1906	Oct. 14, 1891
Philip N. L. Phelan	"	"	800	July 5, 1909	July 5, 1909
Fannie Yeilding	3 A.	"	1,200	July 1, 1900	April 3, 1882
Chas. A. Cooke	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1901	April 1, 1893
Wm. Edwin Allan	"	"	1,200	July 15, 1901	July 15, 1901
John Ackland	"	"	1,150	June 23, 1905	July 28, 1899
Henry Hooper	"	"	1,100	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906
Hugh M. Graham	"	"	1,050	Jan. 1, 1908	Mar. 26, 1906
William Seale	....	Messenger	800	Mar. 18, 1893	Aug. 1, 1892
SCHOOL BRANCH.					
Martin Benson	2 A.	Clerk of Schools	1,750	May 28, 1907	April 1, 1876
John D. Sutherland	2 B.	Clerk	1,600	Jan. 11, 1899	Dec. 29, 1896
Alex. F. MacKenzie	3 A.	"	1,200	Nov. 13, 1902	Nov. 13, 1902
Selwyn E. Sangster	"	"	1,200	April 1, 1903	April 1, 1903
Nora E. Darby	3 B.	"	500	Sept. 29, 1909	Sept. 29, 1909

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1910.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
Cockburn, G. P.	Indian Agent	1,800 00	Sturgeon Falls	Nipissing, Dokis, French River, Timagami, and Matachewan.
Ferguson, W. J. C.	Indian Land Agent.	200 00 Commission of 5 per cent on collections.	Wiarton	Chippewas of Nawash, Cape Croker
Wigg, T. G.	Timber Inspector	1,200 00 Paid from vote	Gore Bay	
Gibson, J. A.	Guardian of Islands	25 00	Mallorytown	Thousand Islands.
Goulette, O. V.	" "	150 00	Gananoque	"
Graham, Duncan	Indian Agent.	400 00	Gamebridge	Chippewas of Rama.
Hagan, Samuel	"	600 00 $60 office rent	Thessalon	Thessalon, Mississagi River, Spanish River and Serpent River.
Hill, H. M.	Clerk, Indian Office.	600 00	Brantford.	
Hill, E. F.	" "	300 00	"	
Jamieson, A.	Inspector of Works.	400 00	"	
Macdonald, D. F.	Indian Supt.	900 00 Commission of 5 per cent on collections; $60 office rent	Parry Sound	Parry Island, Henvey Inlet, Shawanaga and Watha (or Gibson).
McDonald, Alex. R.	Indian Agent	500 00	Duart	Moravians of the Thames.
McDougall, J. B.	"	500 00	Walpole Island.	Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.
McFarlane, William	"	325 00	Keene	Mississagmas of Mud and Rice Lakes.
McGibbon, Charles	"	500 00	Penetanguishene	Chippewas of Beausoleil, Christian Island.
Mullin, Martin	"	60 00	Killaloe	Algonquins of Golden Lake.
Neilson, R. W.	Clerk, Indian Office	720 00	Manitowaning	
Nichols, W. L.	Indian Agent	825 00 With $154 50 a year for office rent and fuel	Sault Ste. Marie	Batchawana, Big Head or Michipicoten and Garden River
Nisbet, William.	"	500 00	Sarnia	Chippewas of Sarnia, Aux Sables and Kettle Point.
*Parke, C. E. E.	"	500 00	Wiarton	" Nawash, Cape Croker.
Scoffield, John	"	600 00	Chippawa Hill	" Saugeen.
Sims, C. L. D.	"	1,000 00	Manitowaning	Sucker Creek, Sucker Lake, Sheguiandah, South Bay, Maganatawan, Point Grondin, Tahgaiwinini, Whitefish River, Whitefish Lake and unceded portion of Manitoulin Island.

*Appointed on April 9, 1910.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1910.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO *Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
Smith, G. J	Indian Supt	1,500 00—$140 for travelling expenses and $200 for rent	Brantford	Six Nations of Grand River.
Smith, W.	Clerk	500 00	"	" "
Stainton, J. R	Indian Agent	700 00	Deseronto	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte, Tyendinaga.
Sutherland, S	"	600 00 also $200 allowance for clerk	Delaware	Chippewas, Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames.
Thackeray, John	"	325 00	Roseneath	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
Thorburn, R	"	800 00	Gore Bay	Chippewas of Cockburn Island, Sheshegwaning, Obidgewong and West Bay.
Van Loon, W. C	"	600 00	Hagersville	Mississaguas of the Credit.
West, H. A	"	500 00	Chapleau	Treaty No. 9 Indians.
Williams, Albert W	"	100 00	Port Perry	Mississaguas of Scugog.
Yates, John	"	350 00	Sutton West	Chippewas of Snake and Georgina Islands.
Arthur, R. H., M.D	Medical Officer	350 00—Paid by band	Sudbury	Whitefish Lake Indians.
Berry, J. D., M.D	"	2 50—Per head (35 Inds.) $87.50 paid by band	Port Perry	Mississaguas of Scugog.
Baxter, J., M.D	"	350 00	Thessalon	Thessalon River and Mississagi River.
Carruthers, John, M.D	"	600 00	Little Current	Sheguiandah, Sucker Creek, West Bay and Whitefish River.
Flaherty, F. F., M.D	"	300 00—Voted by Parliament	Massey	Spanish River and Serpent River Indians.
Hay, W. W., M.D	"	500 00 Paid by band	Wallaceburg	Indians on Walpole Island.
Hayden, E. W., M.D	"	275 00 "	Roseneath	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
Henderson, W. A., M.D	"	450 00	Sarnia	Sarnia Reserve Indians.
Holmes, C. N., M.D	"	2,850 00—$300 for drugs	Obsweken	Six Nations.
Hough, H. A., M.D	"	500 00 "	Wiarton	Chippewas of Nawash.
James, M., M.D	"	200 00—Voted by Parliament	Mattawa	Algonquin Indians.
Johnston, J., M.D	"	250 00 Paid by band	Gore Bay	Indians of Manitoulin Island, Cockburn Island, Obidgewong and Sheshegwaning.
Moore, John, M.D	"	250 00 "	Shannonville	Western portion Tyendinaga Reserve.
McCaig, A. S., M.D	"	500 00 "	Sault Ste Marie	Garden River. Paid for attending Batchawana Bd.
McDonald, R., M.D	"	300 00	Hagersville	Mississaguas of the Credit.
McGrady, J., M.D	"	125 00—Paid by band, $75, vote, $50	Ft. William	Fort William, Pic, Pays Plat and Red Rock Bds.
McLean, John, M.D	"	300 00 "	Orillia	Chippewas of Rama.
McPhail, D. P., M.D	"	300 00 "	Highgate	Moravians of the Thames.

McEwen, J. A., M.D.	Medical Officer.	200 00	—Band, $200; $60 voted by Parliament	Melbourne	Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames.
McWilliams, V. H., M.D.	"	185 00	—Paid by Band.		Mississaguas of Rice Lake.
Mitchell, F. H., M.D.	"	300 00	—Voted by Parliament.	Delaware	Oneidas of the Thames.
Pringle, H. H., M.D.	"	150 00	—Paid by Band.	Sutton West	Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island.
Reeves, James, M.D.	"	200 00	—Voted by Parliament	Eganville	Golden Lake Band.
Sheahan, J. J., M.D.	"	300 00	"	Chapleau	Indians from Pogamissing to White River.
Shaw, R. W., M.D.	"	1,000 00	Paid by Band and Vote.	Hespeler	Indians on Manitoulin Island.
Vandervoost, S. D., M.D.	"	250 00	" "	Deseronto	Eastern portion Tyendinaga Reserve.
Totten, O., M.D.	"	250 00		Forest	Kettle Point and Stony Point Reserve Indians.
Williams, H. A., M.D.	"	300 00	Paid by Band.	Allenford	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Creggan, Rev. A. H.	Missionary (C. E.)	500 00	"	Deseronto	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Sims, H. S.	Constable.	168 00	"	Massey	Serpent River and Spanish River.

QUEBEC.

Bastien, Antoine O.	Indian Agent	425 00		Jeune Lorette	Hurons of Lorette.
Beaulieu, Edouard	"	150 00	—Commission of 5 p.c.	Cacouna	Amalecites of Cacouna.
Blain, Jean	"	600 00	$60 for office rent.	Montreal	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Comiré, A. O., M.D.	"	100 00		St. François du Lac	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Gagnon, Adolphe	"	500 00		Bersimis	Bersimis.
Landry, V. P., M.D.	"	100 00		Becancour	Abenakis of Becancour.
Long, George	"	50 00	Commission of 10 p.c. on land rent and 2½ p.c. on distribution.	St. Regis	Iroquois of St. Regis.
McCaffrey, Wm. J	Indian Agent	600 00	$50 office rent.	River Desert	River Desert band, Maniwaki reserve.
Morin, Rev. J. D.	"	200 00		Grand Cascapedia	Micmacs of Maria.
Perillard, Joseph	"	200 00		Oka	Lake of Two Mountains.
Pitre, Jeremie	"	300 00		Pointe la Garde	Micmacs of Restigouche.
Renaud, J. A.	"	350 00		North Timiskaming	Lake Timiskaming and Abitibi Indians.
Tessier, A	"	500 00		Pointe Bleue	Montagnais of Lake St. John.
Tremblay, J. E., M.D.	Indian Agent and Medical Officer	600 00		Esquimaux Point	North Shore St. Lawrence from Seven Islands to St. Augustin.
Cote, C. H., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00		Escoumains	Escoumains.
LeClerc, L. N., M.D.	"	400 00		Lorette	Hurons of Lorette.
McCartney, F. W., M.D.	"	80 00	Voted by Parliament.	Gaspé	Micmacs of Gaspé.
Mulligan, E. A., M.D.	"	200 00	Paid by Band.	River Desert	River Desert band, Maniwaki reserve.
Constantin, J., M.D.	"	500 00		Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue reserve.
Clavean, E. A., M.D.	"	200 00		Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi and vicinity.
Pelletier, J. A., M.D.	"	50 00		St. Urbain	St. Urbain, Charlevoix county.
Pinault, L. G., M.D.	"	200 00		Restigouche	Micmacs of Restigouche.
Quinet, W., M.D.	"	100 00		Oka	Lake of Two Mountains.
Arnaud, Rev. C.	Missionary (R.C.)	500 00		Quebec	Montagnais Indians, North Shore of the St. Lawrence.
Bourget, Rev. P.	"	125 00	—also $25 for fuel.	St. Regis	Iroqis of St. Regis.
DeGonzague, Rev. Jos.	"	235 00		Pierreville	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Granger, Rev. L. S.	"	100 00		Caughnawaga	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Giroux, Rev. J. C.	"	425 00		Lorette	Hurons of Lorette.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1910.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
Baxter, George E	"	350 00 " "	Andover	Tobique, Victoria Co.; Edmundston, Madawaska County.
Irving, R. A.	"	800 00	Buctouche	Eel River, Restigouche Co.; Bathurst, St. Peter's Island and Pockmouche, Gloucester Co.; Tabusintac, Burnt Church, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Indian Point, Big Hole and Renous, Northumberland Co.; Big Cove, Indian Island and Buctouche, Kent Co.; Shediac and Fort Folly, Westmorland Co.
White, James	Indian Agent	450 00—allowed $50 for office rent	Centreville	Kingsclear, St. Mary's, York Co.; Woodstock, Carleton Co.; Oromocto, Sunbury County.
Ryan, Rev. J. J	Superintendent of Indian Schools	400 00	St. Marys, N. B.	
Desmond, J. F., M. D	Medical Officer	200 00	Newcastle	Northumberland Co., Red Bank and Eel Ground [reserves.
Michaud, J. N., M. D	"	100 00	Bathurst Village	Gloucester Co., Bathurst reserve.
Ferguson, A. G., M. D	"	50 00	Dalhousie	Restigouche Co., Eel River reserve.
King, W. G., M. D	"	40 00	Buctouche	Buctouche reserve, Kent Co.
Leger, J. A., M. D	"	200 00	Shediac	Westmorland Co.
Earle, R. W. L., M. D	"	400 00	Perth Centre	Tobique reserve.
McKenzie, J. B., M. D	"	150 00	Chatham	Northumberland Co., Burnt Church reserve.
McGrath, R. H.	"	150 00	Fredericton	St. Mary's, York Co.
Doherty, L. W., M. D	"	300 00	Rexton	Kent Co., Big Cove and Indian Island reserves.
Peake, James, M. D	"	125 00	Oromocto	
Ross, J. D., M. D	"	200 00	Moncton	Westmorland Co.
Sprague, T. F., M. D	"	150 00	Woodstock	
Teed, J. F., M. D	"	150 00	Dorchester	Fort Folly Indians.
Weaver, W. J., M. D	"	150 00	Fredericton	Kingsclear, York Co.
Bannon, Rev. E. J	Missionary (R.C.)	100 00	Richibucto	Kent Co., Big Cove reserve.
Ryan, Rev. P. C	"	350 00	Tobique	
Clare, A	Constable	20 00	Rexton	" "
Ellis, Joseph	"	180 00	Andover	Tobique reserve.
Nicholas, Frank	"	12 00	Church Point	Northumberland Co., Burnt Church reserve.
Gimish, Peter	"	50 00	Newcastle	" Eel Ground reserve.
Tenas, James	"	12 00	Burnt Church	" Burnt Church reserve.
Perley, Joseph	Caretaker of Church	50 00	Tobique	

Boyd, A. J.	Inspector	1,500 00	River Bourgeois	Inspector of Agencies, Maritime Provinces.
Beckwith, Chas. E.	Indian Agent.	50 00	Steam Mills	Micmacs of Kings County.
Chisholm, Daniel	"	50 00	Sheet Harbour	" Halifax County.
Harlow, Charles	"	100 00	Caledonia	" Lunenburg and Queens Counties; Bridgewater, New Germany, Chester, Mahone Bay and Lunenburg.
Hipson, John	"	50 00	Shelburne	" Shelburne County.
Lacy, John	"	50 00	Annapolis	" Annapolis County.
Macdonald, Arch. J	"	100 00	Baddeck	" Victoria county.
McDonald, John R.	"	100 00	Heatherton	" Antigonish and Guysborough Counties; Afton, Pomquette Forks and Sunmerside reserves.
McIntyre, D. K., M.D	"	100 00	Sydney, C.B.	Cape Breton County Caribou Marsh, Sydney reserve and North Sydney.
McKinnon, J. J., M.D.	"	75 00	Christmas Island	Micmacs of Cape Breton Co., Eskasoni reserve.
McLeod, Rev. John D	"	100 00	New Glasgow	" Pictou County; Indian Cove reserve.
McMillan, Murdoch D	"	100 00	Johnstown	" Richmond Co., Chapel Island reserve.
MacPherson, Rev. Donald	"	100 00	Glendale	" Inverness County: Malagawatch and Whycocomagh reserves.
Purdy, J. H	"	50 00	Bear River	" Digby County; Indian Hill reserve.
Rand, Fred. A., M.D.	"	50 00	Parrsboro	" Cumberland County: Franklin Manor reserve (Halfway river).
Smith, R. H	"	50 00	Truro	" Colchester County: Millbrook reserve.
Wallace, Alonzo	"	50 00	Shubenacadie	" Hants County; Indian Brook reserve.
Whalen, W. H.	"	50 00	Yarmouth	" Yarmouth County.
Bissett, C. P., M.D.	Medical officer	175 00	St. Peters	Richmond County; Salmon River reserve.
Jacques, H., M.D.	"	50 00	Canning	Kings County.
Dymond, W. A., M.D.	"	50 00	Chester	Lunenburg County, East.
Macauley, J. A., M.D	"	75 00	Marble Mountain	Inverness County: Malagawatch reserve.
McDonald, Daniel, M.D.	"	100 00	Whycocomagh	" Whycocomagh reserve.
McDonald, D. M., M.D.	"	325 00	Baddeck	Victoria County.
McIntyre, D. K., M.D	"	350 00	Sydney	Cape Breton County.
McDonald, W. H., M.D.	"	250 00	Antigonish	Antigonish County.
McLean, E. D., M.D.	"	150 00	Shubenacadie	Hants County; Indian Brook reserve.
McKenzie, J., M.D.	"	200 00	Pictou	Pictou County.
Churchill, J. L., M.D.	"	60 00	Bridgewater	Lunenburg County, West.
Miller, S. N., M.D.	"	50 00	Middleton	Annapolis County.
Rand, F. A., M.D	"	200 00	Parrsboro	Cumberland County.
Withers, Russell, M.D.	"	50 00	Annapolis	Annapolis County.
Yorston, F. S., M.D	"	150 00	Truro	Colchester County: Millbrook reserve.
Morris, C. H., M.D	"	75 00	Windsor	Hants County.
Smith, J. W., M.D.	"	100 00	Liverpool	Queens "
Lovitt, L. J., M.D.	"	250 00	Bear River	Digby "
Elderkin, E. J., M.D	"	100 00	Weymouth	" "
Donovan, O. G., M.D.	"	50 00	New Germany	Lunenburg.

RETURN A (2) Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1910.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
Arsenault, John O.	Indian Superintend't	360 00	Higgins Road	Lennox Island reserve, Richmond Bay; Morel reserve, Kings County.
Champion, J. B., M.D	Medical Officer.	400 00	Tyne Valley	Lennox Island Indians and adjacent districts.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Vowell, Arthur W.	Indian Supt. and Reserve Com. for B.C.	3,200 00	Victoria	
MacLaughlin, W.	Chief Clerk	1,800 00	"	
Stevens, W. A	Clerk	1,500 00	"	
Dalby, H. G	"	900 00	"	
Glover, Maud A.	"	600 00	"	
McLachlan, D.	Messenger	720 00	"	
Cox, G. D	Indian Agent	600 00	Telegraph Creek	Cassiar agency
Fougner, Iver.	"	1,200 00	Bella Bella	Bella Coola "
Galbraith, Robert L. T.	"	1,200 00	Steele	Kootenay "
Halliday, W. M.	"	1,200 00	Alert Bay	Kwawkewlth "
Irwin, Archibald	"	1,200 00	Kamloops	Kamloops-Okanagan agency.
Loring, Richard E	"	1,200 00	Hazelton	Babine "
McDonald, R. C.	"	1,200 00	New Westminster	Fraser River "
McDonald, Nellie.	Clerk	600 00	New Westminster	Fraser "
Neil, Alan W.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Alberni	West Coast "
Ogden, Isaac.	"	1,200 00	Lac la Hache	Williams Lake "
Perry, Charles C	"	1,200 00	Duncans	Cowichan "
Robertson, W. R.	"	1,200 00	"	" "
Robertson, Kate	Clerk	600 00	Metlakatla	Nass "
*Scott, John R.	Indian Ag	1,200 00	Massett	Queen Charlotte "
Cumming, W. G., M.D.	Medical Officer.	300 00	Saanich	Cowichan "
Sanson, G., M.D.	"	420 00	Ashcroft	Kamloops "
Dykes, Watson, M.D.	"	400 00	Cowichan	Cowichan "
Drysdale, W. F., M.D	"	500 00	Nanaimo	" "
Hannington, D. B., M.D.	"	300 00	Windermere	Kootenay "
Millard, H. P., M.D.	"	240 00	Comox	Cowichan "

* Died April 7, 1910.

Large, R. W., M.D	Medical Officer	600 00	Bella Bella	Bella Coola	
Kergin, W. T., M.D	"	1,080 00	Port Simpson	Nass	"
McPhee, D. J	"	600 00	Port Essington	Bella Coola	"
Spencer, J. C	"	400 00	Skidegate	Queen Charlotte	"
Fraser, A. R	"	500 00	Massett	"	"
Jones, O. M., M.D	"	500 00	Victoria	Indians generally.	
McLean, Charles, M.D	"	780 00	Ucluelet	West Coast agency.	
Morgan, A. D., M.D	"	420 00	Alberni	" "	
Watt, Hugh, M.D	"	600 00	Steele	Kootenay "	
Wrinch, H. C., M.D	"	660 00	Hazelton	Babine "	
Keller, H. L. A., M.D	"	300 00	Kilowna	Kamloops "	
Williams, G., M.D	"	300 00	Vernon	" "	
White, R. B., M.D	"	420 00	Fairview	" "	
Wade, M. S., M.D	"	780 00	Kamloops	" "	
Offerhaus, E. J., M.D	"	240 00	Spallumcheen	" "	
Tutill, G. W., M.D	"	480 00	Nicola	" "	
Bryden-Jack, W. D., M.D	"	1,200 00	Vancouver	Fraser "	
Elliott, Robert, M.D	"	750 00	Harrison	" "	
Drs. Drew & Hall	"	1,200 00	New Westminster	" "	
Henderson, J. C., M.D	"	460 00	Chilliwack	" "	
Whillans, R. A., M.D	"	180 00	Hedley City	Kamloops "	
Rogers, H. B., M.D	"	300 00	Chemainus	Cowichan "	
Inglis, F., M.D	"	500 00	Telegraph Creek	Cassiar "	
Hepworth, W. G., M.D	"	500 00	Stevenston	Fraser "	
King, A. A., M.D	"	300 00	Ladner	" "	
Stuart, A. J., M.D	"	500 00	Mission City	" "	
McDonald, D. J., M.D	"	720 00	Kincolith	Nass "	
Beech, A., M.D	"	300 00	Quesnel	Williams Lake "	
Boyd, C. A., M.D	"	1,000 00	150 Mile House	" "	
Columbia Coast Mission	"	400 00	Alert Bay		
Green, A. E	Inspector of Indian Schools	1,500 00	Vancouver		
O'Connell, Thomas	Constable	1,000 00	Nanaimo		
Berryman, H	"	900 00	Port Essington		
Tom Indian	"	240 00	Duncans	Cowichan "	
Cooper, M	"	240 00	Nanaimo	" "	

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA.

	Winnipeg Office.			
McKenna, J. A. J	Inspector R. C. Schools	2,600 00	Winnipeg, Man	Manitoba, Keewatin, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
Swinford, S	Inspector of Indian Agency Accounts	2,200 00	" "	Saskatchewan and Alberta.
Betournay, Geo. A., M.A	Clerk	1,400 00	" "	
Richardson, H	Clerk in charge of Stores	1,300 00	" "	
Fewtrell, E. L	Caretaker	144 00	" "	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1910—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
	North Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate.			
Semmens, Rev. John	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,200 00	Winnipeg, Man.	Norway House, Clandeboye, Kenora, Savanne and Fort Frances agencies.
	Norway House Agency.			
Calverley, C. C.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Norway House, Kee.	Black River, Hollowwater River, Bloodvein
Crate, W. H. G.	Interpreter	480 00	" "	River, Fisher River, Jackhead River, Berens
Bolster, Miss E. G.	Hospital Nurse	480 00	" "	River, Poplar River, Norway House, Cross Lake, Nelson House, Split Lake, Oxford House, God's Lake, Island Lake, Little Grand Rapids and Pekangekum bands.
	Clandeboye Agency.			
Lewis, J. O.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Selkirk, Man.	St. Peter's, Brokenhead River, Fort Alexander and Peguis reserves.
Sutherland, P. H.	Clerk	520 00	" "	
Sinclair, John.	Foreman Peguis Reserve	900 00	Fisher River, Man.	
	Kenora and Savanne Agencies.			
McKenzie, R. S.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Kenora, Ont.	Rat Portage, Dalles, Shoal Lake, Nos. 39 and 40, North West Angle, Nos. 33, 34 and 37, Buffalo Bay, Big Island, Assabasca, Whitefish Bay, Islington, Eagle Lake, Wabigoon, Lac des Mille Lacs, Lac Seul, Frenchman's Head, Wabuskang and Grassy Narrows bands.
Delbridge, R. W.	Constable	840 00	" "	
Valentine, D. B.	Interpreter and Engineer	840 00	" "	
	Fort Frances Agency.			
Wright, J. P.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Fort Frances, Ont.	Hungry Hall, Nos. 1 and 2, Long Sault, Nos. 1 and 2, Manitou Rapids, Nos. 1 and 2, Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickousemenecaning, Seine River, Lac la Croix, and Sturgeon Lake bands.
Lyons, J. H.	Interpreter	600 00	" "	
Salter, Richard	Constable	480 00	" "	
Jourdain, Jos	"	120 00	" "	

	Lake Manitoba Inspectorate.			
Jackson, S. J	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,200 00	Stonewall, Man	Birtle, Portage la Prairie, Manitowapah, Griswold, and The Pas agencies.
	Birtle Agency.			
Wheatley, G. H	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Birtle, Man	Bird Tail Sioux, Keeseekoowenin, Waywayseecappo, Gambler's and Rolling River bands.
Green, Miss Bella C	Hospital Nurse	600 00	" "	
Indian	Groom	180 00	" "	
	Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah Agencies.			
Logan, Robert	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Portage la Prairie, Man	Roseau River, Long Plain, Swan Lake, Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow Lake, Crane River, Fairford, Lake St. Martin, Little Saskatchewan, Waterhen River, Pine Creek and Shoal River bands.
Hendry, W. A	Clerk	780 00	" "	
Campbell, M	Farmer	520 00	Swan Lake, "	
Ginn, J. C	"	300 00	Dominion City, "	
Tucker, Geo	Issuer	60 00	Indian Ford, "	
Telfer, J. S	Caretaker	60 00	Portage la Prairie, "	
	Griswold Agency.			
Hollies, J. H	Actg.-Agent	1,000 00	Griswold, Man	Oak Lake and Oak River.
Indian	Constable	60 00	" "	
"	Interpreter	480 00	" "	Sioux reserves.
	The Pas Agency.			
Fischer, Fred	Indian Agent	1,200 00	The Pas, N.W.T	Chemawawin, Moose Lake, The Pas, Shoal Lake, Red Earth and Cumberland bands.
Cochrane, Louis	Interpreter	480 00	" "	
	South Saskatchewan Inspectorate.			
Graham, W. M	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,300 00	Balcarres, Sask	Pelly, Moose Mountain, Crooked Lake, Assiniboine, File Hills, Qu'Appelle and Touchwood Hills agencies.
	Pelly Agency.			
Blewett, W. G	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Kamsack, Sask	Cote, Key's, Keeseekouse and Valley River bands.
Crawford, A. A	Clerk	720 00	" "	
Chard, J. G	Overseer	600 00	Valley River, Man	
Kinnear, J. P	Farmer	480 00	Kamsack, Sask	
Caldwell, C	Labourer	420 00	" "	
Brown, Miss. L	Nurse	480 00	" "	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1910—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	Moose Mountain Agency.	$ cts.		
Cory, Thos.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Carlyle, Sask.	White Bear's reserve.
Miller, F. C.	Clerk	600 00	"	
Williams, E. O.	Farmer	480 00	"	
	Crooked Lake Agency.			
Millar, M.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Broadview, Sask.	Ochapowace's, Kakewistahaw's, Cowessess, Sakimay's and Little Bone's bands.
Saywell, G. F.	Clerk	600 00	"	
Sutherland, J. A.	Farmer	660 00	"	
Smith, I.	"	600 00	"	
Nolan, H. J.	"	600 00	"	
Hourie, Peter	Interpreter	480 00	"	
Cameron, Henry	Teamster	480 00	"	
	Assiniboine Agency.			
Grant, W. S.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Sintaluta, Sask.	Assiniboine reserve.
Hassen, Jas.	Farmer	600 00	"	
Grant, L.	Clerk	480 00	"	
	Fi'e Hills Agency.			
Tye, A. W.	Clerk	720 00	Balcarres, Sask.	Little Black Bear's, Star Blankets, Okanase and Peepeekeesis' bands.
Miles, A. H.	Farmer	900 00	"	
Mathews, W. E.	"	540 00	"	
Macpherson, H.	Assistant farmer	420 00	"	
Brass, A.	Interpreter	420 00	"	
Indian	Mail Carrier	120 00	"	
	Qu'Appelle Agency.			
Nichol, H.	Indian Agent	1,600 00	Avonhurst, Sask.	Piapot's, Muscowpetung's, Pasquah's and Standing Buffalo bands.
Poitras J.	Interpreter	420 00	"	

Williamson, T.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Fraser, P.	"	480 00	"	
	Touchwood Hills Agency.			
Murison, W	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Kutawa, Sask.	Muscowequan's, George Gordon's, Day Star's, Poor Man's, and Fishing Lake.
Stanley, E.	Clerk	720 00	"	
Robinson, W. B. H.	Farmer	600 00	"	
Pratt, Chas. T.	Teamster	420 00	"	
Monck, W. A.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Anderson, W. J	"	480 00	"	
Field, Sep.	"	540 00	"	
	North Saskatchewan Inspectorate.			
Chisholm, W. J.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,000 00	Prince Albert, Sask.	Duck Lake, Carlton, Battleford, Onion Lake Agencies and White Cap Sioux reserve.
Paul, Josuah	Interpreter and Teamster	360 00	" "	
	Duck Lake Agency.			
Macarthur, Jas.	Indian Agent.	1,200 00	Duck Lake, Sask.	One Arrow, Okemassis, Beardy's, Kinistino, John Smith's, James Smith's and Nut Lake reserves.
Campbell, A. J.	Clerk and Farmer	600 00	"	
Marion, Louis	Farmer	300 00	"	
Campbell, P.	"	600 00	"	
Gardapie, H.	Interpreter	420 00		
McLoy, J.	Farmer	660 00	"	
Hamilton, P. J	"	860 00	Melford, Sask	
Lepine, Maxime	"	480 00	Duck Lake, Sask.	
Gardipie, E.	Labourer.	420 00	"	
Tennant, W. M.	Farmer	600 00	Fort la Corne, Sask.	
	Carlton, Agency.			
Borthwick, T.	Indian Agent.	1,200 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	Wm. Twatt's, Petequakey's, Mistawasis, Ahtakakoop's, Kapahawekenum's, Kenseemotayo's, Pelican Lake and Wahspaton Sioux and Montreal Lake reserves.
Jackson, T. E.	Clerk.	900 00	"	
McKenzie, John	Miller	720 00	"	
Campbell, Rod	Farmer	480 00	"	
Dreaver, Jno.	Interpreter	360 00	"	
Settee, J. R	Overseer	60 00	Prince Albert, Sask.	
Woods, F	Labourer.	360 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	
Isbester, G. B	Farmer	540 00	"	
Beverley, J.	"	300 00	Prince Albert, Sask.	
Howrie, R. E.	Asst. Clerk.	360 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	
MacLeod, J. C.	Farmer	480 00	"	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1910.—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	Battleford, Agency.	$ cts.		
Day, J. P. G.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Battleford, Sask.	Red Pheasant, Stony, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker's Little Pine's, Moosomin's, Thunderchild's and Meadow Lake reserves.
Johnson, C. J.	Clerk	840 00	"	
Vilbrun, D.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Coture, H.	"	540 00	"	
Suffern, A.	"	540 00	"	
Jefferson, R.	"	600 00	"	
Pritchard, John	Teamster and Interpreter	420 00	"	
Kissack, J.	Blacksmith	600 00	"	
Young, G. M.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Morin, P. C.	Overseer	240 00	"	
	Onion Lake, Agency.			
Sibbald, W.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Onion Lake, Sask.	Seekaskootch, Chipewyan No. 124, Wemisteecoo-seahwasis, Ooncepowhayo, Puskeeahkeawein, Keeheewin and Island Lake bands.
Slater, T. J.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Taylor, Joseph	Engineer	600 00	"	
Turner, L. E.	Clerk	780 00	"	
Bangs, John	Interpreter	360 00	"	
Pratt, R.	Asst. Interpreter	360 00	"	
Kennedy, Geo.	Farmer	480 00	"	
	White Cap Sioux.			
Eagle, Chs. R.	Overseer	120 00	Dundurn, Sask.	White Cap Sioux reserve.
	Alberta Inspectorate.			
Markle, J. A.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,300 00	Red Deer, Alta.	Saddle Lake, Edmonton, Hobbema, Stony, Sarcee, Blackfoot, Blood and Peigan agencies.
	Saddle Lake Agency.			
Batty, J.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Saddle Lake, Alta.	Saddle Lake, Wahsatanow, Whitefish Lake, Lac

Perry, A. W	Farmer	600 00	"	la Biche, Chipewyan No. 130 and Beaver Lake reserves.
Whitford, S	"	600 00	"	
Steinhauer, J	Interpreter	480 00	"	
Carroll, I. W	Clerk	420 00	"	
Gordon, M. S	Nurse	720 00	"	
Indian	Asst. Nurse	420 00	"	
Indian	Hospital Asst.	180 00	"	
	Edmonton Agency.			
Verreau, Urbain	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Edmonton, Alta	Enoch's, Alexander's, Joseph, White Whale Lake and Paul's reserves.
Race, G. H	Clerk	840 00	"	
Hope, H	Farmer	540 00	"	
Foley, John	Interpreter	540 00	"	
Pattison, A. E	Farmer	540 00	"	
	Hobbema Agency.			
Mann, G. G	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Ponoka, Alta	Samson's, Ermineskin's and Louis Bull's bands.
Mann, B. E	Clerk	480 00	"	
Lucas, T. W	Farmer	600 00	"	
Gardner, W	Teamstet& Int'rpr't'r	420 00	"	
Indian	Labourer	240 00	"	
"	"	120 00	"	
Ferguson, Geo. P	Blacksmith	600 00	"	
	Stony Agency.			
Fleetham, T. J	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Morley, Alta	Stony reserve.
Kipling, Geo	Interpreter	420 00	"	"
Christianson, S	Labourer, Hospital	480 00	"	"
McKenzie, John	Stockman	480 00	"	"
Laing, K. M	Nurse	400 00	"	"
	Sarcee Agency.			
McNeill, Alex. J	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Calgary, Alta	Sarcee reserve.
Gordon, W.	Clerk	900 00	"	
Hodgson George	Interpreter	600 00	"	
Indian	Scout	120 00	"	
Onespot, John	Stockman	540 00	"	
Starlight, Jim	Asst. Stockman	360 00	"	
Big Plume, Jos	Herder	240 00	"	
Left Hand, Bob	"	240 00	"	
	Blackfoot Agency.			
Gooderham, J. H	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Gleichen, Alta	Blackfoot Indians.
Dickinson, S. M	Clerk and Issuer	900 00	"	
Brereton, D. L	Farmer	660 00	"	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1910.—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ALBERTA.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	Blackfoot Agency Con.	$ cts.		
Jones, A. E.	Farmer.	660 00	Gleichen, Alta	
Bad Boy, Dick	Interpreter.	360 00	"	
Erasmus, Peter.	Labourer.	420 00	"	
	Blood Agency.			
Wilson, R. N.	Indian Agent	1,500 00	Macleod, Alta	Blood Indians.
Jowett, J. W.	Clerk	1,000 00	"	
Clark, C. H	Stockman & Farmer.	720 00	"	
Graham, Thos	" "	600 00	"	
Hillier, E. G.	" "	660 00	"	
Russell, Tom	Mail Carrier	300 00	"	
Webb, J. A	Issuer	600 00	"	
Scott, Tom	Interpreter	420 00	"	
Mills, D	Asst. Interpreter	180 00	"	
Sister M. de la Présentation	Hospital Matron	180 00	"	
" St. Antoine.	" Nurse.	120 00	"	
" Leblanc	" "	120 00	"	
" L'Ange Gardien	Cook.	120 00	"	
	Peigan Agency.			
Yeomans, E. H	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Macleod, Alta	Peigan Indians.
Black, Wm.	Clerk and Issuer	900 00	"	
Iron Shirt	Stockman	360 00	"	
Ben White Bull.	Interpreter.	360 00	"	
Grant, John	Farmer	720 00	"	
Stenning, Miss A.	Field Matron	600 00	"	
	TREATY No. 8.			
	Lesser Slave Lake Agency.			
Donald, W. L. B., M.B.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Gronard, Alta	Lesser Slave Lake, Sturgeon Lake, Fort St. John,

Laird, Harold	Clerk & Asst. Agent	1,200 00	"	Dunvegan, Peace River Landing, Little Red River, Fort Vermilion, Wabiskaw and Whitefish Lake bands. Dr. Donald is also the Medical Officer for these bands, for which he receives $500.00 additional.
Lamothe, Lucien A	Clerk to Inspector Conroy.	1,100 00	Ottawa, Ont	H. A. Conroy, Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves, with headquarters at Ottawa has general supervision of the whole of Treaty No. 8, but the following bands are under his direct management, viz:—Fort McMurray, Fond du Lac, Fort Chipewyan, Smith's Landing, Hay River and Fort Resolution.
	Medical Officers.			
Ireland, G. R. L., M.D	Medical Officer	1,500 00	Norway House	Norway House.
Hanson, Thos., M.D	"	1,000 00	Kenora	Kenora agency.
Moore, Robert, M.D	"	450 00	Fort Frances, Ont	Fort Frances agency.
Steep, J. R., M.D	"	900 00	Winnipeg, Man	Clandeboye agency.
Grant, C. C., M.D	"	480 00	Red Deer, Alta	Red Deer industrial school.
Edwards, O. C., M.D	"	1,500 00	Macleod, Alta	Blood reserve, hospital and boarding schools.
Fraser, M. S., M.D	"	480 00	Brandon, Man	Brandon industrial school.
Witherspoon, C. G., M.D	"	800 00	Birtle, Man	Birtle boarding school, hospital and Bird Tail Sioux reserve.
Goodwin, R., M.D	"	356 00	Elkhorn, Man	Elkhorn industrial school.
Lafferty, J. D., M.D	"	1,800 00	Calgary, Alta	Blackfoot, Sarcee and Stony agencies, and High River industrial school.
Macadam, S. T., M.D	"	900 00	Battleford, Sask	Battleford agency and industrial school.
Monteith, R. E., M.D	"	600 00	Lebret, Sask	Qu'Appelle industrial school.
Bird, James R., M.D	"	600 00	Whitewood, Sask	Crooked Lake agency.
Matheson, E., M.D	"	300 00	Onion Lake, Sask	Onion Lake agency.
Beaver, G.W., M.D	"	900 00	Mistawasis, Sask	Carlton agency.
Reid, J. L., M.D	"	300 00	Prince Albert, Sask	John Smith's reserve.
Beer, F. L., M.D	"	300 00	Carlyle, Sask	Moose Mountain agency.
Larose, A., M.D	"	900 00	The Pas, Sask	Pas agency reserves.
Giroux, A., M.D	"	200 00	St. Albert, Alta	St. Albert boarding school, Edmonton agency.
Drs. Turnbull & McCulloch	"	250 00	Moosejaw, Sask	Moosejaw Sioux
Donald, W. B. L., M.B	"	500 00	Grouard, Alta	Lesser Slave Lake agency.
Wallace, J. J., M.D	"	500 00	Kamsack, Sask	Pelly agency.
Touchette, N. H., M.D	"	500 00	Duck Lake, Sask	One Arrow's, Okemassis and Beardy's reserves and Duck Lake boarding school.
Aylen, P., M.D	"	1,500 00	Fort Saskatchewan	Saddle Lake hospital and reserves.
Rymer, J. F., M.D	"	500 00	Fort Resolution	Indians of Fort Resolution and district.
Armstrong, J. W., M.D	"	500 00	Gladstone, Man	Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba and Ebb and Flow Lake reserves, and Sandy Bay boarding school.
Clark, J. S., M.D	"	500 00	Fairford, Man	Fairford, Little Saskatchewan, Lake St. Martin and Crane River reserves.
Medd, A. E., M.D	"	500 00	Winnipegosis, Man	Waterhen River, Pine Creek and Shoal River reserves, and Pine Creek boarding school.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS.

1909-1910.

Votes.	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario and Quebec.				
Relief, medical attendance and medicines, Quebec	11,400 00	11,025 63	374 37	
" " Ontario	9,690 00	9,677 52	12 48	
Blankets and clothing, Ontario and Quebec	500 00	478 59	21 41	
Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces schools	73,225 00	73,223 08	1 92	
Salaries of Chiefs, Cape Croker and Gibson, and agent, St. Regis	150 00	100 00	50 00	
Survey	10,000 00	4,295 06	5,704 94	
Robinson treaty annuities	12,450 00	12,450 00		
Indian Land Management Fund and Province of Quebec Fund	10,000 00	10,000 00		
Grant to Agricultural Society, Munsees of Thames	90 00	90 00		
General legal expenses	13,500 00	5,042 10	8,457 90	
Annuity and administration, Treaty 9	21,200 00	12,519 35	8,680 65	
Improvements to Caughnawaga reserve	974 52	974 52		
	163,179 52	139,875 85	23,303 67	
Nova Scotia.				
Salaries	1,275 00	1,272 92	2 08	
Relief and seed grain	4,970 00	4,966 12	3 88	
Medical attendance and medicines	4,950 00	4,917 70	12 30	
Travelling expenses, miscellaneous	500 00	301 55	98 45	
Repairs to roads, Eskasoni and Salmon River reserves	300 00	300 00		
Repairs to chapel, Bear River	450 00	450 00		
	12,425 00	12,308 29	116 71	
New Brunswick.				
Salaries	1,458 00	1,314 81	143 19	
Relief and seed grain	3,800 00	3,808 47		8 47
Medical attendance and medicines	4,000 00	3,252 71	747 29	
Travelling expenses and miscellaneous	600 00	597 44	2 56	
Lock-up, Red Bank reserve	350 00		350 00	
Water supply, St. Mary's reserve	200 00	139 40	60 60	
Improvement to roads, Tobique reserve	300 00	100 00	200 00	
	10,708 00	9,212 83	1,503 64	8 47
Prince Edward Island.				
Salaries	300 00	300 00		
Relief and seed grain	1,125 00	816 41	308 59	
Medical attendance and medicines	850 00	846 75	3 25	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	75 00	4 71	70 29	
Erection of wharf at Lennox Island	1,200 00	6 95	1,193 05	
	3,550 00	1,974 82	1,575 18	

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APPROPPRIATION ACCOUNTS—*Concluded.*

1909-1910.

Votes.	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Annuities and commutations	173,200 00	172,094 00	1,106 00	
Implements, tools and hardware	8,432 00	8,394 38	37 62	
Field and garden seeds	2,177 00	2,176 23	0 77	
Live stock	6,960 00	6,960 00		
Supplies for destitute Indians	121,105 00	119,851 88	1,253 12	
Medical attendance, medicines, hospitals and asylums	60,057 00	59,985 11	71 89	
Triennial clothing	4,645 00	4,588 95	56 05	
Day, boarding and industrial schools	276,541 00	239,847 15	36,693 85	
Surveys	15,150 00	15,108 01	41 99	
Sioux	9,355 00	9,097 19	257 81	
Grist and saw mills	637 00	582 97	54 03	
General expenses	223,535 00	222,876 93	662 07	
	901,798 00	861,562 80	40,235 20	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Salaries	26,020 00	26,008 33	11 67	
Relief	10,500 00	10,399 43	100 57	
Seed grain and implements	2,000 00	1,870 61	129 39	
Hospital, medical attendance and medicines	38,407 00	30,970 96	7,436 04	
Day schools	17,000 00	13,822 13	3,177 87	
Boarding and industrial schools	76,000 00	71,517 93	4,482 07	
Travelling expenses	7,000 00	7,021 16		21 46
Office, miscellaneous and unforeseen	15,807 00	15,598 71	208 29	
Survey and reserve commission	2,500 00	1,109 92	1,390 08	
Partition of Northwest Coast agency	2,500 00	1,221 16	1,278 84	
Cleansing Indian orchards	1,500 00	1,488 05	11 95	
	199,234 00	181,028 69	18,226 77	21 46
YUKON.				
Supplies, &c., destitute Indians	8,000 00	5,878 25	2,121 75	
Schools	15,000 00	2,399 41	12,600 59	
	23,000 00	8,277 66	14,722 34	
GENERAL.				
Salary, Indian superintendent, N.S.	1,500 00	1,500 00		
Salary, inspector for Manitoulin Island and north shore of Lake Superior	1,200 00	800 00	400 00	
Travelling expenses and clerical assistance	2,700 00	1,001 38	1,698 62	
Payments to Indians surrendering their lands	50,000 00	50,000 00		
Printing and stationery	8,000 00	6,575 03	1,424 97	
To prevent spread of tuberculosis	5,000 00	3,297 51	1,702 49	
Destitute Indians in remote districts	10,000 00	9,989 51	10 49	
	78,400 00	73,163 43	5,236 57	

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

SHOWING transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended March 31, 1910.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, March 31, 1909		6,022,187 08
Collections on land sales; timber and stone dues; rents, fines and fees		558,011 08
Interest for year ended March 31, 1909, on above balance		225,768 94
Legislative grants to supplement the funds		23,824 41
Outstanding cheques for 1907–8		551 23
Expenditure during the year 1909–10	546,901 48	
Balance, March 31, 1910	6,283,441 26	
	6,830,342 74	6,830,342 74

For further details of the foregoing expenditure from the Consolidated Fund and the Indian Trust Fund, see Part I of the Auditor General's report.

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE

1910

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1910

[No. 28—1911.]

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

May it Please Your Excellency:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for the year 1910.

Respectfully submitted,

WILFRID LAURIER,
President of the Council.

November 4, 1910.

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ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
REGINA, October 27, 1910.

To the Right Honourable
Sir WILFRID LAURIER, P.C., G.C.M.G., &c.,
President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report for the year ended September 30, 1910, together with the reports of the officers' commanding districts; the surgeon and veterinary surgeon, and certain other reports which are of public interest.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

On September 30, the strength of the force stood as follows: 49 officers, 600 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 545 horses. Compared with last year, there is a loss of 2 officers and 13 horses.

The following table gives the distribution by provinces and territories:—

	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Alberta	...	..	5	13	1	....	15	25	21	147	34	261	251
Saskatchewan	1	2	4	14	1	1	16	25	34	176	28	302	268
Northwest Territories	.	. .	2	1	...	.....	...	6	1	13	3	26	....
Yukon Territory	. .	. .	1	3	1	...	3	5	5	37	5	60	26
Grand total	1	2	12	31	3	1	34	61	61	373	70	649	545

There is an increase in strength in Alberta of 21; a decrease of 4 in Saskatchewan; 5 in Northwest Territories; and 14 in the Yukon Territory.

In Alberta there are 5 divisional posts and 79 detachments; in Saskatchewan 4 divisional posts and 89 detachments; in the Yukon Territory 1 divisional post and 10 detachments; and in the Northwest Territories 1 divisional post and 5 detachments. A total of 11 divisional posts and 183 detachments.

The distribution of the Yukon Territory is included in the above statement for the first time.

Twenty-five new detachments have been established during the year without any increase in strength. I thought the limit of our elasticity had been reached last year; but I cannot resist the pressure to further extension. I have been compelled to meet the requirements of some new districts which are being settled up with a rapidity, which no one can fully appreciate without actually travelling over all parts of the provinces. The force is striving to meet the demands upon it with all its might; but with all the efforts of every member I cannot but feel, that it is not doing all that it should. Every district officer commanding is constantly pressing for more men, in order that he may satisfactorily carry on the duties imposed upon him. 1,000 men would not be too many to meet all the requirements.

In my last annual report I ventured to express to you my views upon the inadequacy of our present strength. The experience of the year has only confirmed and strengthened those views. Settlement is going on apace; railways are building into every portion of the provinces; and towns are springing up along these lines. No one will dispute the value of maintaining law and order among the newcomers from the very beginning. The moral and material advantages to Canada of a well ordered and well conducted population in these new provinces are so well understood that I feel justified in submitting the question of an increase of the strength to your consideration; especially as a new arrangement is to be made for the continuance of the force in these provinces for another term of five years.

The strength in the Yukon has been fixed at 50 of all ranks. This is the lowest strength since the great influx of gold seekers in 1897.

This summer I visited the Yukon, and from my observation I feel confident that there will be increased development in that territory. It has great resources. Our strength there ought not to be further decreased, but on the contrary, I anticipate that ere long we shall have to increase.

In the Northwest Territories, the building of the Hudson's Bay railway will require in the immediate future a substantial addition to the strength now serving there.

Our relations with the governments of the provinces and territories, in which we are serving, have been most amicable. We have received the most cordial support from the Attorneys General, and other departments. As an indication of the relations, I quote the following from the 1909 report of the Commissioner of Agriculture of the province of Saskatchewan:—

> Before closing my report of the year's work, I wish to express my thanks to the Commissioner of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for the invaluable assistance given by his officers and men in enforcing the various ordinances administered by the department. In particular I refer to the Horse Breeders' Ordinance, the Fire and Game Ordinances, and the Public Health Act, the latter calling for considerable vigilant work in patrolling foreign settlements quarantined for outbreaks of infectious and contagious diseases. Had it not been for the excellent service rendered to the department by this hard working and highly trained force of men, the spread of disease would probably have reached epidemic proportions.

CRIME.

The following statistics include all the indictable offences where the accused have been committed for trial; all summary convictions dealt with by the force, but not those in the cities and towns having their own municipal police.

During the twelve months 10,489 cases were entered; convictions resulted in 9,042 cases, being 86 per cent of the cases tried; 1,258 cases were dimissed or withdrawn; and 148 cases were awaiting trial on September 30.

There is an increase of 3,193 convictions over last year. This appears startling, but on examination of the returns it is found that the increase is almost entirely due to convictions in minor cases. Assaults account for 231; offences under Vagrancy Act for 1,130; theft for 223; and convictions under provincial laws which are not criminal for 1,113.

The following Table gives a classified summary of cases entered and convictions made in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, Yukon and N. W. Territory from October 1, 1909, to Sept. 30, 1910.

	Saskatchewan.				Alberta.				Yukon.				N. W. T.				Total cases entered.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	
Offences against the person—																	
Murder	10	* 3	† 3	4	10	2	‡ 5	3									20
" attempted	2	1		1	3		1	2	1	1							6
" threatening to	1		1														1
Manslaughter	2		2		2			2									4
Threatening to kill	2	1	1														2
Shooting with intent	5	3	2		5	2	2	1									10
Wounding	2	1	1		7	2	2	3									9
Threatening to do bodily harm	10	7	3		1		1										11
Assault, common	604	532	72		445	361	81	3	32	22	10						1,081
" aggravated	17	12	3	2	14	8	5	1	1	1							32
" causing bodily harm	19	12	5	2	22	17	4	1	2	2							43
" with intent to do bodily harm									1	1							1
" indecent	17	7	6	4	15	5	8	2									32
Rape and attempted rape	19	6	7	6	13	2	10	1									32
Attempted suicide	10	9	1		7	5	2		1		1						18
Abortion	1	1			1	1											2
" attempted	1			1													2
" supplying drugs to procure					2	1	1										2
Bigamy	6	4	1	1	2	2											8
Abduction	2	2			6	3	1	2									8
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14	3	1	2		6	3	3										9
Carnal knowledge					3	2	1										3
Carnally knowing idiot	1		1		1	1											2
Non-support wife or family	22	19	3		6	2	3	1	1		1						29
Criminal neglect	5	5			5	4		1									10
Intimidation and threatening	14	11	2	1	9	6	3		1	1							24
Kidnapping	1	1															1
Defamatory libel	1	1			3	2	1		1		1						5
Extortion	2		1	1	1		1										3
Miscellaneous	10	5	4	1	1		1										11
	789	644	121	24	590	431	135	24	41	28	13						1,420

Offences against property—																	
Theft	659	498	150	11	383	279	95	9	13	7	6	..	3	3	..	..	1,058
" from person	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
" from H.M. mails	4	3	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
" by juvenile	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" by conversion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Horse stealing	18	23	22	3	48	28	11	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
Cattle stealing	20	4	15	1	17	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
" killing	6	3	1	2	13	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
" driving	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" wounding	12	8	3	1	19	8	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Fraudulently in possession of horses or cattle	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Poisoning horses, aiding and abetting	10	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Attempting to injure stock	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cattle frauds	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cruelty to animals	84	76	7	1	37	31	6	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	125
House and shop breaking	24	15	6	3	16	13	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Burglary	8	6	2	..	14	9	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Fraud	9	5	4	..	9	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Intent to defraud	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
False pretenses	84	57	26	1	66	29	33	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
Forgery and uttering	24	19	4	1	39	23	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
Embezzlement	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Robbery	8	4	3	1	8	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
" with violence	2	1	1	..	6	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Receiving stolen property	17	15	2	..	9	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	27
Having stolen property in possession	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Wilfully damaging property	41	37	1	..	16	16	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Counterfeiting	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Arson and attempted arson	10	2	8	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Mischief	34	26	8	..	33	24	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Breach of contract	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Trepass	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Killing or wounding dogs	6	3	3	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Miscellaneous	9	7	2	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
	1,930	1,480	399	51	1,350	932	341	71	62	39	23	..	4	4	..	..	3,346
Offences against public order—																	
Carrying concealed and offensive weapons	29	25	4	..	22	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Pointing firearms	13	11	2	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Discharging firearms	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Having firearms on person when arrested	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Affrays	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Preservation of peace in vicinity of public works	..	..	..	..	35	29	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35

* 1 convicted of manslaughter. † 1 died in custody. ‡ 1 not yet arrested.

SUMMARY of cases entered and convictions made in the Provinces, &c., from October, 1909 to Sept. 30, 1910—*Continued.*

	Saskatchewan.				Alberta.				Yukon.				N. W. T.				Total case entered.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	
Offences against public order—*Con.*																	
Engaging in prize fights	2	2			7	5	2										9
Selling pistol without record					2	2											2
	1,981	1,524	406	51	1,429	1,001	354	74	62	39	23		4	4			3,476
Offences against religion and morals—																	
Vagrancy	437	423	14		556	530	25	1									993
Drunk and disorderly	694	686	8		530	512	18		76	73	3						1,300
Causing disturbance	106	98	8		80	76	4										186
Swearing, insulting and threatening language	30	28	2		29	20	9										59
Indecent acts	21	20	1		7	5	2										28
Indecent exposure	11	11			1	1											12
Buggery and attempted buggery	3	1	2		5	1	3	1									8
Incest	9	8	1		7	2	4	1									16
Sending scurrilous matter through mails	3	2	1		1		1										4
Seduction	6	2	2	2	2	1	1										8
Seduction under promise of marriage	4	1	3		5	1	3	1									9
Keeping house of ill fame	39	38	1		69	68	1		1	1							109
Inmates " "	44	43	1		174	174											218
Frequenters " "	15	15			40	36	4										55
Prostitution	18	18			10	10			1	1							29
Living off avails of prostitution	2	2			1	1											3
Keeping gaming house	8	8			8	8			3	2	1						19
Frequenters "	24	23	1		30	29	1		11	8	3						65
Gambling	35	33	2		6	6											41
Selling lottery tickets					1			1									1
Nuisance	4	1	3		5	2	3										9
Miscellaneous	9	8	1		4	2	2										13
	3,503	2,993	457	53	3,000	2,486	435	79	154	124	30		4	4			6,661

Misleading Justice—																	
Perjury	15	9	5	1	12	5	4	3									27
Subornation of perjury					2	2											2
	3,518	3,002	462	54	3,014	2,493	439	82	154	124	30		4	4			6,690
Corruption and Disobedience—																	
Disobeying summons	8	8			1	1											9
Contempt of court	9	9			2	2											11
Escaping from custody	2	1		1	9	7		2									11
Assisting to escape custody	1		1		2	1	1										3
Obstructing peace officer	17	13	4		9	9											26
Assaulting " "	5	4		1	4	3		1									11
Refusing to assist peace officer	2	2			1	1			2	1	1						3
Bribery and attempted bribery	2	1	1		3	1	2										5
Resisting arrest	10	10			2	1		1	1	1							13
	3,574	3,050	468	56	3,047	2,519	442	86	157	126	31		4	4			6,782
Offences against the Railway Act—																	
Stealing rides	26	26			39	38	1										65
Trespass	5	5			26	26											31
Railway employees drunk on duty	1	1			1	1											2
Supplying liquor to switchman on duty					1	1											1
Obstructing railway	6	2	4														6
Breaking into bonded car					2	2											2
Destroying car seals	3	2	1														3
Theft from railway station	2	2															2
Violation order Railway Commissioners	1	1			3	3											4
Gambling on railway					1	1											1
Mischief on railway	5	5															5
Miscellaneous	2	2															2
	3,625	3,096	473	56	3,120	2,591	443	86	157	126	31		4	4			6,906
Offences against the Customs Act—																	
Smuggling	7	6	1		3	3											10
	3,632	3,102	474	56	3,123	2,594	443	86	157	126	31		4	4			6,916
Offences against the Indian Act—																	
Supplying liquor to Indians	57	54	2	1	55	54	1		16	14	2		1	1			129
Indians intoxicated	50	50			136	131	4	1	23	22	1						209
Intoxicated on reserve	39	37	2		45	41	4										84
Trespassing "	1	1			1	1											2
Liquor in possession	13	13			19	19			1	1							33
" " on reserve	2	2															2
Prostitution	2	2			1	1			1	1							4
Truant school children	3	3															3
	3,799	3,264	478	57	3,380	2,841	452	87	198	164	34		5	5			7,382

SUMMARY of cases entered and convictions made in the Provinces from October 1, 1909 to Sept. 30, 1910—*Concluded.*

	Saskatchewan.				Alberta.				Yukon.				N. W. T.				Total cases entered.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial	
Offences against																	
Rocky Mountain park regulations					105	98	7										105
Fisheries Act	9	9			3	3											12
Animals Contagious Disease Act	1	1			3	3											4
Militia Act	6	6															6
Mining Act					11	11											11
Lord's Day Act	21	21			3	3											24
Irrigation Act					1	1											1
Dominion Lands Act	5	4	1														5
	3,841	3,305	479	57	3,506	2,960	459	87	198	164	34		5	5			7,550
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—																	
Masters and servants	559	503	56		221	177	45	2									783
Game	101	99	2		51	48	3		1	1							153
Hide and brand	4	4			9	7	2										13
Prairie and forest fires	327	308	19		324	291	33										651
Liquor license	198	186	12		237	223	12	2	30	28	2		14	13	1		479
Insanity	172	158	14		112	97	15		13	8	5						297
Horsebreeders	36	34	2		1	1											37
Estray animals	47	45	2		37	31	6										84
Pound	46	35	11		5	3	2										51
Herd	11	11			2	1	1										13
Fence	4	3	1														4
Village ordinance	18	17	1		22	20	2										40
Livery stable	16	16			1	1											17
Public works	2	2			28	23	5										30
Medical profession	34	27	7		2	2											36
Veterinary surgeons	1		1														1
Druggists					2	2											2
Engineers	11	11			1		1										12

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Public health	9	9				26	17	9																					35
School	4	2		2																									4
Hawkers and pedlars	12	12				3	3																						15
Noxious weeds	12	6		6		20	19	1																					32
Pollution of streams	1	1																											1
Steam boiler	31	31				26	23	3																					57
Motor and vehicle	23	11		12			8																						31
Vital statistics	1	1					6																						7
Miscellaneous	20	3		17		21	8		13			1		1															42
City by-laws (Dawson, Y.T.)																													12
	5,541	4,840		644	57	4,674	3,971	612	91	255	213	42		19	18	1													10,489

RECAPITULATION of summary of cases entered and convictions made in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon and Northwest Territories, from October 1, 1909, to September 30, 1910.

Cases entered in	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.
Province of Saskatchewan	5,541	4,840	644	57
Province of Alberta	4,674	3,971	612	91
Yukon Territory	255	213	42	...
Northwest Territories	19	18	1	...
Grand total	10,489	9,042	1,299	148

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of convictions between years 1900 and 1910, under general headings.

Offences against	1910.	*1909.	1908.	1907.	*1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
The Person	1,103	804	882	729	590	478	386	317	189	144	109
The Property	1,348	1,063	1,090	877	632	630	605	367	248	132	96
Public Order	113	57	53	66	61	42	27	32	31	11	9
Religion and Morals	3,039	1909	2,212	2,268	1,533	1,379	1,312	923	494	500	350
Misleading Justice	16	5	6	3	6	3	4	7	...	...	3
Corruption and Disobedience	76	60	47	44	56	26	27	33	17	13	16
Railway Act	118	83	169	60	34	69	86	32	5	49	45
Customs Act	9	18	18	4	17	11	...	...	...	2	...
Indian Act	447	273	265	336	259	229	228	296	236	180	143
Animals Contagious Diseases Act	4	9	3	6	28	24	9	...	...	...	...
Fisheries Act	12	21	28	11	11	6	...	...	...	...	...
Dominion Lands Act	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Election Act	...	3	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
Rocky Mountain Park Regulations	98	34	10	20	25	1	...	...	...	...	...
Militia Act	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Inland Revenue Act	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Penitentiary Act	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lord's Day Act	24	18	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mining Act	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrigation Act	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manitoba Grain Act	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trades Union Act	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provincial Statutes and Ordinances	2,583	1,470	1,769	1,308	1,000	865	777	606	298	219	165
Convictions made in Northwest Territories	18	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convictions made under city by-laws, Dawson, Y.T.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	9,042	5,849	6,577	5,685	4,258	3,765	3,465	2,613	1,518	1,250	936

Twenty cases of murder were entered, which include 5 awaiting trial last year. Of these 2 were convicted and executed; 1 convicted of manslaughter; and 2 acquitted, one self defence, one not proven.

Of the 15 new cases, 7 are awaiting trial; 2 were convicted and executed; 1 died in custody before trial, result of self-inflicted wounds; stay of proceedings ordered in 1, as the death was due to misadventure; 2 were acquitted; and 2 have not yet been brought to justice.

*Eleven months.

Awaiting trial from last year:—

1. *Rex vs. Pope.*—Jury acquitted. The murder resulted out of Pope taking his employer's part in a quarrel, which the latter had on his farm near Buffalo, Sask., with his father-in-law, A. Scaillet (the victim).

The defence proved that the deceased was a bully, and that everybody was afraid of him. Jury found justification and hence the acquittal.

2. *Rex vs. Hainer.*—Convicted and executed. He paid the full penalty of the law for having shot and killed in cold blood, one Alfred David Fraser, a well-known and highly respected farmer, living about a half a mile east of Margo, Sask. They had some difficulty between them over money matters, and the motive of murder being one of revenge.

3. *Rex vs. Roper.*—Jury acquitted of murder, but brought in a verdict of manslaughter; sentenced to 15 years, penitentiary.

Roper was indicted with having shot and killed his employer, Mr. Andrew H. Harris, a farmer of near Fort Qu'Appelle. The latter it appears repeatedly censured Roper about his work, which on the day of the tragedy finally caused a fight between them, and resulting into the murder.

4. *Rex vs. Kulczychi.*—Jury acquitted. He stood charged with the murder of one Angus Ruis, with whom Kulczychi, a Slav, and a number of others of his compatriots were engaged in a game of cards at Frank, Alta. Nearly all being intoxicated and a difference arose among them, in the course of which Ruis was accused of cheating; the outcome being a fight between Kulczychi and Ruis, and the stabbing of the latter.

None of the witnesses would swear to the actual stabbing, a circumstance which must have prevailed upon the jury to return a verdict of acquittal.

5. *Rex vs. Zbyhley* (Galician).—Convicted of uxoricide and executed. He brutally assaulted his wife with an axe, inflicting fatal wounds. Result of family quarrel.

New cases entered:—

6. *Rex vs. Mesci* (Bulgarian).—Convicted and executed. A ghastly triple murder of the three adult members of the Thorburne family (Mr. George Thorburne; his wife; and Mrs. John McNiven, mother of Mrs. George Thorburne). All were residing on a farm about 3 miles west of Clair, Sask.

Mesci, for sometime past prior to the murder, contemplated leaving the employment of Mr. George Thorburne, with whom he had hired as a farm labourer, but claims could not obtain his consent. He also claimed that the women folks of the household continually accused him of being lazy and eating too much, and that, as a final resort to get rid of their unbearable taunts, he resolved to murder the whole family.

While it may seem unbelievable, yet these were his motives, according to his own story, for this awful triple murder.

7. *Rex vs. Muskak* (Saulteaux Indian).—Awaiting trial. One Rudolph Emsel, a sheepherder in the employ of the Richmond Ranching Co., was found dead on the prairie some 7 miles from Macklin, Sask., with a bullet hole in his skull. Muskak was at first thought to be responsible, but latterly it was established that death was due to misadventure. A stay of proceedings has since been ordered by the Crown.

8. *Rex vs. Mandl* (Austrian).—Awaiting trial. Stands indicted with the murder of one of his countrymen, one Herman Steiner, a settler, proving up a homestead near St. Walburg, Sask., and where his dead body was found, stabbed through the right lung.

9. *Rex vs. Smith.*—Died in custody before case came up for trial. Moses Smith was here charged with having strangled his son Russell Lloyd Smith, a child of five years of age. The crime was committed some 6 miles south of Brownlee, Sask.

The boy was a great favourite with his family, while the contrary can only be said of his father and who was only a burden to them. Though able-bodied, he could not

be persuaded to recognize his responsibility and properly support his wife and children. At the time of the tragedy he had been taken to task for his neglect by his eldest son, Willard Smith, with whom he had been staying with his wife (Willard Smith's mother) and the young murdered boy for some months past, and informed that he himself at least would have to earn his own livelihood.

It appears that after this interview he made up his mind to take his own life, and before doing so, to revenge himself upon the family by murdering the child, whom they all fondly loved.

He gashed his throat with a razor after having strangled the boy in a pig pen; but was not successful immediately in ending his own life. He was arrested, charged with the murder of his little boy, and received the best of medical care and attention; but in spite of all died while in custody, awaiting his trial.

10. *Rex vs. Miller.*—Not yet arrested. He is wanted for having shot and killed one Thomas Beale, a farmer residing at or near Blue Hill, Sask., and is still at present at large, a fugitive from justice.

I abstain from commenting upon this case, as it could not serve any useful purpose at this stage.

11. *Rex vs. Kœnig* (German-American).—Convicted and executed. This crime occupied our attention for some three years, until finally in shape to submit a case to the courts. It was a particularly cold blooded murder, and the motive the paltry gain of a few hundred dollars. Kœnig was charged with having murdered near Clover Bar, Alta., one Jos. A. Hinthal, a friend of Kœnig. Hinthal disappeared sometime during the winter of 1907, and was last seen in the company of Kœnig. These were the first suspicious circumstances which came to our notice, but it was quite a different matter to convince a jury that a murder had really been committed. After much patience and unremitting efforts we were however able to gather strong circumstantial evidence, which finally resulted in his conviction.

12. *Rex vs. P. and A. Gladu* (Indians).—Jury acquitted. The Gladu Bros. were indicted with the murder of another Indian by name of Kinickmanasin, of Beaver lake reserve. This was another case where circumstantial evidence was only available. The prosecution rested solely upon Indian witnesses, whose memory at the trial seemed to be very much impaired upon material points to which they had given sworn testimony at the preliminary hearing.

13. *Rex vs. Amend.*—Awaiting trial. He stands charged with the murder of one Lewis Goldman. The tragedy occurred near Sedgwick, Alta., resulting out of a fight between them, which finally ended in the shooting and killing of Goldman at the hands of Amend.

14. *Rex vs. Woods.*—Awaiting trial. Clark Woods, the defendant in this case, assaulted one Hector Murray, a railway contractor whose camp was near Alix, Alta., by hitting him on the temple with a partially filled bottle of whisky, fracturing his skull, and from the injuries of which he died on the same day.

They had a dispute over arrears of wages, five dollars being the amount which Wood claimed were due him, and of which payment had been refused by the deceased.

15. *Rex vs. Bullshields* (Blood Indian).—Jury acquitted. The victim being another Indian by name of Little Shields, who was assaulted near Raymond, Alta., with a neck yoke during a drunken brawl, and had his skull injured, resulting fatally a few days later. Liquor being the whole cause of the trouble.

16. *Rex vs. Chobotar* (Slav).—Awaiting trial. Is accused with the murder of one of his compatriots, one Alex. Lazaruk, whom he shot at the coal mines near Lethbridge. Lazaruk was removed into hospital, but was beyond all medical skill, and died on the same morning of the occurrence.

17. *The Jacob Jerke Murder.*—No arrest made as yet. The body of an unknown man was found under a culvert some two miles southeast of Walsh, Alta. On inquest being held, it was established to be a clear case of murder, and also that the crime

had been committed some three weeks previous at least. After considerable difficulty, we were successful in identifying the deceased as one Jacob Jerke, a foreigner and a recent arrival from the United States.

It is an extremely difficult case, and one in which publicity would hardly be conducive towards solving it.

18. *Rex vs. Davies* (Negro).—Awaiting trial. Case of uxoricide. Davies is charged with having shot and killed his wife at Saskatoon, Sask. His contentions are that he shot his wife in mistake for a burglar.

19. *Rex vs. Decoux.*—Jury acquitted. He was indicted with having maliciously and wilfully caused the death of one Jean Baptiste Loubert, a miner with whom the accused was employed in the Frank coal mines. Loubert was crushed to death between two loaded coal cars, and Decoux was held responsible, as he had charge of the cars in the mine shaft. Another case where circumstantial evidence had to be chiefly relied upon.

20. *Rex vs. McBride.*—Awaiting trial. Case of patricide. The tragedy occurred near Gull Lake, Sask., being the outcome of a drunken brawl in which Luther McBride, jr., shot and killed his father, William James McBride, both being intoxicated at the time.

Attempted murder.—One case was reported as awaiting trial in last year's annual, and five new indictments entered during this year, making a total of six cases dealt with.

New cases entered:—

1. *Rex vs. 'Sun Calf'* (Blackfoot Indian).—Is still awaiting trial. Stands charged with having caused grievous bodily harm with intent to murder Indian 'Old Bull' on the Blackfoot reserve.

'Sun Calf' managed to escape from custody last year, but has since been recaptured, and is now indicted, in addition to the original charge, with horse stealing and escaping from lawful custody. Has since been tried at the fall session of the courts and convicted on all three counts.

2. *Rex vs. Adams.*—Awaiting trial. He is accused of having attempted to murder by administering poison to one A. Hunter, foreman of Mr. S. Dyment, a rancher of near Nanton, Alta.

3. *Rex vs. Robin.*—Jury acquitted of attempted murder, but convicted of assault. Result of family quarrel.

4. *Rex vs. Ramsdell.*—Awaiting trial. Is charged with having shot and wounded with intent to kill his nephew Henry Ramsdell. He and his uncle Aaron John Ramsdell, living at Limerick, Sask., where the crime was committed, had a quarrel over family matters, and on leaving the house was shot by his uncle in the back. Fortunately the wounds inflicted were not very serious.

5. *Rex vs. McGregor.*—Case dismissed at preliminary hearing. Resulting out of quarrel between accused and one F. W. Salmon of near Rimbey, Alta. During the progress of the quarrel the latter attempted to attack McGregor with a hammer, whereupon McGregor produced a revolver and shot and wounded Salmon.

6. *Rex vs. Voluvich* (Hungarian).—Convicted and sentenced to 10 years' penitentiary. This case occurred at Dawson, Y.T., and was a very brutal affair. Outcome of a quarrel between the accused and an unfortunate woman of the demi-monde, whom Voluvich attacked with a knife and stabbed in twelve different places of the body. The woman's life ebbed in the balance for a long while, and he was fortunate indeed that he had not to answer to a capital charge.

Manslaughter.—Four indictments are shown under this heading; two remaining over from last year, and two new cases preferred during this year:—

Awaiting trial from last year:—

1-2. *Rex vs. Relph & Relph.*—Jury acquitted. Were accused of having performed an illegal operation upon the person of one Mrs. Dyck at Rosthern, Sask., death resulting.

Case failed owing to inability of medical testimony to definitely swear that an abortion had really been performed.

New cases entered:—

3. *Rex vs. Allander.*—Awaiting trial. The accused was an engineer in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and is charged with having through negligence caused the death of one Jos. Small at Nanton, Alta., by running over him with a train; Allander was in charge of the locomotive.

4. *Rex vs. Hobbs.*—Awaiting trial. This was a shooting tragedy with the proverbial 'Didn't know it was loaded.' The accused pointed a revolver at one Walker Turner, of Medicine Hat, thinking the weapon unloaded; but, on pulling the trigger, shot and fatally wounded Turner, who died as a result of the injuries a day or two later in hospital.

The coroner's jury held Hobbs responsible, and he was charged with manslaughter accordingly.

The number of cases of murder, attempted murder, and manslaughter is large, but an investigation of the motives show they have resulted from drunkenness, family differences, desire for gain, quarrelling, or seeking revenge for grievances. In two cases only we have been unable to bring some one to trial; in the one case there is not the slightest clue as to the perpetrator or the motive; and in the other the murderer fled into the United States, before the murder was known.

I have again to refer to the offences against women: 110 cases were entered, 42 resulted in convictions, 13 are awaiting trial, and the remainder are withdrawn or acquitted. Considering the difficulties of successful prosecution in this class of cases, the percentage of convictions is large. Many of the offences committed against girls of tender age, are directly attributable to the neglect of the parents in watching over and caring for them.

There is an increase of 245 in the number of convictions for offences against property; 134 of these were for theft of a petty nature, dealt with summarily.

Horse stealing still gives a great deal of trouble, there being 51 convictions. The courts have dealt out severe sentences; but still there are many who will take the risk of discovery for the chances of making a large profit.

Cattle stealing and killing have not been prevalent. A stock detective has devoted all his time to these offences in the Macleod district.

There is a marked increase in the convictions under the Vagrancy Act, especially for drunks and creating disturbances. This can only be expected in a rapidly increasing population, and in a country where railways, buildings, and municipal undertakings require thousands of labourers.

Owing to the dry season in many parts of the provinces, prairie fires were unusually prevalent. There were 599 convictions. The work done by the force in investigating prairie fires is very great, and entailed hard riding. The new settlers are not alive to the danger of setting fire to the prairie in sparsely settled districts. Magistrates are prone to treat the offence very leniently, unless damage has resulted from the fire.

Two hundred and fifty-five were adjudged insane, as against 134 last year.

At the end of the year 148 cases were awaiting trial before the supreme and district courts.

In carrying out the criminal work in the provinces, the force acts on the advice of the Attorneys General. I have again to record my appreciation of the support which invariably has been given us. The pursuit of criminals across the border is only undertaken on their consent, which is readily given in any case of importance, no matter how costly it may be. Were it not for this, the border would be a resort for criminals

At the close of the recent assizes at Medicine Hat, the Honourable Mr. Justice Stuart was pleased to remark on the efficient work of the force, and to express his opinion, that the peace of the country could not possibly be preserved without the red coats. There were many people in the country who required the laws to be vigorously impressed upon them, and their observance to be rigorously maintained.

COMMON JAILS.

Our guard-rooms at Regina, Battleford, Yorkton, and Maple Creek in Saskatchewan; Lethbridge, Macleod, Calgary and Fort Saskatchewan, Athabasca Landing and Lesser Slave Lake in Alberta; and Dawson and Whitehorse in Yukon Territory, are used as common jails.

Two thousand four hundred and thirty-seven prisoners were received into custody during the year. On September 30, 217 prisoners were in the different guard-rooms.

The staff for these different guard rooms is a great drain on our strength. The work is of a most trying nature, and is regarded by our men as the most onerous duty they have to perform.

Our guard-rooms are overcrowded and are not suitable for the proper handling and care of prisoners. Notwithstanding the overcrowding, the health of the prisoners has been excellent, and discipline well maintained.

The governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan are alive to the pressing requirements, and I understand, intend to erect proper jails at the necessary points.

In Alberta, an addition of 20 cells has been made at Calgary, and another addition is under way at Fort Saskatchewan.

The provincial jail at Lethbridge is under construction.

In Saskatchewan, the industrial school at Regina is to be fitted up temporarily for use until jails can be built.

SCHEDULE of Prisoners committed to and released from Mounted Police Guard Rooms between October 1, 1909, and September 30, 1910.

	Saskatchewan.						Alberta.						Yukon.			
	Regina.	Moosomin.	Yorkton.	Maple Creek.	Battleford.	Total.	Macleod.	Calgary.	Fort Saskatchewan.	Lethbridge.	Athabasca Landing.	Total.	Dawson.	Whitehorse.	Total.	Grand Total.
Total number of prisoners serving sentence and awaiting trial October 1, 1909	11	4	11	7	11	44	33	36	43	27	3	142	11	4	15	201
Total number of prisoners received during the year	249	....	91	96	143	582	248	770	303	340	20	1,681	145	29	174	2,437
Total number of prisoners discharged during the year	227	*4	99	98	145	573	268	753	†296	327	20	1,664	154	30	184	2,421
Total number of prisoners serving sentence or awaiting trial on September 30, 1910	33	...	6	5	9	53	13	53	50	40	3	159	2	3	5	217

* Moosomin guard-room was closed and prisoners transferred to Moosomin common jail.
†2 executed.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Prisoners received in Mounted Police Guard Rooms between Years 1900 and 1910.

	1910.	*1909.	1908.	1907.	*1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Total number of prisoners received	2,437	1,940	2,105	1,676	1,515	1,467	1,505	1,039	779	759	541

* Eleven months.

YUKON DISTRICT.

Owing to the reduction in strength and the improvement of communications, the organization of the force in the Yukon was changed.

In September 'H' Division, Whitehorse, was merged in 'B,' Dawson. Assistant Commissioner Wood, who had served in that territory for thirteen years—10 years in command—was transferred to the headquarters of the force, Regina. The work of the force in the Yukon territory is generally recognized as having been most successful. For this Assistant Commissioner Wood is entitled to great credit, and I take much pleasure in bringing his name to your favourable notice.

I inspected Dawson and Whitehorse posts in August last, and found them in excellent condition. By closing unused buildings in both posts, reducing the number

of supernumerary constables, and other changes which were possible with the reduced strength, a large saving in the cost of the maintenance of the force in the Yukon will be effected.

The district is quiet, orderly and remarkably free from crime, and from the police point of view in a satisfactory state.

The usual patrol, in charge of Const. Dempster, was made from Dawson to Fort McPherson, a round trip of 1,000 miles. It was without incident.

Sergeant Aeland's trip from Dawson to Fort Macpherson to meet the Honourable the Minister of the Interior, and escort him to Dawson, met with the Minister's approval.

HUDSON BAY DISTRICT.

Supt. J. D. Moodie, who had been in command of this district since 1904, was relieved at his own request by Supt. C. Starnes, who arrived at Churchill on January 27.

Supt. Moodie made the return journey from Churchill to Regina twice during the year.

Supt. Moodie, during his long service of six years in the Hudson Bay district, has made many long and dangerous journeys in summer and winter. The monotony of the life, and the lack of ordinary social intercourse and modern conveniences, are incidental to the life of many of our officers, which they accept cheerfully.

The Hudson Bay district was brought to public attention this year by the journey of His Excellency the Governor General through it. The arrangements for that portion of the journey from West Selkirk to York Factory, were made by the police. Supt. Moodie was selected to command the escort, which consisted of three members of the force and twenty-three Indians as paddlers. Six gentlemen and two servants composed His Excellency's party. The journey from West Selkirk to Warren's Landing was made on the steamer *Wolverine*, chartered for the purpose, and from Warren's Landing to Norway House on Hudson's Bay Company's launch.

They left Norway House in twelve canoes on August 7, and arrived at York Factory on August 19, where His Excellency went on board the ss. *Earl Grey*.

His Excellency was pleased to express his satisfaction with the arrangements made, and the manner in which the police had performed their duties.

The force in the Hudson Bay district is stationed at Fort Churchill and Cape Fullerton on the northwest coast. This is probably the most lonely and isolated post we have. The trip from Cape Fullerton to Churchill either in summer or winter is hazardous in the extreme. Sergt. Joyce, who is in charge, reports his voyage by whale boat to Churchill and return in 1909, from which the following is an extract:—

'On the 3rd (October) we left camp at 7.15 a.m. A stiff southwest wind was blowing which continued to increase in strength until it was blowing a hurricane. Owing to the bad coast, it was very dangerous to land; had we struck a stone, our boat would have swamped in an instant. We had our sails reefed down as small as possible, and we were sailing as close to the land as we could. At 8.25 a.m., extra strong gusts of wind cracked the masts on both boats, and as it appeared to be certain destruction to try and sail any further, I ordered both boats to put ashore at a small

point which appeared to be a fair landing. We landed near Depot island at 8.40 a.m. Luckily both masts had cracked low down, and after sawing off the broken end, we were able to make use of both. Made about fourteen miles. Heavy winds and seas prevented us from again launching our boats until the 15th. The weather had turned very cold, and about 4 inches of snow fell on October 7. On the night of the 8th, a northwest gale set in and lasted for three days. We had no fire wood or oil lamps, and the moss was wet and frozen and made a very poor fire. On the 12th, Special Constable Gravel found an old sleigh, and we were able to have a good cup of tea (the first for four days). For two nights we sat up expecting the tent to be blown down. On the night of the 11th, one of the guy ropes gave away, and the tent was instantly carried away by the wind.'

The shallow water and lack of harbours, render navigation on the west coast very dangerous, and a ship large enough to go out to sea, is a necessity.

This non-commissioned officer also records a patrol made last winter to Wager's inlet, impeded by snow storms, heavy winds, and low temperatures. He reports the wolves around the inlet as very plentiful, often travelling in bands of 100 or more. They have driven the musk ox inland, and scattered them over a great area, making the hunting unusually difficult.

Our posts are comfortable, and well supplied with every requirement.

MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT.

Inspector Fitzgerald replaced Inspector Jennings in command. We have two non-commissioned officers, four constables, and one supernumerary distributed between Fort McPherson and Herschel island.

The past year has been very quiet. Only one whaler wintered at Herschel island, and this winter there will be none; a misfortune for the men in this lonely outpost.

Many difficult patrols were made, and through country hitherto unknown to us. Inspector Jennings left Herschel on January 20, proceeded to McPherson, and from thence to the Alaskan boundary and north to Herschel island, a round trip of 700 miles.

He carried mail for the miners, traders and whalers, and established what he calls 'rural delivery' on the arctic coast.

His report of his journey by whaling ship to Baillie island and back to Nome, is of much interest.

He has recommended that a herd of reindeer be purchased and placed on the coast opposite Herschel island in charge of the Esquimaux. There is an ample supply of moss for feed, and he is of the opinion that this course will be as great a boon to our natives, as it has been to the natives of Alaska.

Our men have had the best health every since we have been stationed within the arctic circle, proving that the climate is a healthy one. These outposts are supplied with the best food, and given every reasonable comfort.

A very important patrol was made in January last by Sergt. Mellor, from Smith's Landing to Fort Rae on the north arm of Great Slave lake, for the purpose of visiting the Dog Rib Indians. He was absent thirty-four days and journeyed 900 miles. He says of the Dog Ribs:—

'Things were in a most lamentable state at Rae. The Indians were practically all starving, owing to the entire absence of caribou. Father Ruore, the priest there, informed me that this is the only time the deer have failed to arrive during his forty-two years at the place.

To add to the horrors of starvation, a mysterious epidemic has also attacked them, with the result that 70 out of an entire population of about 600 are dead, and many more are sick.

The Indians here are Dog Ribs, and are a physically deteriorated outfit, seemingly without any stamina to resist disease. Their dogs have practically all starved to death already.

This is the first time the police have patrolled to Rae, and many of the Indians had never seen a policeman before.'

I regret I have not yet received the report of the patrol from Edmonton, Alta., to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, which was successfully made under command of Sergt. Darling. They left Edmonton early in May and arrived at their destination early in October, travelling a distance estimated at 1,750 miles. A divergence of 200 miles had to be made to secure supplies, which had not been delivered at 4th cabin on Yukon Telegraph line, as previously arranged.

WOOD BISON.

A careful supervision has been kept over the herd, and frequent patrols have been made into their grazing grounds by our detachments at Smith's Landing and Fort Chipewyan. In addition we have employed two halfbreed hunters, who spend all their time in protecting them. They report, that in August at Salt Mountain they saw twelve head and there were lots more, but could not see them because of the thick brush. 'They looked fine, just as if somebody had greased them.'

There has been no illegal killing. One head was killed under permit issued by the government of Alberta.

The herd would increase if the wolves could be exterminated. Bounty is still being paid by the Dominion government. $3,950 have been paid on 219 wolves since 1905. During the past year $1,300 have been paid on sixty-five.

Our patrols now covering some years, have established the fact, that the bison do not pass west of the Caribou mountains and Buffalo river. I strongly recommend that the following described area be set apart as a game preserve and that neither settlement, hunting nor trapping be permitted within it:—

On the north the Great Slave lake; on the east the Slave river; on the south the Peace river; on the west a line from the mouth of Vermilion river where it empties into the Peace river to Buffalo lake, and Buffalo lake and river.

Such a large reserve would not only afford more protection to the bison, but would be a refuge for all species of game, and prevent extinction.

It is a country only partially suited for settlement and is so remote, that for years to come will not be easily accessible.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

An effective patrol has been maintained along the line under construction west of Edmonton to the Yellow Head Pass.

There has been little or no crime, owing to the rigorous enforcement of the provisions of the Public Works Act, which forbid the importation or sale of intoxicants within the prohibited area. Inspector Tucker has been in charge of the work. Both Inspector Raven—his assistant and himself—were given powers of two justices of the peace and made coroners, so that they had sufficient authority to deal with all cases of crime.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Our outposts at Wood Mountain, Willow Creek, Pendant d'Oreille and Twin Lakes, are posts of entry, and the senior at each post acts for the collector of customs. There has not been very much smuggling. For some years, stock from across the boundary came into Canada to graze, but latterly has not given much trouble. A herd was seized by a patrol southeast of Wood Mountain; the owners were notified and allowed to take their stock on paying the costs of detention They drove them down towards the boundary, cut out the beef, and turned the remainder loose in Canada. These were again seized, and are now held pending action of the Department of Customs.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Escorts were supplied at treaty payments. Detachments are maintained near the large reserves.

The general behaviour of the Indian population is excellent. Occasionally some of the young men steal horses, but it is the exception and not the rule.

Drunkenness is the principal offence.

Considering the opportunities for obtaining liquor and the amount of money they have to spend, it is rather astonishing that they do not indulge more in spirituous liquors, for which they have a great fondness.

Whenever they congregate in any numbers off the reserve, there is always more or less drinking.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

In addition to the work for the departments of the attorneys general, we act for departments of agriculture in distributing relief; inquiring into outbreaks of contagious disease, establishing quarantine, &c.

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Engagements, &c.—	
Engaged constables	182
Engaged special constables	102
Re-engaged after leaving	7
Surrendered from desertion	2
Arrested after desertion	3
Total increase	296
Re-engaged without leaving	71

Discharges, died, &c.—

Time expired	30
Purchased	32
Invalided	12
Pensioned	10
Died (including 2 officers)	7
Deserted	31
Dismissed for bad conduct	50
Dismissed for inefficiency	7
Special constables discharged	116
Total decrease	295

Died—

Inspector J. Taylor.
Inspector F. Church.
Reg. No. 4428 Corp. Dickson, N.W.
" 3604 Const. Wilson, H. A.
" 4411 Const. Richardson, C. H.
" 4701 Const. Hobson, H.
" 4802 Const. Cronmire, J. B.

Pensioned—

Reg. No. 692 Staff Sergt. Hall, W. J.
" 1985 Staff Sergt. Macleod, W.B.
" 2420 Staff Sergt. Wolters, P.
" 2438 Staff Sergt. Marshall, S.
" 748 Sergt. Phillips, C.
" 924 Sergt. Pook, G. S.
" 1206 Sergt. Banham, H.
" 1614 Sergt. Corneil, C. A.
" 1754 Sergt. Cunningham, W. P.
" 866 Corp. Smith, W. W.

Apopinted—

Inspector W. P. Lindsay.

Resigned—

Assistant Surgeon O. Lacroix.
Inspector W. O. McCarthy.
Inspector E. A. Pelletier.

Retired—

Assistant Surgeon W. E. Thompson.

Promoted Superintendent—

Inspector Cortland Starnes.

Promoted Inspectors—

Reg. No. 2085 Staff Sergeant Sweetapple, C. H. H.
" 1128 Sergt.-Major Raven, C. C.
" 2218 Staff Sergt. Fitzgerald, F. J.
" 3211 Staff Sergt.-Major Clerk Hertzog, W. E.

Recruits engaged, 182; 72 were discharged through expiration of service, by purchase, and to pension. These were efficient members and a distinct loss. 71 re-engaged without leaving. The preventable loss was 120, 5 more than last year.

A large number of men was recruited at Toronto, and although physically they were quite up to standard, the characters of many turned out bad, and they either deserted or were dismissed for bad conduct.

We require sober, trustworthy men—those who are not, only remain in the force until they are found out.

I venture again to repeat my recommendation for a reduction of the first term of engagement to three years, and an increase of pay to the constables. Under the present regulations the full pay of $1 per diem is attained after eight years' service. Of course, the best men are promoted long before this, and a large precentage have reached the rank of sergeant. The constables, who have only one or two years' service and are placed on detached duty, do not get sufficient pay. If qualified for this important work, they ought to be paid more.

I regret to have to report seven deaths during this year; two officers and 5 non-commissioned officers and constables.

Inspector Taylor was one of our most efficient officers, loyal to his corps, devoted to his duties, and liked by all his comrades.

Inspector Church was riding master. His services were invaluable in the training of recruits, and he has not been replaced. His loyalty and devotion to the force in which he served for twelve years, were reflected in the recruits who passed through his hands.

The non-commissioned officers and constables were fine young men, and their loss greatly deplored by officers and men.

HORSES.

Thirty-eight remounts and 17 pack ponies were purchased at a total cost of $7,590.

The remounts cost on an average $166.50 each, which is the highest price for very many years.

Forty-five horses and 3 pack ponies were cast and sold. The horses averaged nearly $80 each. The heavy horses realized very high prices, in one case selling for $205. The total expenditure for horses was $4,157.50.

It is more difficult to secure suitable remounts than ever before. I strongly endorse Inspector Burnett's recommendation that we should commence breeding for ourselves, At first on a small scale, and at little expense, increasing our operations if found advantageous.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The instruction of the recruits in their many duties has been carried on as systematically as the insistent demands of the regular police work would permit.

REVOLVER PRACTICE.

The regular course of revolver firing was made by practically every member of the force.

Owing to the rifle range at Regina becoming dangerous, because of settlement in the danger zone, there was no rifle practice at the depot. A vote was taken in parliament to purchase the necessary land in rear of the range to render it safe, but before the purchase could be completed, the land had changed hands, and the new owner demanded such an increased price, that I could not recommend that it be paid.

Arrangements are now being made for a range on the land of the Indian Industrial School, two miles from barracks.

A new range was completed on our reserve at Battleford and the range at Medicine Hat put in repair.

I hope next year to carry on a full course of musketry throughout the force.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness is in good condition and sufficient. Fifty new saddles are required to replace those worn out.

UNIFORM.

The uniform is of good quality.

RATIONS.

Provisions, fuel, light and forage are purchased under contract. The contracts have been faithfully carried out.

BUILDINGS.

In the last few years many improvements have been made in the quarters of officers and men, but there still remains much to be done.

At Regina the main barrack buildings, and the Assistant Commissioner's quarters should be veneered with brick, and a sergeants' mess building erected.

Calgary: an officer's house is required.

Banff: new quarters and stables.

Edmonton: addition to the quarters for the men and offices for the district staff.

Prince Albert: water works and sewage system should be installed, and the whole post repainted.

In closing this report, it is my pleasant duty to record, that in the face of the many difficulties the work has been well performed. Officers and men have shown zeal and energy, and I have received their loyal and cordial support.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. B. PERRY,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. B. DEANE, COMMANDING 'E' DIVISION, CALGARY.

CALGARY, October 1, 1910.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the annual report of 'E' division for the year ended September 30, 1910:—

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Settlers have continued to pour into the district and our work has proportionately increased. Every man and horse has had to pull an extra pound during the past year, and the demands upon us may be expected to increase as month succeeds month.

The crop conditions throughout the district have not been favourable on the whole, but owing to the abundant rains which fell during August and September the outlook for next year is very encouraging.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S VISIT.

The Premier of Canada and some of his colleagues in the cabinet and other associates entered my district from the north at Red Deer on August 10 last, and I met them there. On August 12 Sir Wilfrid came to Calgary and was welcomed at the railway station and in the streets by a great concourse of people.

After a Sunday's rest at Banff the party wended their way westward.

CRIME.

The following is a tabulated statement of cases entered and disposed of during the past year:—

Offences.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Withdrawn.	For Trial.
Against the person—					
Assault, common	79	72	7		
" causing bodily harm	4	3	1		
Assault, indecent	2	2			
Abduction	1	1			
Attempted suicide	1	1			
Attempted murder	1				1
Carnal knowledge	2	2			
Rape and attempted rape	1	1			
Supplying drugs to procure abortion	2	1			1
Bigamy	1	1			
Defamatory libel	2	1	1		
Against the property—					
Theft	108	81	24	1	2
Cattle stealing	5	1	4		
" killing	2	1	1		
" wounding	2	1	1		

Offences.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Withdrawn.	For Trial.
Against the property—*Con.*					
Cruelty to animals	7	5	2		
Horsestealing	8	2	1		5
Burglary	9	4	4		1
Shopbreaking and housebreaking	1		1		
False pretenses	14	9	2		3
Forgery	7	6	1		
Theft of timber	13	13			
Robbery	3	1			2
Arson	1		1		
Mischief	9	6	3		
Counterfeiting	1		1		
Damage to property	2	2			
Breach of contract	7	7			
Fraud	1	1			
Against religion and morals—					
Vagrancy	273	260	13		
Drunk	197	188	9		
Gambling	3	3			
Keeping house of ill-fame	14	14			
Inmate of " "	23	23			
Frequenting " "	16	14	2		
Prostitution	10	10			
Indecent exhibition	1		1		
Incest	1	1			
Buggery	1	1			
Against Railway Act					
Stealing ride	9	8	1		
Breaking into bonded car	2	2			
Trespassing on track	19	19			
Against Indian Act—					
Indians drunk	77	77			
Supplying liquor	14	14			
In possession of liquor	15	15			
Any other Act—					
Rocky Mountain Park regulations	105	98	7		
Animals Contagious Disease Act	1	1			
Against Northwest ordinances—					
Prairie fire	75	69	6		
Liquor license	64	61	3		
Master and servants	46	37	8	1	
Insanity	47	42	5		
Brand					
Game	5	5			
Steam boilers	1	1			
Estray animals	5	4	1		
Noxious weeds	1	1			
Public works	2	2			
Pound	1	1			
Public health	21	12	9		
Miscellaneous	8	7	1		
Total	1,353	1,215	121	2	15

The following statement shows number of convictions, number of fines imposed, number of sentences to jail, number of suspended sentences, and number sent to the penitentiary:—

Number of convictions	1,224
Number of fines imposed	589
Sentences to jail	503
Suspended sentences	118
Sentences to penitentiary	14

The following statement shows the number of cases tried in the Supreme or District Court, number of convictions, number of fines imposed, number of imprisonments in jail, number sent to the penitentiary, suspended sentences, and number of cases awaiting trial September 30, 1910:—

Number of cases before Supreme or District Court	40
Number of convictions	32
Number of fines imposed	1
Sentences to jail	17
Sentences to penitentiary	13
Acquitted	8
Suspended sentences	1
Number of cases awaiting trial September 30, 1910	16

With the increased population it is not surprising that the number of entries in the calendar of crimes should be found considerably augmented.

The cases entered, which in 1909 numbered 872, now mount up to 1,364, an increase of nearly 500. The number of convictions last year worked out at 85 per cent of the entries, and this year it is gratifying to note, from a police standpoint, that it works out a little better, namely, at 90 per cent of the whole.

The percentage of convictions before the Supreme and District Courts, with 16 cases still to be tried, works out at 80 per cent, which is an improvement upon last year.

The cases enumerated in the foregoing calendar are not of such public interest as to require very special mention.

The case of attempted murder is that against 'Sun-Calf,' a Blackfoot Indian, who, in a drunken fit, attacked his brother 'Old Bull' on the reserve in July, 1909, and nearly killed him.

'Sun-Calf' had a month or prior to this, stolen a horse from another Indian named 'Running Antelope' and sold it. This incident came to light during 'Sun-Calf's' incarceration here on the assault charge. He was sent to Strathmore for his preliminary hearing, and was duly committed for trial on the charge of horse stealing on September 13, 1909.

That night was exceptionally dark, and the constable would have done well if he had kept his prisoner there another day.

He started with him, however, from his detachment building for the railway station soon after one o'clock, the prisoner being handcuffed and wearing his prison clothes. While on the road 'Sun-Calf' gave a sudden lurch, shook off the constable's hold, and, in his moccasined feet, disappeared in the darkness.

In spite of the prolonged efforts to trace and recapture him, he made his way in course of time to the South Piegan reserve in Montana. He became involved in some contretemps there which caused his presence and identity to be revealed, and from thence, through the good offices of Superintendent Wilson at Lethbridge, he was enabled to revisit his native country and answer the three charges which are now pending against him.

On April 15 last a tragedy occurred in the 'red light' district at Nose Creek which brought that community into prominence for the time being. A man named Joe More had some time previously brought to Calgary a girl named Rose Smith who had left her husband in Brooklyn. A couple of weeks before the tragedy More had beaten the girl, who left him and took up her abode at Nose Creek. She was afraid of the man and had repeatedly refused not only to return to live with him but to see him.

On this occasion the girl said he might be admitted to the house as she wanted to speak to him. The subject matter of their conversation can only be inferred, but the inevitable inference is that he requested her to return to him, and on her refusal shot her dead and then blew his own brains out.

Obviously this might have happened in a railway station, or an hotel, or in any other place where the man could obtain access to the woman whom he was determined to kill if she would not accede to his desires, and, so far as the 'red light' district was concerned, the incident had no special significance whatever.

I mentioned in my report last year that, at the request of a deputation of East Calgary residents, I had promised to do what I could to suppress the 'red light' district, then situated on Nose Creek hill, which gave particular offence to the gentlemen in question.

Some of the speakers at our meeting expressed their conviction that if the keepers and inmates of these houses were, on conviction, to be punished with imprisonment instead of by fine, the evil would soon be eradicated.

Some of the women moved away to other parts, but some of the houses remained open in spite of all my efforts to induce their occupants to leave.

In some cases I awarded imprisonment on conviction, and the number of houses slowly diminished. In the case of one house which continued to remain persistently open for business, I, in conjunction with Inspector Duffus, issued a warrant to search on July 25 last. The house in question was notoriously a house of ill-fame, owned by a woman named 'Diamond Dolly,' who found no difficulty in renting it at $125 per month.

Corporal Ryan and Constable Rosenkrantz, men of integrity and veracity, were detailed to execute the warrant.

I am particular in giving these minute details because the final issue of this prosecution is of interest to any and every peace officer whose duty it may be to carry out the provisions of the vagrancy section of the Criminal Code, more particularly in the Calgary district.

Corporal Ryan and the constable were admitted to the house by the keeper thereof at about 5 a.m. on July 26 last. Corporal Ryan showed his warrant and asked if any man was in the house. She replied she did not know, gave him a lamp, and he went upstairs with the constable. In one room he found a woman in bed alone. In another room Constable Rosenkrantz found a man and a woman in bed together. As soon as he opened the door the woman asked whom he wanted. Instead of replying to her he called Corporal Ryan, who entered the room. As he did so the woman greeted him with the remark: 'This sleeper has paid me.'

In the subsequent hearing at the barracks, where Ray Mason was charged with being the keeper, and Lillie Smith and Myrtle Munford with being inmates of a house of ill-fame, the man who was found in bed with the woman deposed that she was not his wife, that the house had a bad reputation, and that Ray Mason acted as mistress of the house. He said that his companion was sick and that was why he stayed with her.

The defendants were represented by counsel, who made no defence of any kind, and the keeper of the house was sentenced to three months, and the two women inmates to one month's imprisonment in Calgary guard-room.

Notice of appeal was given in the case of Ray Mason, but nothing was heard of it until the 17th September, when I received subpœnas for witnesses returnable on the 19th id. As Constable Rosenkrantz was by that time on detachment duty at Carbon, and the earliest mail could not reach him before noon of September 20, I so informed the crown prosecutor's partner.

I heard nothing more about the matter until the afternoon of September 20, when a lawyer's clerk brought me an order from the judge of the District Court quashing the conviction.

I have vainly endeavoured to procure a copy of the judgment herein, and can only quote a newspaper report which said 'Judge Winter allowed the appeal and quashed the conviction, and in his judgment stated that he found no evidence which justified the conviction having being made.'

The Moral Reform League must, therefore, understand that the suppression of the houses which they hold in particular abhorrence will in future be attended with more difficulty than ever; for when it becomes generally known that a man and a woman, who are not husband and wife, may with impunity meet and go to bed together in a house of assignation, so long as one poses as the patient and the other as the nurse, we may expect a widespread epidemic of a permanent nature.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Prairie and forest fires have been very numerous and destructive during the past year owing to the long dry season.

Five forest fires have occurred, the origin of which is unknown.

Many prairie fires have unquestionably been caused through the carelessness of picnic and camping parties; some have also been started by lightning.

Seventy-nine cases of prairie fire have been reported, and 58 of these have been investigated in court, with the result that in 53 cases convictions were obtained.

In the remaining 21 cases it was not possible to ascertain the cause of origin.

Eighteen cases of infraction of the Prairie Fire Ordinance, other than originating prairie fires, have been reported. Seventeen of these cases were tried in court, and convictions were obtained in all but one instance.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.

GUARD-ROOM AND COMMON JAIL,
CALGARY, October 1, 1910.

The Officer Commanding,
'E' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Calgary, Alta.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report for the guard-room of this division for the year ending September 30, 1910.

The health of the prisoners confined in the guard-room and female jail during the past year has, on the whole, been very good.

There have been two rather serious cases of erysipelas which have been under the care of the matron, in the female jail, where they were isolated. One of these cases has made a good recovery, and was discharged yesterday after serving a month's imprisonment. He had been awarded this imprisonment for being drunk while interdicted and developed erysipelas on the day after his arrest. The other case was that of a man named George Myers, who was brought here from High River, with erysipelas on his face, to serve a sentence of 30 days for vagrancy, and who died in the female jail on September 17 last. A post mortem examination was made by Dr. Pirie, who pronounced death to have been due to heart disease caused by excessive drinking. An inquest was not deemed necessary by Dr. Sanson, coroner.

There were four deaths during the past year, the one above mentioned, and two male lunatics and one female prisoner. A man named Thompson Arnold was admitted on June 20 last as insane and died in the female jail on June 24, 1910. An inquest was not deemed necessary by Dr. Nyblett, coroner.

A male lunatic named William Fisher, who was confined in the hospital ward of the female jail under observation, died on August 18, 1910. A post mortem examination was made by Dr. Graham and an inquest held by Dr. Costello, coroner, when a verdict of 'Death from natural causes' was returned.

A female prisoner named Gertie Purvis died in the female jail of consumption on February 9, 1910. Dr. Sanson, the coroner, did not consider an inquest necessary. This poor woman was convicted of being an inmate of a house of ill-fame at Nose

Creek and was far gone in consumption. She told the matron that she had not been sober for 14 days before coming here and, if she died in confinement, she was at least well looked after and had more comfort and better attention than she would have had if she had been left where she was.

The guard-room, female jail and outbuildings are in good repair.

Our accommodation has been severely taxed at various times during the year (especially exhibition week, as the daily average number of prisoners ($54^{114}/_{365}$) will show, and owing to the fact that we were so overcrowded the officer commanding deemed it necessary to refuse to receive sundry vagrant prisoners from the city whose filthy persons and habits threatened to originate an epidemic in the guard-room. Sergeant Tucker was taken ill with typhoid and sent to hospital on August 5.

The builders are at present working on an addition to the guard-room in the shape of another corridor containing 20 more cells, which, when completed, will increase our accommodation to a total of 50 prisoners, males, females and lunatics. An additional bath, water closet and water sink has been placed in the wash-room to keep pace with the increased accommodation.

A great improvement has been made in the ventilation by means of an electric fan which has been placed in the guard-room with ventilators in both corridors.

The female jail, hospital ward and lunatic ward still remain under the able management of Mrs. S. L. Stuttaford, the matron.

The total number of lunatics admitted during the past year was 56. They were all disposed of with very little delay except one, Jeremiah Stewart, who was admitted on June 1, 1910, from Calgary, and who has been under observation ever since and is now awaiting deportation.

Prisoner Archibald D. McDonald was released on ticket-of-leave on August 9, 1910, by order of the Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

The number of entries in the punishment book during the past year has been limited to six, the conduct of prisoners being very good.

Twelve juvenile offenders (11 boys and 1 girl) were admitted during the year. Two boys named Norman McPherson and John Denny were brought from 'G' division on November 20 and transferred to Manitoba Industrial school on December 7, 1909

Boy, Reginald Sinclair, was brought from 'G' division on November 26 and transferred to Manitoba industrial school on December 7, 1909.

Boy, Robert Junes Hardy, was admitted on December 14, 1909, and discharged on suspended sentence on December 21, 1909.

Boy, John Kilarski, was admitted from 'G' division on January 28, 1910, and taken to Medicine Hat on the same date.

Boy, Charles Smith (referred to in last year's report), was admitted on March 28, 1910, charged with burglary and was sentenced by Judge Mitchell to four years at Portage la Prairie industrial school, and was taken there on May 11, 1910.

Boy, Frank Clayton, was admitted on July 24, charged with false pretenses, and was sentenced by R. B. Deane and A. W. Duffus, J.P.'s, to two years at Portage la Prairie industrial school, and was taken there on July 27, 1910.

Boys, John Rowan and Robert Rowen, were admitted on July 27, 1910, charged with receiving stolen property and theft and were sentenced to three years and four years respectively at Portage la Prairie industrial school, and were taken there on August 29, 1910.

Boy, Frank Larkin, was admitted on July 27, charged with receiving stolen property. This case was dismissed on August 3, 1910.

Boy, Harry Garrett, was admitted from the Children's Aid Society in Calgary on September 22, 1910, and was taken to Portage la Prairie the same day.

Girl, Bessie Broad, aged 13 years, was admitted on August 3, 1910, charged with theft, and was handed over to the Children's Aid Society on August 9, 1910.

Ample supply of clothing has been furnished to the prisoners, male and female, during the past year.

Attached are guard-room statistics for the division for the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) F. J. BASSON, *Corpl.*,
Acting Provost.

GUARD-ROOM STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1910.

Admitted.

Males—		Females—	
Whites	491	Whites	71
Half-breed	39	Half-breeds	16
Indians	56	Indians	6
Negroes	13	Negresses	7
Chinese	3	Girl	1
Boys	11	Lunatics	20
Lunatics	36		
		Total	121
Total	649		

Number of prisoners in guard-room September 30, 1909	36
Number of prisoners in guard-room September 30, 1910	53
Daily average	$54^{114}/_{365}$
Maximum number, July 14 and 15, 1910	77
Minimum number, October 1, 1909	38
Serving sentence	45
Awaiting trial	3
Under observation	2
On remand	3

LUNATICS.

Number received in guard-room	56
Males	36
Females	20

Disposal of Lunatics.

Male—		Female—	
To Brandon asylum	20	To Brandon asylum	14
Discharged as sane	7	Discharged as sane	5
Discharged to relatives	3	To Medicine Hat hospital	1
Deported	2		
Died	2	Total	20
Under observation	2		
Total	36		

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List of Prisoners who have Undergone or are Undergoing Sentences from October 1, 1909, to September 30, 1910.

Charges.	Number of Sentences.	Average Terms.	
		Months.	Days.
Males—			
Drunk	94		12 5/7
Vagrancy	123		23 1/23
Drunk while interdicted	8		20 1/2
Theft	62	1	24 1/2
Setting out prairie fire	1	3	
Assault	16	1	9 9/16
Cattle killing	1	3	
Assault with intent to murder	1	3	
Selling liquor without a license	1	6	
Breach of contract	1		7
Assault on peace officer	3	1	27
Threatening language	1	2	
Pointing loaded firearms	1		30
Indecent assault	1	12	
Supplying drugs to procure abortion	1	12	
Stealing railway ride	5		20 1/5
Breaking into railway cars	2		7
Issuing worthless cheques	1	6	
Burglary	3	5	1 4/5
Damage to property	2		7
Cattle stealing	1	4	
Conspiracy to defraud	1	2	
Fraud	1	2	
False pretenses	6	2	28 1/6
Forgery	4	6	10
Intent to defraud	1		7
Horse stealing	1	12	
Disorderly conduct	1	2	
Females—			
Drunks	10	1	7 1/5
Vagrancy	14	1	9
Keeping bawdy house	6	3	21 1/3
Theft	5	3	13
Inmate of bawdy house	9	1	27 5/9
Prostitution	13	2	1 1/13
Burglary	1	8	
Bigamy	1	6	
Perjury	1	9	
Indian Act.			
Females—			
Drunk	5		28 4/5
Refusing information	1		14
Supplying intoxicants to Indians	2	3	15
Males—			
Intoxicants in possession	8	2	7 3/4
Drunk	18	1	5 5/18
Supplying intoxicants to Indians	8	2	15 2/3

Although the daily average of prisoners in our charge is practically the same as that of last year, viz., 54 and a fraction, it is nevertheless true that we have maintained no less than 276 men, women and children more than in 1909. The total number for the past 12 months amounts to 770, and there have been only 6 complaints of breach of prison discipline.

An epidemic of typhoid has been prevalent in Calgary during the past summer and I have been very apprehensive lest it should invade our crowded domain.

Sergeant Tucker, provost, took it and was very ill in hospital for many weeks. Fortunately not a single prisoner caught the infection.

By arrangement between the Comptroller and the Attorney General of Alberta a new arm is now in process of being added to the guard-room, with a capacity of 20 additional cells. That will increase the number of cells altogether from 30 to 50, but it is not to be supposed that those 50 cells can accommodate 100 prisoners.

The prison staff have carried out their difficult duties exceedingly well.

STATE OF INDIANS.

Thirty-four men and eight women have been locked up for infractions of the provisions of the Indian Act relating to intoxicants. This is only two more than last year, and in other respects they have given no trouble.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

Station	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Calgary	1	1	2	2	2	14	3	25	20
Banff					1	1		2	2
Canmore					1			1	1
Cochrane						1		1	1
Red Deer						1		1	1
Innisfail						1		1	1
Olds						1		1	1
Trochu				1		1		2	4
Carbon						2		2	4
High River				1				1	1
Okotoks						1		1	1
Gleichen					1	1	2	4	3
Strathmore						1		1	1
Berry Creek				1		1		2	5
Bassano					1			1	2
Irricana						1		1	1
Total	1	1	2	5	6	27	5	47	49

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKERTY, ARMS, &C.

We have had such drill as has been possible from time to time, but the care of our prisoners leaves little time for aught else.

In a stressful period, as when revolver practice has to be carried out, the prisoners have to be locked up until escorts become available.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good on the whole.

Constable Wight acquired typhoid while on detachment at Bassano, but the other men who were attacked thereby, viz.: Sergeant Tucker, Constables Lloyd, Elliott and Walker acquired it here. They were all milk drinkers, and I think that until attention was especially directed thereto, the milking arrangements were not properly carried out.

The division mess gets its milk from cows which are kindly lent by Mr. P. Burns, and no fault was to be found with their water supply, for they were not allowed to water at the river in view of possible contamination from sewage.

Reg. No. 4411 Constable C. H. Richardson died in the general hospital here on the night of April 11 last from pleuro pneumonia.

He was buried in the usual manner in the portion of the cemetery set apart for the mounted police and his effects were sent to his mother in California.

HORSES.

On October 1, 1909, we had 46 horses on the strength of 'E' division and have purchased 8 remounts.

We have cast and sold five old horses which fetched extraordinary prices at auction, and are thus left with 49 for present purposes.

I think that in the near future we shall require four more saddle and four team remounts.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

We much require two light spring wagons to replace two that have been condemned, as I anticipated in my report of last year.

We also require two sets of medium wheel harness for present use.

BUILDINGS.

The detachment quarters at Banff are in the most urgent need of replacement, and the inspector's quarters here are, without exaggeration, unfit for habitation.

Real estate men, speculators and local politicians have for the last two years been disposing of our barrack grounds to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and there was a day last January when we were (according to report) to vacate our premises with very little delay indeed.

Happily that crisis passed off, but it would be conducive to the interests of the public service if something could be settled whereby the present condition of uncertainty could be brought to a close.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. BURTON DEANE, *Supt.,*
Commanding 'E' Division, Calgary.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT G. E. SANDERS, D.S.O., COMMANDING 'N' DIVISION, ATHABASKA LANDING.

ATHABASKA LANDING, ALTA., October 3, 1910.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'N' division for the year ending September 30, 1910.

The Athabaska and Mackenzie river district, for the policing of which the division is responsible, is the largest in the force and extends, roughly speaking, from the 54th parallel of latitude to the 70th (three and a half degrees within the Arctic Circle), and from the boundaries of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory on the west to 110 east longitude or the 4th meridian on the east.

The whole comprises an area of some 620,000 square miles, slightly less than a twelfth part of the North American continent, about a fifth of the whole of Canada, and a sixth of the continent of Europe.

Though large in area the population is small and scattered; were it not for this fact a division whose strength on an average is three officers and twenty-five n.c.o.'s and constables could not attempt to cope with the requirements.

The northern part of the province of Alberta takes up 130,000 square miles of the above area and forms what is called the Athabaska police district, the remainder which we call the Mackenzie river district being in the Northwest Territories.

The whole of the Athabaska district, the greater part of which I have visited myself during the year, is a country which invites settlement.

Within the last two years the possibilities of this northern country have become more generally known, with the result that settlement is rapidly pouring in to certain portions, mainly in the vicinity of Athabaska Landing, Grande Prairie and the Upper Peace river.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The signs of the times all indicate that a rapid change is taking place in this northern portion of the province of Alberta, and that it is fast emerging from a little known country with a sparse population, mainly maintained by the fur trade and hunting, to one of great importance, with excellent farming lands, large tracts of timber, a variety of minerals and great possibilities as regards water-power.

What has happened in the prairie sections of the west is now taking place here; in fact, the influx of settlement is more remarkable when one considers the lack of transportation facilities, and that Grande Prairie, which is the Mecca of by far the largest number, is some 200 miles from the nearest railway and can only be reached by a circuitous route of about 400 miles.

Yet in spite of all these drawbacks, during the past year, in both winter and summer, there has been no cessation to the stream of settlers with their stock and effects

Though Grande Prairie appears to offer the greater attractions, other localities are being settled as well. Over one hundred homesteads have been taken up in the vicinity of Athabaska Landing, and many have located about Lesser Slave lake, Peace River Crossing and Spirit river.

My own opinion, from personal observation and inquiry, is that for agricultural purposes the lands along the Peace river from Dunvegan to Vermilion and south of Vermilion to Athabaska Landing are likely to prove the best.

The crops at Grande Prairie have been good, but no very extensive farming has yet been done. Water away from the streams is hard to get, and the whole plateau has an elevation of about 2,000 feet. As a stock country, however, I think it ideal.

At Vermilion, which is only 277 miles north of Athabaska Landing, farms have been in operation for years; good crops are always raised and the country has been tried and proved.

The Hudson's Bay Company have an up to date flour mill at this point and all the flour for their northern posts is supplied from there.

The rainfall along the Peace river between Dunvegan and Peace River Crossing is not as great as in other parts. This was most noticeable during the past summer.

The greatest rainfall was between Athabaska Landing and Wabisca.

Athabaska Landing is accurately described as the gate-way to the whole of the north, though it is likely that Grande Prairie will soon find a shorter route to the railway by the trail which is now under construction to Wolfe creek on the Grand Trunk Pacific.

It is highly probable that a trail will be opened this winter direct to Vermilion; this will shorten the journey from that place to Edmonton about 300 miles.

That such a road was not made years ago seems remarkable.

Should this trail prove a success I feel sure a great deal of the travel to Grande Prairie will at once be diverted to the fertile regions about Vermilion and between there and Athabaska Landing.

All the companies trading in the north from Fort McMurray to the mouth of the Mackenzie river ship their freight to Athabaska Landing in the winter, where it is stored in readiness for the opening of navigation in the spring. The greater part of the supplies for the country west and northwest also passes through in the winter, the routes along the rivers and lakes being excellent for winter travelling.

All the boats or scows for the summer travel are built here, and as soon as the ice goes parties commence to go down the river, so that at Athabaska Landing there can be said to be no slack or dull time during the year; travellers, freighters, boatmen and trappers are going and coming continually.

Progress on the railway from Edmonton to Athabaska Landing is very slow Only a few miles of grading was done this season, and at the present rate the line will not be completed for two or three years.

With so little railroad construction in sight, it is surprising how settlers have been attracted, and it is still more surprising that the railroad companies, if they are aware of the conditions, have not shown more energy.

A railroad due north from Edmonton to a point near the Chutes on Peace river would pass through a good country all the way and practically control the north.

From the Chutes below Vermilion on the Peace river steamers could run from above and below the falls, carrying freight as far west as Fort St. John, and in the other direction to Smith's Landing (for the Mackenzie river) to all points on Lake Athabaska and up the Athabaska river as far as Fort McMurray.

As regards minerals, coal is already mined in small quantities near Athabaska Landing and at Grande Prairie.

Natural gas is found along the Athabaska river and can be seen at various points bubbling up in the water. At Athabaska Landing there is a small escape which can be

lit by a match at any time, and at Pelican Portage a large flame of it burns continually with a roar that can be heard a mile away.

Extensive beds of tar sand or asphalt are exposed along the banks of both the Peace and Athabaska rivers, and many claims under the new government regulations have been staked out.

English capital is largely interested in this.

Petroleum has been bored for at several points on the Athabaska river and quite recently a number of fresh claims were taken up near Pelican Portage. It is still doubtful, however, whether it can be obtained in sufficient quantity to be of any commercial value.

On Lake Athabaska gold mining may commence at any time as excellent reports have, I understand, been made on some of the prospects.

Further north, along the Mackenzie river and its tributaries, many prospectors have gone in attracted by information they have received from others of their kind. The result of their discoveries is not known, but they have evidently met with sufficient success to justify their remaining in the country at great expense.

The above remarks apply more to general conditions in that part of my district within the province of Alberta. In the Northwest Territories, further north, there is very little country fit for settlement, although garden stuff and vegetables are grown in abundance as far as the 67th parallel of latitude.

The wealth of this country consists of its probable mineral resources, its timber, its fish and trade in fur.

Inspector Jennings in charge of the Mackenzie river subdistrict in his last report to me mentions thirteen miners in the district between the Peel and Porcupine rivers and the boundaries of Alaska. None of these apparently had met with success.

Fur-bearing animals, he states, 'are numerous, especially white fox, mink, marten and muskrats.'

'Lynx, bear and ermine are scarce. The total catch this year is below that of last, but one Polar bear was taken and but few other tracks seen.'

In another report received from Inspector Jennings, dated February 16, 1910, he has the following to say regarding the whaling industry at Herschel island.

'In 1908 there were no ships in Canadian Arctic waters.

'Owing to the condition of the whalebone market no whaling ships were sent in.

'In August, 1909, the s.s. *Karluk* arrived at Herschel island and cruised in the neighbourhood of Baillie island and Bank's Land until the close of navigation.

'She returned to Herschel island on September 23, having killed eleven bowhead whales, eight of which, I understand, were taken in Canadian waters north and east of Cape Parry.

'The value of this cargo of eleven head is, at a low estimate of the present price of bone, $85,000.

'The *Karluk* is wintering at Herschel island and will return to the eastward by first open water.

'As she will have the field to herself for at least six weeks before any other ship can arrive from the westward, the chances are that she will make another large catch, and will no doubt leave in the fall of this year (1910) for San Francisco with a cargo of bone valued from $150,000 upwards.

'The value of the trade of the *Karluk* in pelts will also be several thousand dollars.

'I think it is greatly to be regretted that no Canadian whaling ships or traders from our Pacific coast come into this territory instead of leaving everything to the Americans.'

CRIME.

The crime recorded shows quite a marked increase over that of the previous year, I am glad to say, however, that few cases are of a serious nature.

The theft of fur (silver fox) from the warehouse of Hislop & Nagle at Athabaska Landing was reported last year. Some of the furs were found then, but there remained nine skins to be accounted for, valued at from three to six thousand dollars.

No trace of the thief or thieves could be obtained. One party suspected was watched for some months in the United States, but his actions and conduct showed he was not implicated.

Careful examination was made of all furs passing through Athabaska Landing, and all leading fur buyers in the United States and Canada were notified to look out for the skins.

Our efforts failed until June 3, 1910, when a wire was received from Edmonton that one C. Lawson, who lived about Athabaska Landing, had been found in possession of some silver fox skins which he stated he had found.

A city of Edmonton detective took him to Mr. Secord, of McDougall & Secord, who claimed and took the skins and paid Lawson $100 for finding them.

As this had been done without notifying the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, Superintendent Cuthbert at Edmonton was asked to have Lawson arrested for theft. He was committed for trial, and on September 23, 1910, sentenced to six months imprisonment.

Lawson claimed he found the fur and had never heard of the theft. Both these statements Sergeant Schurer managed to prove false.

It is uncertain, however, whether Lawson is the actual thief or an agent. He has refused to say anything.

The lightness of the sentence imposed was due to the apparently weak intellect of the accused.

As Hislop & Nagle had been paid the insurance on the stolen skins, I communicated with the insurance company in London, England, and at their request have claimed the fur for them.

Shop breaking at Dunvegan.—On February 7, 1910, Revillon Bros. trading store at Dunvegan was broken into

Staff-Sergeant Anderson, stationed at Peace River Crossing, seventy miles east of there, received word of the affair on February 13, and reached Dunvegan on the 15th.

Visiting the Hay Lake Indian reserve he there discovered several of the articles stolen and arrested James and Alphons Boucher, two Indians.

Returning to Dunvegan on February 17 with his prisoners and evidence collected, he there made further inquiries with the result that he was able to bring the accused before the justice of the peace for their preliminary hearing on the 18th and 19th, when they were committed for trial and taken by Staff-Sergeant Anderson to Lesser Slave Lake, where they arrived on February 28.

Unfortunately on March 4, only one constable being at the detachment, the two prisoners managed to escape. The weather was bitterly cold at the time and when recaptured James Boucher's feet were so badly frozen that several of his toes had to be amputated.

An additional charge for this offence was placed against them.

They both appeared before Judge Noel of the District Court at Athabaska Landing on May 23, pleaded guilty and were each sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

These Indians were Beavers and Staff-Sergeant Anderson reports the tribe as being contumacious and hard to get information from. This, I understand, has been the Hudson's Bay Company's experience ever since they had dealings with them.

Case of Rape at Grande Prairie.—I mention this as the accused has been awaiting trial at Lesser Slave Lake since August 16.

The trial has been fixed for October 18 in Edmonton.

The numerous witnesses will have to come a great distance, at much expense, at the worst time of the year for travelling.

Like most cases of this kind it is not at all a strong one, particularly as the informant never made any complaint until nearly two months after the alleged offence.

If a Supreme Court judge could visit Lesser Slave Lake occasionally much expense would be saved.

The following table compares the crime this year with that of last:—

	1909.	1910.
Cases entered	78	117
Convictions	57	97
Dismissals or withdrawals	19	19
Waiting trial	2	1

The increase shown is mainly due to 'drunks and disorderlies.' This offence is very prevalent at Athabaska Landing, the only point in my district at which there is a license to sell liquor.

Offences against property, such as theft and against the Indian Act, I am glad to say, show a marked decrease.

A classified summary of crime is given hereunder.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Waiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Common assault	11	6	5	
Buggery	1		1	
Rape	1			1
Offences against the property—				
Cruelty to animals	1		1	
Destroying property	1	1		
Intent to defraud	1	1		
Shop and housebreaking	4	4		
Theft	4	4		
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	1	1		
Disturbing the peace	2	2		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Drunk and disorderly	53	52	1	
Persons interdicted	2	2		
Using obscene language	1	1		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Drunk	2	2		
Supplying liquor to Indians	1	1		
Offences against Provincial Statutes—				
Liquor in prohibited territory, N.W.T	4	3	1	
Dogging cattle	1		1	
Non-payment of dog tax	5		5	
Non-payment of wages	2		2	
Operating steam boiler without engineer's certificate	1		1	
Possession of unbranded caribou head	1	1		
Prairie fires	6	6		
Selling intoxicants in prohibited territory, N.W.T.	1	1		
Shooting at Moose	1		1	
Supplying liquor to an interdicted person	2	2		
Drunk whilst interdicted	4	4		
Northwest Territories—				
Theft	1	1		
Receiving stolen property	1	1		
Supplying liquor to Indians	1	1		
Total	117	97	19	1
Northwest Territories	8	7	1	

Summary of Cases before Supreme and District Courts.

Committed for trial	6
Number of convictions	4
Fines	0
Sent to jail	3
Sent to penitentiary	1
Suspended sentence	0
Acquitted or charge withdrawn	1
Awaiting trial	1

FOREST FIRES.

Forest fires have been numerous throughout my district, and a large area of good timber has been destroyed.

In my report to you for the month of April I stated that at that time 'fires were burning in every direction and are believed to originate in most cases from the fires that were burning last fall, which smouldered all winter in peat beds.

'Whilst travelling this winter you could smell fire in many places in the woods. Some are started by parties clearing land, but we have been unable to detect any one causing them in this manner.

'If the present dry weather continues immense destruction will be done.'

Since writing the above, and as a result of my trip down the Athabaska and the Peace rivers, I have had reason to alter somewhat my opinion regarding the cause of these fires. The majority of them I feel sure are started by camp fires left burning, and I had the greatest difficulty in making the halfbreeds on the boats I travelled with put out their fires after each camp.

The Hudson's Bay Company's transport and several other parties had gone down the river some days ahead of us and we found fires burning at several places which had started from their camps.

When I reached Fort McMurray I notified the paid fire guardian there, but apparently he was unable to detect any of the guilty parties.

On the Peace river I found the same conditions as on the Athabaska, but not to so great an extent as there is less travel and I was fortunate enough to be the cause of one delinquent being fined and punished for leaving his camp fire burning.

Fire guardians under salary are stationed at Fort McMurray, Chipewyan, Fort Vermilion and other points.

The six convictions for setting out fires, shown on the 'Summary of Crime,' were all obtained by members of the force.

I am satisfied, therefore, that, though it is undoubtedly correct that some fires are started by old fires which have smouldered all winter in the woods, by far the greater number are caused by unextinguished camp fires.

The greater part of the timber along the banks of both the Peace and Athabaska rivers has already been destroyed, and even some of the islands in the Peace river have had the timber burnt off.

On the Mackenzie river I understand the same conditions exist.

Active measures should be taken to preserve the remaining timber in the country, and as far as the police are concerned we are doing all we can, but we cannot with our present strength put in regular patrols for this purpose.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Customs Department.—At Herschel island the officer in charge is collector of customs.

Inspector Jennings, who has been in charge there for the last year, reports collections as follows for the year ending June 30, 1910:—

At Herschel island	$649 07
At Rampart House	64 18
	$713 25

The collection at Rampart House, on the Porcupine river, was made by the above officer during a patrol into that remote district in February and March of this year.

He found a trader there who obtained most of his goods from Victoria, B.C., but occasionally restocked from Fort Yukon in Alaska.

The duty collected at Herschel island is mainly from whalers, who, as a rule, carry large quantities of goods for trade purposes.

Post Office Department.—At Chipewyan and Fort Macpherson the non-commissioned officers in charge act as postmasters.

The patrol from Dawson, arriving at Fort Macpherson on February 28, 1910, brought about 70 lbs. of mail and took back some 250 letters.

Inspector Jennings, in a report dated February 16, 1910, says: 'Our patrol leaving Herschel island took 184 letters, exclusive of official correspondence; eight of these were written by Eskimo to other Eskimo along the coast to be delivered by our rural delivery system. Some 50 letters came from the west coast as far as Flaxman's island, a sled having been sent to Herschel with these as there is no winter mail in that part of Alaska.'

Police patrols also carried mail to parties located on the Porcupine river and at Rampart House.

Indian Department—Several of my detachments look after the supplies issued by the department to Indians requiring relief.

Escorts were supplied to the Indian agents when paying treaty at different points and Sergeant Field accompanied Mr. Conroy, inspector of Indian agencies, on his long trip to Fort Nelson. They went in by tracking up the Laird river and came out by pack train to Fort St. John, and thence down the Peace.

The object of the journey was to take into the treaty a number of Indians in the vicinity of Fort Nelson.

As the greater part of the country travelled over is hardly known Sergeant Field was instructed to report fully on the general conditions.

Unfortunately I shall not be in possession of his report for some time, probably not until the arrival of the winter packet as he has a long journey to make down the Peace to his detachment at Chipewyan, and will hardly have reached there yet.

Justice.—For the Attorney General's Department, which has to do with the administration of justice, the work performed in this district has largely increased.

The time has come for quicker and more convenient means of bringing criminals to trial, and at least two sittings of the Supreme Court should be held at Lesser Slave Lake during the year.

During the present season we have had to take prisoners and witnesses from Grande Prairie to Edmonton for trial, necessitating constables being away from their detachments for over a month at a time and entailing enormous expense.

The increased population at Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River and Grande Prairie calls for regular sittings of the courts.

Public Health Department.—During the spring a slight epidemic of small-pox broke out in the vicinity of Athabaska Landing.

Ascertaining from a travelling medical man the nature of the disease, we took immediate means to quarantine and notified the provincial medical health officer, who promptly came up, inspected and sent one of his assistants to remain in the vicinity.

Luckily the disease, though scattered, was confined to the houses where found.

Most of the disinfecting of patients was done by members of the force after the medical men had gone.

It is highly probably small-pox has been here for some time, but as there is no medical man nearer than Edmonton its presence was unknown.

GUARD-ROOMS AND COMMON JAILS.

No guard-room or common jail exists in the whole of my district, and we have to deal with prisoners as best we can in those detachments which contain cells, these are at Smith's Landing, Fort Chipewyan, Athabaska Landing, Lesser Slave Lake, and Peace River Crossing.

It goes without saying that this is not satisfactory and places too much responsibility on the detachments, which consist of only two men, and in some cases only one non-commissioned officer.

The cells are wooden structures built at one end of the detachment office, and are fastened by an iron bar and padlock.

Whilst a prisoner is being held the detachment is practically unable to do any outside duty, and the work is thus seriously interfered with. This has been specially the case at Lesser Slave Lake where prisoners have served sentences of three and four months, and at no time during the year have they been without one or more.

The following particulars are given regarding prisoners confined at the various detachments:—

Prisoners in cells October 1, 1909	3
Received during the year	20
Discharged during the year	20
Remaining in cells September 30, 1910	3

Classification of prisoners:—

Males—	
Whites	9
Indians	4
Halfbreeds	9
Females—	
Indian (lunatic)	1
Total	23

Monthly admittances—

October, 1909	4
November, 1909	1
December, 1909	0
January, 1910	1
February, 1910	2
March, 1910	0
April, 1910	1
May, 1910	3
June, 1910	4
July, 1910	0
August, 1910	1
September, 1910	3
Total	20

Disposal of prisoners discharged:—

Males—	
Time expired	13
To Edmonton penitentiary	1
To Fort Saskatchewan guard-room	4
Deported	1
Females—	
Lunatic returned to relatives	1
Total	20

Schedule showing crime under which prisoners were charged:—

Crime.	No.
Assault	2
Drunk and disorderly	3
False pretenses	1
Insulting language	1
Nuisance	1
Rape	1
Shop-breaking	4
Theft	7
Vagrancy	1
Lunatics.	
Female	1
Indian Act.	
Giving liquor to Indians	1
Total	23

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to the whole division being scattered on detachments over an immense area and there being no regular division headquarters, very little can be done in the way of drill.

At inspections all are examined, and when found deficient instructed as much as the circumstances will allow.

As a whole the division comprises n.c.o.'s and constables who have been well instructed before coming to the district, and they have not forgotten their early training.

MUSKETRY AND ARMS.

No rifle practice could be performed as we have no range and still have the old Winchester carbine.

An attempt was made to put the majority of the men through the annual revolver practice, but I was only partially successful, due to the fact that most of the ammunition was found to be of an issue that had been condemned, and the new ammunition arrived too late to permit of the practice being completed.

PATROLS.

The following is a list of the long or important patrols made during the year by members of the division.

Sergeant S. E. A. Selig from Fort Macpherson to Herschel island between November 9 and 23, 1909. Distance, 265 miles.

Inspector Howard with Sergeant Adams and Corporal Clay from Lesser Slave lake to Grande Prairie *via* Sturgeon lake and Simmonette river, between December 22, 1909, and January 3, 1910. Distance, 300 miles.

Inspector Jennings and Sergeant Selig from Herschel island to Fort Macpherson between January 20 and February 1, 1910. Distance, 265 miles; average temperature during trip, 31° below zero.

Sergeant A. H. Schurer from Athabaska Landing to Fort McMurray and return *via* Lac la Biche, between January 2 and 28, 1910. Distance, 560 miles. Copy of report attached.

Myself from Athabaska Landing to Lesser Slave lake, Peace River Crossing, Sturgeon lake and Grand Prairie, returning to Athabaska Landing, between February 2 and March 2, 1910. Distance, 850 miles.

Sergeant McLeod from Fort Vermilion to Hay river and other points northeast of Fort Vermilion between January 17 and February 1, 1910. Distance, 480 miles.

Sergeant A. H. L. Mellor from Smith's Landing to Fort Rae between December 27, 1909, and January 31, 1910. Distance, 900 miles. Copy of report attached.

Inspector Jennings, Sergeant Selig and Constable Kinney from Fort Macpherson *via* the Porcupine river and Rampart House, thence across the mountains to Herschel island, between February 26 and March 28, 1910. Distance, 700 miles. Copy of report attached.

Inspector Jennings, Sergeant Selig, Constables F. S. Pearson and Kinney from Herschel island *via* Kittigazuit to Fort Macpherson between May 11 and June 30, 1910. Distance, 370 miles. Copy of report attached.

Myself, accompanied by Constable La Nauze, from Athabaska Landing down the Athabaska and up the Peace river *via* Chipewyan, Smith's Landing, Fort Vermilion, Peace River Crossing and thence back to Athabaska Landing between May 25 and August 1, 1910. Distance, 1,550 miles.

The following patrols are being made or are completed, but the reports not received:—

By Sergeant Darling, accompanied by Constables St. Laurent and Bowen, from Athabaska Landing to Whitehorse, Yukon territory.

This patrol left with 11 pack horses on May 4 and were to follow and clear the police trail through to the government telegraph line north of Hazleton, B.C., thence to their destination *via* Telegraph Creek and Atlin.

Sergeant Darling has reported reaching Atlin with the loss of one horse drowned. He has thus made remarkably good time and should reach Whitehorse before winter sets in.

The distance covered will be some 1,550 miles over a very difficult and mountainous country.

Sergeant Field left Fort Chipewyan in June last with the inspector of Indian agencies for Fort Nelson, north of Fort St. John. He is now returning down the Peace to his detachment.

Sergeant Mellor has made an extended patrol along the south shore of Great Slave lake and inland at several points.

His report will not be received until the winter packet arrives.

In addition to the above, several minor patrols have been made to Wabiskaw and other points, also into the Buffalo country, which are referred to elsewhere.

WOLF BOUNTY.

Wolf bounty is paid by our detachment both for the Dominion and provincial governments.

The bounty paid by the former is only for wolves killed in a designated area surrounding the range of the wood buffalo south of Great Slave lake; it amounts to $20 per head.

The province pays $10 for those killed at any point.

As both bounties are paid in the Buffalo country the financial inducement there for the destruction of these animals amounts to $30 plus the price of the pelt, about $3.

At Fort Chipewyan, Smith's Landing and Fort Vermilion we have paid the Dominion bounty of $20 on 65 wolves during the year.

I have no record of the number receiving provincial bounty as it is paid by warrants which are sent direct to the head game guardian.

On my recent trip up the Peace river I decided the payment of the Dominion bounty at Fort Vermilion was unnecessary, and stopped it at that point pending instructions.

Fort Vermilion I consider too far west and the wolves killed there are not those likely to molest the Buffalo.

WOOD BUFFALO.

As has been customary for some time special patrols have been made this year by the detachments at Fort Chipewyan and Smith's Landing into the country west of the Slave river in which the buffalo are found.

We are endeavouring to fix the natural boundaries of the range, and I understand it is the intention of the government to make it into a reserve.

We have practically ascertained the limits except towards the northwest, and this should be decided when I receive Sergeant Mellor's report of his patrol along the south shore of Great Slave lake.

The total area will probably be about 8,400 square miles.

In the fall of 1909 Constable Bates thoroughly patrolled the southern portion of the range and only saw one bull about 12 miles north of Peace Point on the Peace river.

Tracks were seen of what he considered 200 buffalo in one place, also of 100, and in another 30.

From tracks and other signs he estimated the number of buffalo as about 300.

Sergeant Mellor during October, 1909, carefully patrolled the northern portion of the range lying northwest from Smith's Landing. He came across one band of seven buffalo on October 13 and a bull on October 20.

He reported that there were not as many buffalo in this part of the range as further south, and that Indian hunters confirm this.

The country has no prairies; is covered with forest, and cannot be travelled in summer time.

During December, 1909, Constable Bates patrolled the range from Peace river to Smith's Landing.

On December 8 he saw two different bands, one of 20 and the other of 6.

About the same time as Constable Bates was making the above patrol, Constable Johnston started on a similar trip from Smith's Landing. He, however, saw no buffalo.

I received a report in January that Mr. Radford, an American, had shot a buffalo bull and was about to shoot another.

Upon receipt of this I sent orders to stop Mr. Radford killing any other buffalo, which was done.

Mr. Radford came out during the summer and has, I understand, gone in again with a permit to kill two more of these animals. Under the circumstances I would

strongly advise the Dominion government to set apart a reserve for buffalo as soon as possible.

The federal government besides paying wolf bounty to preserve the buffalo, have two Indian game guardians constantly employed. These men I hired by your instructions whilst at Chipewyan in June last.

In connection with this reserve I would point out that the country south of Great Slave lake to the Peace river seems quite unexplored.

The Caribou mountains, an extensive range of hills, are not on the map, and Sergeant McLeod whilst on patrol northeast of Fort Vermilion in February last discovered a lake larger than Lesser Slave lake which is unknown except to Indians.

As regards the number of buffalo actually in this part of the country reports are very conflicting.

I have carefully compared all reports received during the last four years. The largest band ever seen was about 25 and in all some 100 have been sighted at different times by different parties. It is more than likely the same animals were seen twice if not more frequently.

I conclude, therefore, that a fair estimate of the number of buffalo would be from 60 to 75.

Mention is made of tracks of one hundred or more, but there must of necessity be a good deal of guess work in arriving at these figures.

The fact is that no one, police or indians, report having seen such a large number, and although they have come on the tracks of a supposed large herd, leaving a trail that one would imagine could be easily followed, these herds have never been sighted.

GAME AND FUR.

The fur trade at present is, of course, the principal industry of the northern part of my district, and the receipts this year by the various traders has been well up to the average.

Some of the finer furs, such as silver fox and marten, have been more plentiful than usual.

Lynx seem to have almost disappeared, but it is expected they will come in again when the rabbits return.

Moose and caribou are very numerous along the Athabaska, but in some parts where they are usually to be found, such as north of Fort Vermilion, there are hardly any.

The Indians attribute this to wolves having driven them out.

Black bear are seen everywhere, and are shot from the steamers on the Peace river.

The provincial government last year allowed an open season for beaver in the northern part of the province on account of the complaint of the Indians relative to an alleged scarcity of fur.

That this was necessary for this cause I very much doubt. Laziness more than anything else has to do with the scarcity of fur as far as the Indian is concerned.

For other reasons, however, I am strongly of opinion there should always be an open season for beavers. I found during my travels that Indians kill more beaver when there is no open season than when there is.

When they do not kill for the fur, and there is no reason in their minds to preserve the animals, they exterminate whole families for food.

Whereas if they have an open season, and the fur is thereby more valuable, they are careful not to destroy certain colonies, but leave some to breed. They also only kill when the fur is prime.

The majority of the hunters and trappers whom I consulted agreed that between October 15 and December 15 would be the most suitable time for an open season for beaver, and I would recommend that if the beaver are to be preserved in northern Alberta that a regular open season be declared at once.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

The distribution state below shows a total of 33 of all ranks and 6 supernumerary constables. Of these one officer is to be transferred to Regina, one constable takes his discharge on October 1; Sergeant Darling and the two constables with him are to be transferred to 'B' division as soon as they reach Whitehorse.

Two constables are also on two months' leave after serving three years in the Mackenzie River subdistrict.

The effective strength is, therefore, 26.

The increase of population at Grande Prairie and about Peace river calls for more men in that locality and to supply the demand three more men are required.

DISTRIBUTION State of 'N' Division, September 30, 1910.

	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Athabaska Landing	1	.....	....	1	.....	3	2	7	6	.....
Fort Chipewyan	..	...	....	1	....	1	1	3	.....	6
Grande Prairie	.....	.....	....	....	1	.....	.....	1	2	...
Herschel Island	.....	1	.....	1	...	2	.....	4	....	4
Lesser Slave Lake	.....	1	....	1	...	1	2	5	5	...
Fort Macpherson	...	..	..	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	9
Peace River Crossing	...	....	1	...	.....	.....	.....	1	2	...
Sawridge	....	....	....	..	....	1	.....	1	2	...
Smith's Landing	.....	....	...	1	...	1	1	3	4	5
Sturgeon Lake	.....	.....	1	..	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Vermilion	...	....	....	1	.....	....	.....	1	1	3
Peace-Yukon Patrol	..	.....	..	1	...	2	.....	3	11	.....
On Command	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	6	.....	.....
Total..	1	3	2	8	2	17	6	39	34	27

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of the division has been very good.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been excellent, apart from slight ailments such as colds and bruises, there have been no cases of sickness reported.

We have good reason to be thankful for the absence of any serious illness as there is no doctor in the entire district except at Lesser Slave lake.

HORSES.

There are 34 horses and pack ponies in the division. Eleven of the pack ponies are on the Peace-Yukon patrol and will be transferred to 'B' division on their arrival at Whitehorse, Y.T.

Several of my horses are old and unfit for their work. I shall need a heavy and light team next year and a couple of saddle horses.

Five horses have been cast and sold during the year and 17 pack ponies (remounts), posted to the division, a total gain of 12, which will be reduced to one when the above mentioned transfer takes place.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

The nearest approach to a barracks are the quarters at Lesser Slave lake, which was originally the division headquarters. With the repairs done this year the buildings are in fair order with the exception of the quartermaster's store, which is falling to pieces, the foundations having rotted.

We have good detachment buildings at all detachments except Grande Prairie.

Fort Vermilion and Sturgeon lake, at these points the detachments rent quarters.

At Athabaska Landing an office and quarters for myself are rented.

As a rapid transformation is going on in this country, I would not advise any more building until we can decide where they are required.

At Grande Prairie, however, a site for a detachment should be reserved in case we should need it.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

In October, 1909, near Fort Providence, an Indian woman, wife of one Alexis Laparte, was accidentally shot by her son aged 10.

Edmond Paul, a French Canadian, was drowned in the Peace river west of Fort Vermilion on November 7, 1909. The accident was caused by his stepping from his canoe to some newly formed ice which would not carry him.

In June two Brothers belonging to the Roman Catholic mission at Lesser Slave lake were drowned by mistaking the ford in the Little Smoky river.

Their names were Joseph Nicholas and Auguste Welch.

On July 1 Michael Klopstein, brother-in-law of Mr. Nagle of Hislop & Nagle, fur traders, was drowned by falling off a scow in the Mackenzie river.

Adolf Gullickson Bjorndall on July 27 accidentally shot himself near Lesser Slave lake whilst taking a rifle apart.

H. W. Selby, D.L.S., returning from his summer's work near Fort McMurray on August 23 fell into the Athabasca river fifteen miles above Grand Rapids.

It appears he became dizzy or faint and fell into the water whilst walking along the river bank.

I communicated with his relatives at once, and received instructions at the request of the surveyor general to have search made for the body.

It was later found by Constable Blary and Mr. Selby's assistant, Mr. McKnight, some 70 miles below the scene of the accident. Being unable to move it, the body was buried where discovered.

GENERAL.

In concluding my report I would like to emphasize the fact that conditions are quickly changing in the southern part of my district, and that we will undoubtedly have to meet this with more men and more detachments.

Better and quicker means of transport are required on the Peace and Athabaska rivers, and for this we should have gasoline launches so that with the few men available we can move about rapidly and make up for the shortness of men by quickness of action.

All ranks under my command have faithfully performed their duties and some have undergone a good deal of hardship on their long patrols.

In addition to the reports of special patrols already mentioned, I beg to forward Inspector Jenning's annual report for the Mackenzie river subdistrict.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant

G. E. SANDERS, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'N' Division.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT P. C. H. PRIMROSE, COMMANDING 'D' DIVISION, MACLEOD.

MACLEOD, October 1, 1910.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report for the year ended September 30, 1910.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

During the past twelve months the Macleod district has not progressed so steadily as in former years. The excessively dry spring and summer were the cause of a considerable shortage in both the hay and grain crops grown in the area covered by this division, and farmers who depended on their crops to meet their bills have been somewhat disappointed.

The coal mining industry, however, has increased considerably, nearly all the mines having shipped far larger quantities of coal than during the previous twelve months. New coal seams, disclosing the existence of large quantities of that mineral, have been opened in the South Fork district, and will be worked as soon as the railways are extended into that part of the district.

New villages have sprung up both on the prairie and in the mining district.

The Claresholm subdistrict extends from township 11 to township 17, both inclusive, and runs the full width of the district from east to west. Its area is 3,456 square miles and the population has now reached 17,000.

Corporal Bower is at present in charge owing to the fact that Inspector Camies has recently been invalided from the force, no other officer having as yet been sent to replace him.

In this subdistrict the farmers have not done very well; few of them have raised any wheat for sale and some of them not enough for seed. The oat crop has been poor, most of it having been cut for green feed. Very little hay has been put up as it did not grow enough to make it worth cutting. Many ranchers are disposing of as much stock as possible, as they have not enough feed to see them through the winter. I am glad to say, however, that a large area has been seeded to fall wheat, recent rains having put the soil in excellent condition.

Claresholm.—Has not increased much during the year. There are 1 hotel, 1 livery barn, 1 blacksmith's shop, 1 grocery store and 1 implement firm less than last year. Several new blocks, however, have been erected, one costing $28,000, as well as an addition to the public school which cost $26,000. Very few of the elevators are running, and but little grain is being stored. No. 1 hard wheat brings 85c. per bushel; oats, 50c. to 55c.; hay, which is being shipped in from the north, brings $20 per ton.

Nanton.—A number of municipal improvements have been put in during the year. The streets have been graded and cement sidewalks laid down. An electric light system has been installed, and several new residences have been built. Only one elevator has opened this season. The population is about the same as last year.

Stavely.—This town has gone ahead a little during the past twelve months. Several residences, a large implement warehouse, an opera house and Masonic hall have been built. Two elevators are open for business, but are buying little wheat as a number of farmers are storing their grain in hopes of better prices. One elevator was burned down during the summer, but has not been rebuilt.

Granum.—This village has grown slightly. A new school house has been built at a cost of $16,000, and also an opera house. Seven hundred head of cattle and 250 hogs have been shipped during the year. The '44' ranch sold out to Price & Walls, of Claresholm for $60,000. Settlement has increased steadily in the country served by the Canadian Pacific railway branch line from Lethbridge to Aldersyde, now in process of construction. Trains are running as far as Carmangay on the Little Bow three times a week. Other villages in this section are Barons, Champion, formerly Cleverville, and Vulcan. On the Calgary and Edmonton railway a new village named Parkland has come into existence between Nanton and Stavely.

The Pincher Creek subdistrict, which takes in townships 5 to 10, ranges 29 and 30, west of the 4th meridian, is devoted partly to stock raising and farming, and in the western part to mining.

Pincher Creek.—This town is the headquarters of the subdistrict with Inspector Belcher in charge. The population has increased by about 200 during the past year, and now totals some 1,800 residents. There have been 62 marriages and 24 births in the last twelve months, but the death rate has shown a decided increase. Forty-five new settlers have come into the surrounding district. They are mostly from the states and make good citizens. Forty-two new buildings have gone up during the past year at an average cost of $2,000 each. The local flour mill has turned out about 30,000 barrels, which is a little less than the previous year. The timothy hay crop, on which the farmers depended, has been poor. During the past winter shipments averaging 400 tons per week were not uncommon, but this year the average for the same length of time has dropped to 10 cars. It is now selling at $30 to $35 per ton. The Pincher Creek Lumber Company are doing well, and sell about $3,000 worth of lumber a month. Within the past year the proposal to connect Pincher Creek with the Great Northern railway in Montana by means of a direct southerly line took shape. A crowd of New York capitalists invaded the town, but beyond a number of surveys nothing has been done. A squadron of mounted rifles has been organized in the town and is about 90 strong.

The road between Pincher Creek and the railway station has been graded and gravelled at a cost of $400, and is slightly improved. All trails and bridges are in good order. The McGuire mine is still closed down. It was taken over by the railway company, but no attempt has been made to resume operations there.

Pincher Station has grown a little and has a population of about 200 people. Water has at last been found there in considerable quantities. The two elevators have handled about 90,000 bushels of grain this year.

Cowley, the next village, has gone ahead a little. Several dwelling houses have gone up, and the Canadian Pacific railway have erected a new station. The development of this point is delayed owing to the general uncertainty as to what the railway company intends to do. A steel bridge has been built over the Old Man river, three miles north of Cowley, and helps to bring business from the Porcupines into the village. Ten new settlers have come into the district during the year.

Lundbreck, the first mining town going west, has a very precarious existence. The two mines close down every little while and the miners leave for other parts. The place is consequently almost deserted. They now employ 15 men with a daily output of about 30 tons. The Beaver Creek mine, which lies about ten miles to the south, has done considerable development work. The output is 300 tons per month and they employ 50 men. They are not shipping yet as they have no railway. Several

other mines are developing in the South Fork district, viz.: the Head Syndicate Coal Company, Carbon Hill Coal Company and the Coal Securities Company. All these companies have found seams of excellent coal, but are doing no work at present.

Between Lundbreck and Burmis there are a few scattered farms. From Burmis to Frank, a distance of about 8 miles, lies practically one big mining camp. At Police flats the Leitch collieries have been shipping coal for the last five months, and the company is erecting a large tipple at a cost of $20,000. One hundred coke ovens are being built and are nearly completed, 75 men being employed. At Passburg the town has grown rapidly. There is a general store, hotel, branch of the Union Bank, post office and about 30 houses. Two hundred and fifty men are employed and 120,000 tons of coal have been shipped, an increase of 40,000 over last year. The pay roll averages about $15,000 per month.

Maple Leaf has improved its mine in many ways. A large seam of blacksmith's coal has been found and quantities shipped. The mine employs 75 men, with a pay roll of $6,000 per month. This is an increase of $5,000 on last year.

Hillcrest has a population of about 800 people. An increase of about 150. Twenty-five houses have been built at an average cost of $800 each. The mine has been bought out by Canadian Pacific railway interests, and now employ 350 men with an average pay roll of $2,400 per month. One hundred and seventy-four thousand tons of coal have been shipped during the year.

Bellevue has gone ahead considerably. The population now numbers about 1,250. A number of houses and stores have gone up, and a second hotel is being completed at a cost of $10,000. The West Canadian Collieries Company have built a steel tipple and power-house costing $200,000, and a new machine shop and wash-house costing $4,000. Four hundred and thirty-six thousand tons of coal have been shipped, and the pay roll was $440,000 for the year. They now employ 350 men.

Frank is now in better condition in every way than it has been for years. The population is about 1,450, mostly Belgians and French. The Canadian Consolidated Coal Company control the mine and have made extensive improvements. An electric light plant and haulage system have been installed. Twenty-four new company houses have been built and a warehouse costing $8,000. The Sanitarium hotel, costing $60,000, has been erected by the company. Sidewalks have been put down and the streets graded. The Canadian Pacific railway have put up a round house capable of accommodating two engines, as well as the necessary repair shops. Business has been very bright. The company shipped 122,184 tons of coal and paid out $229,492 in wages during the year, this in spite of being closed down for two months owing to a strike in April and May last. A lime kiln has been erected in the slide and is now complete. The company consists of Toronto capitalists. The trail through the Slide has at last been put in good shape. This was badly needed.

Blairmore promises to be the largest town in the Pass and has progressed wonderfully. Three stores and 75 dwelling houses have been built. The population is about 1,500, an increase of about 500. The W. C. C. Company have mined 98,016 tons of coal and employ 150 men. The pay roll averages $12,000 per month. The Rocky Mountain Cement Company have worked steadily throughout the year and cannot keep up with their orders. They have shipped 48,000 barrels of cement and employ 75 men. The cement is of excellent quality. They also own a brick yard and turn out 2,000 bricks per day, employing 25 men. Their lime kiln turns out 400 tons of lime per month, and employs 10 men. Several bridges have been erected and are in good repair.

The Mclaren Lumber mill was burnt down during the summer, but is being rebuilt and fitted with the latest machinery.

Coleman has increased considerably during the past twelve months. Fifty residences, six stores and a council chamber have been built. The population is esti-

mated at about 2,500. The village has voted for incorporation, which will shortly come into effect. The International Coal Company have increased their output, shipping 480,000 tons for the year. Their pay roll has increased by $50,000. The McGillivray Creek Coal Company employed only 20 men a year ago. Now they have 100 men employed and have shipped 3,500 tons monthly besides doing development work. This town is decidedly flourishing.

Lille, another W.C.C. mine, is a closed town. It has a population of 475, a slight increase. The output for the year was 168,000 tons of coal and 50,400 tons of coke. Three hundred and seventeen men are employed and $243,000 has been paid out in wages. Fierce bush fires raged round this town during the summer and nearly burned the place out.

The Cardston subdistrict comprises the southern portion of the district, including townships 1 to 4, in ranges 23 to 30, west of the 4th meridian.

Sergeant Maylor is in charge, there being no officer available. This is almost entirely a farming country, and the crops have suffered less this year than in any other part of the district. The average yield of wheat was about 27 bushels per acre. The oat crop was very poor and the hay crop only fair. Stock have done well, and large quantities have been bought and shipped by Messrs. Gordon & Ironsides.

Cardston is the only town of any importance in the district and has a population of 1,500 people. It has increased a little; stores of a more substantial nature replacing the old wooden ones.

Spring Coulée is a village about 18 miles from Cardston on the A. R. & I. railway. It has increased a little, 1 bank, 1 church and 1 general store having been erected there. The villages of Aetna, Kimball, Leavitt, Mountain View and Beazer have remained the same. The A. R. & I. Co. have run a branch line south for six miles, on the east side of the St. Mary's river, to facilitate the shipment of grain.

Twin Lakes, situated at Galbreath's Gap on the International boundary, is a customs port, with Corporal Green in charge. The collections at this office far exceed those of previous years.

Big Bend.—The nearest detachment to the mountains in this subdistrict reports a quiet year. Rumours of railway construction have been floating round the neighbourhood, and as in years past have raised hopes which are not likely to be speedily fulfilled.

A new town site has been located at Spring Hill, and the old settlement at Caldwell is rapidly assuming the role of the 'Deserted Village,' as its inhabitants are all moving over to the new rival. The old Cochrane range is settling up fast, and there is a flourishing little village at Glenwood. Crops were only fair, and the hay crop came off very badly from a variety of causes—dry weather, prairie fires, and then snow and frost.

The Macleod subdistrict, which comprises townships 5 to 10, ranges 23 to 28, is thickly populated. The crops have been poor and have considerably retarded the progress of the subdistrict. The principal town is Macleod, which has gone ahead considerably. The streets have been graded, cement sidewalks have been laid down, and several business blocks of a substantial nature have been built, among them a fine branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. There has been a considerable increase in the number of private dwellings. The municipality invested in a gasoline road roller and rock crusher.

The town of Monarch, to which our old detachment at Kipp was transferred last winter, is growing steadily, being the headquarters for a thriving community of Dutch settlers, who are of the best type of immigrant.

With the increase of population, and the numerous towns and villages which have sprung into prominence, our work has increased considerably. On the new Canadian Pacific railway extension from Lethbridge to Aldersyde the district is get-

ting thickly populated and detachments are required. In the Crowsnest district, Frank detachment, composed of 1 corporal and 1 constable, have to look after Frank, Hillcrest, Bellevue, Maple Leaf, Passburg, Police Flats and Burmis, which are all thriving mining camps populated by foreigners, who are never to be trusted unless they see a policeman around. An increase in strength is very much needed for the whole of the Pass.

CRIME.

For another year I have again to report a large increase in the number of serious cases which we have handled, and to point out the consequently increased amount of work and with a still further diminished strength. I would here like to bring to your notice my appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by Detective Staff-Sergeant Piper on the criminal investigation side of our work.

Offences.	Entered.	Conviction.	Dismissed and Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—					
Murder	2		2		
Attempted murder	1			1	
Manslaughter	1			1	
Wounding	3	1	1	1	
Assault, common	114	96	18		
Assault, aggravated	4	3	1		
Assault, causing bodily harm	7	6	1		
Illicit connection with girl under 16	1			1	
Attempted rape	1		1		
Neglect to support family	2	1	1		
Intimidation	4	3	1		
Abduction	1			1	
Indecent assault	5	1	2	2	
Incest	1	1			
Procuring abortion	1	1			
Offences against the property—					
Theft	45	34	11		
Horse stealing	14	13	1		
Cattle stealing	4	3	1		
Cattle killing	4	2		2	
Fraudulently in possession of cattle	1		1		
Wounding cattle and horses	4	2		2	
Cruelty to animals	14	11	3		
Theft from a dwelling house	1			1	
House and shop breaking	3	3			
Robbery when armed	2			2	
Burglary	4	4			
Fraud	3	2		1	
False pretenses	15	7	7	1	
Forgery	5		4	1	
Receiving stolen property	1	1			
Mischief	12	9	3		
Killing dogs	2	1	1		
Offences against public order—					
Unlawfully carrying offensive weapons	8	6	2		
Pointing fire arms	4	1			
Affrays	2	2			
Engaging in prize fights	7	5	2		
Offences against religion and morals—					
Vagrancy	81	75	6		
Drunk	127	126	1		
Creating a disturbance	38	35	3		
Insulting language	11	6	5		
Indecent exposure	1	1			
Keeper of house of ill-fame	3	3			
Inmate " "	3	3			
Frequenter " "	7	7			
Keeping gambling house	1	1			

Offences.	Entered.	Conviction.	Dismissed and Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against religion and morals—*Con.*					
Gambling	3	3			
Selling lottery tickets	1			1	
Discharging fire arms	1		1		
Nuisance	5	2	3		
Offences against administration of law and justice—					
Perjury	4	2	1	1	
Subordination of perjury	2	2			
Breaking jail	2	2			
Obstructing peace officer	5	5			
Neglect to assist officer	1	1			
Corruption and disobedience	1	1			
Offences against Railway Act—					
Stealing rides	3	3			
Violation of orders of Railway Commissioners	1	1			
Offences against the Custom's Act	2	2			
Offences against the Indian Act—					
Liquor to Indians	11	11			
Indians drunk	14	12	2		
Indians drunk on reserve	28	24	4		
Statutes and Ordinances—					
Masters and servants	64	54	10		
Game Act	13	11	2		
Prairie fires	57	51	6		
Liquor license ordinance	56	49	7		
Insanity Act	7	6	1		
Village ordinance	4	4			
Estray animals ordinance	10	7	3		
Public Works	4	3	1		
Medical profession	1	1			
Hawkers and peddlers	2	2			
Noxious weeds	12	11	1		
Steam boilers	7	7			
Motor vehicles	4	4			
Coal mines	4	2	2		
Miscellaneous	11	10	1		
Total	912	769	124	19	

Total Cases Tried Before the Supreme and District Courts.

Cases entered	78
Convictions	60
Fines	4
Imprisonment	52
Penitentiary	27
Suspended sentence	1
Acquittals	13
Nolli prosequi	5

The following are short statements of the more serious cases handled:—

James W. Wilson and Harry Ronan, theft of wheat.—On October 15, 1909, a complaint was made at Macleod by D. McLean, of Rocky Coulée, that on or about October 13 a quantity of wheat had been stolen from his bin, which was on his farm. Investigations were made at once into this case, and wheel marks were traced from the bin to the homstead of James W. Wilson. Suspicions pointed to Wilson and Ronan, and on October 20 they were both arrested at Wilson's homestead. Wilson, after being cautioned, made the statement: 'That at the instigation of Ronan, who

was stopping with him, they went on the night of October 13 to McLean's bin with their team and wagon and stole 82 bushels of wheat from it. That on the 14th they sold the stolen wheat at Macleod, obtaining the sum of $61.50 for it, and subsequently divided the money.' Inquiries were made, and Wilson's statement was found to be correct. On October 22 accused appeared at the District Court, Macleod, before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter, and both pleaded guilty, Wilson being sentenced to five months and Ronan to six months' imprisonment in the Macleod guard-room, Ronan being subsequently deported as an undesirable.

William Morgan, Thomas W. Kilner, Robert Ormandy and Harry Braydon, burglary.—On October 16, 1909, John Coffin, who keeps a 'gents' furnishing store at Granum, complained that during the previous night his store had been broken into and goods to the value of about $320 had been stolen. Investigation of this case was at once begun. On examining the premises it was found that entrance had been effected from the rear of the store by forcing the doors. Suspicion pointed that the crime had been done by strangers, and as a large extra gang working for the Canadian Pacific railway, south of Granum, had been observed in the village on the night of the 15th, attention was directed towards them as the guilty parties. On October 16 several of the missing articles were found concealed in some wheat stacks about one and a half miles south, and in the direction of the cars of the extra gang. These on being shown Mr. Coffin, were identified by him as being some of the missing property. On the 17th observation was kept on the cars and several other articles, subsequently identified, were seen being thrown from the cars on approach of the police. On arrival at the car in question, Morgan, Braydon and Kilner were seen occupying the car. They were arrested and conveyed to Granum. Ormandy was arrested in Granum on the 17th. On the 18th Morgan, Kilner and Braydon appeared before C. Starnes, J.P., and were remanded until the 23rd. A charge of vagrancy being preferred against Ormandy, he pleaded 'guilty' and was fined. He then left Granum, and through certain information he was subsequently arrested at Lethbridge, after making preparations to go to Montana. Braydon made a clean breast of the whole affair. On the 23rd they all appeared at Granum before C. Starnes, J.P., and after evidence had been heard, were all committed for trial. On October 26, 1909, all the accused were arraigned at the District Court before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter, and all pleaded 'guilty.' Morgan and Kilner were sentenced to three years each, and Ormandy to two years in the Alberta penitentiary; Braydon to one year in the Macleod guard-room.

Mike Matlak, assault, causing actual bodily harm.—On October 14, 1909, Joseph Yanata complained at Coleman that he had been assaulted with an axe by one Mike Matlak. On this case being investigated it was found that the complaint had a severe wound on the right shoulder. Matlak was arrested and committed for trial. On October 28 accused appeared before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter at the District Court at Macleod, and was found guilty and sentenced to one year in the Macleod guard-room.

Walter Custer, horse stealing.—On October 26, 1909, complaint was made at Nanton by one W. L. House that Walter Custer had stolen his horse, saddle and bridle. Accused was overtaken on the 27th when on his way to Beaver Creek, and arrested, and on the 29th was committed for trial. On November 9 he was arraigned at the District Court, Macleod, before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter, and pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Horse stealing by Indians.—A number of cases of horse stealing have occurred amongst the Indians, mostly by the young Indians. Amongst the sentences given on December 8, 1909, by the Honourable Chief Justice Sifton, were: Frank Peigan, three years; Billy Bond, three years; Phillip Bullhead, three years; Calling High, three years; Eagle Rider, two charges, four years on each, to run concurrently;

Nelson Horns, considered the leader of the gang, was given eight years, and Jimmy Wells, three years, all in the Alberta penitentiary at Edmonton.

O. L. Marquis, housebreaking.—On July 30, 1909, O. L. Marquis was arrested for housebreaking at the house of one Lemire, near Macleod. Accused had been seen going into the house, and on a search warrant being executed several of the stolen articles were found in his possession. He was committed for trial, and on December 1 was found guilty by the Honourable Chief Justice Sifton, and on the 8th was sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Carl Anderson, causing actual bodily harm.—On July 28, 1909, information was laid, charging one Carl Anderson with having caused bodily harm to one Sahlin at a farm near Granum. This was no doubt the outcome of a drunken quarrel in which complainant received a bad cut in the throat, three inches long. Accused was committed for trial, and on December 3 was found guilty by the Honourable Chief Justice Sifton, and on the 8th was sentenced to three years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Allan Miller, perjury.—This was a case at Pincher Creek in which the accused, a coloured bootblack, committed perjury at his trial on a charge of supplying intoxicants to Indians. He was committed for trial, and on November 23 at the Supreme Court, Macleod, before the Honourable Chief Justice Sifton and a jury, was found guilty, and on December 8 was sentenced to three years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Charles Dea, subornation of perjury.—This was a case at Claresholm in which the accused counselled and procured one Clarence Miller to commit perjury in a case of wheat stealing. Accused was committed for trial, and on March 7, 1910, was arrainged at the District Court, Macleod, before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter and pleaded guilty. In passing sentence His Honour stated that he considered the crime of subornation of perjury to be worse than perjury itself as it struck at the foundation of all law, and often led to a miscarriage of justice. Accused was sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary.

S. F. Partridge, theft.—The accused, who was a Canadian Pacific railway agent, was arrested on November 26, 1909, on a charge of defrauding the company, one at Granum and one at Caley, at which places he had been relieving agent. Accused was committed for trial. On December 7, 1909, accused appeared at the Supreme Court, Macleod, before the Honourable Chief Justice Sifton and a jury, and on the first charge was found guilty. On being arraigned on the second charge he pleaded guilty. On December 8 accused was sentenced to two years on each charge in the Alberta penitentiary, sentences to run concurrently.

H. C. Desler, cattle killing.—On August 9 rumours were heard that cattle killing was going on in the vicinity of Snake valley. Investigations were at once made, and H. C. Desler was arrested for killing a calf the property of Hardwicke Bros. A. E. Thayer, wanted in connection with Desler, has up to the present evaded arrest. On August 23 Desler was remanded for trial. On November 27 accused appeared at the Supreme Court, Macleod, before the Honourable Chief Justice Sifton, and was found guilty. On December 8 accused was sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary at Edmonton.

O. E. Baillie, cattle stealing.—On February 17, 1909, a complaint was received at Pincher Creek from a man named Hershel Kaye, of Taber, in regards to the disappearance of a black yearling steer from Poverty Flats. Investigation was made, and it was learnt that on January 18, 1909, J. Mercer, buyer for P. Burns & Co., Pincher Creek, purchased a bunch of cattle from O. E. Baillie, amongst them being a black yearling steer on which he could recognize no brand, and that Baillie had told him that he was pretty sure that the steer was his, but agreed to wait until the steer was killed so that they could recognize the brand on the inside of the hide. The steer was killed on February 22. On February 23 the hide was examined and it bore

Kaye's brand. Several persons were interviewed regarding the calf, and they stated that they had called Baillie's attention to the calf before he sold it. On March 18, 1909, information was laid against O. E. Baillie for theft of the steer. He was committed for theft on March 27. On November 26, 1909, accused appeared at the Supreme Court, Macleod, before the Honourable Chief Justice Sifton, and was convicted. On December 8 accused was sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary at Edmonton.

W. A. Schell, cattle stealing.—On June 5, 1909, information was laid at Nanton, charging one W. A. Schell, of near Nanton, for stealing a yearling steer, the property of A. A. Shaw, farmer of Nanton. The circumstances of this case are, that the owner missed the steer, which was branded with his recorded brand, and on May 14, 1909, found the said steer near Nanton, with a fresh brand on; that he never gave the accused any authority to take the animal. The owner of the fresh brand on being interviewed, stated that he had bought the steer in question, and another one, from accused, giving him a cheque for both. Accused was remanded for trial. Accused appeared at the Supreme Court, on November 23, before the Honourable Chief Justice Sifton, and was found guilty. On December 8, accused was sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary at Edmonton.

Tony Sandino, wilfully wounding cattle.—On November 15, 1909, Frank Bosely, of Bellevue, complained to the police at Frank, that some person had stabbed one of his horses with a fork and that the animal had died. From investigations made, information was laid on November 16, charging one Tony Sandino with the offence. Accused was committed for trial. On December 7, accused appeared at Macleod, before the Honourable Chief Justice Sifton and jury, and was found not guilty.

John Kulczycki, alias John Smith, murder.—On the evening of July 17, 1909, Angus Ruis and a number of foreigners were engaged playing cards in No. 5 shack at Frank. A difference arose amongst them, nearly all being intoxicated. Ruis was accused of cheating and struck at one of them, and then went out of the shack, where he met accused and blamed him for saying that he had cheated; the outcome of this was a struggle between Ruis and accused, which terminated by Ruis running and jumping into the creek which was near by. He was latter pulled out by Pete Samson, who found a knife stuck in Ruis' chest, which he extracted. The police were then notified, and Ruis was removed to the hospital where he died next day. An inquest was held and the following verdict returned:—'We find that the deceased, Angus Ruis, came to his death by a knife wound inflicted by some person at present unknown to us.' Directly after the murder accused left Frank and was arrested at Lundbreck by Constable Harrison and brought to Frank on July 20. He appeared before T. S. Belcher, J.P., for a preliminary hearing, and was committed for trial. On November 24 and 25, accused appeared at the Supreme Court, Macleod, before the Honourable Chief Justice Sifton and a jury. All the evidence possible was produced, but the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

John Roberts, escape from lawful custody.—John Roberts, who was serving a sentence of three months in the Macleod guard-room for carrying a pistol and theft, made his escape on January 14, 1910, but was recaptured the same day. From the actions of this man, he is no doubt a criminal of the lowest type, and no doubt he has served time before. On January 17 accused was arraigned before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter, at the District Court, Macleod, on two charges of theft and escaping from lawful custody. On the first charge of theft he was sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary; on the second charge of theft, 1 year, and escaping from lawful custody 1 year, all sentences to run concurrently.

Carl Bansmer, horse stealing, &c.—This was a case from Bellevue, in which accused was charged with stealing one horse; also charged with theft, false pretenses, and escaping from lawful custody. On December 25, 1909, accused was captured at

the boundary line with the horse in his possession, and while awaiting trial at Frank escaped; he was later recaptured and committed for trial on four counts. On January 11, 1910, accused appeared before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter at the District Court, Macleod, and for horse stealing was sentenced to four years, for theft six months, false pretenses six months, and escaping from custody six months in the Alberta penitentiary, all sentences to run concurrently.

W. Bunt, cattle stealing.—This was a case from Spring Point, near Pincher Creek, in which Joe Enas complained that accused had stolen a yearling steer which was his property. After a good deal of investigating, an information was laid, and accused remanded for trial. On May 30, 1910, accused appeared at the District Court, Macleod, before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter, and was found guilty. Accused was sentenced to two years suspended sentence, and bound over himself in $2,000 and two sureties of $1,000, to be of good behaviour.

Robert Baird, house breaking.—This was a case from Blairmore, in which the accused, a boy of 15 years, broke into the house of one Louis Baldivine, and stole the sum of $220.00. On being arrested accused owned up to the offence, and $217 was recovered. On April 16, 1910, he was committed for trial, and on April 28 appeared at the District Court, Macleod, before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter, and was handed over to the care of Mr. Chadwick, superintendent of delinquent children.

Charles E. Wacome, theft.—Accused was arrested on April 24, 1910, on two charges of theft, and one of breaking and entering the premises of a farmer named L. C. Riley, south of Macleod. He was committed for trial. On April 25, accused appeared before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter, at the district court, Macleod, and was found guilty; on all counts he was sentenced to two years each, to run concurrently, in the Alberta penitentiary.

Charles LaFontaine, incest.—On February 27, 1910, information was laid charging the accused with unlawfully having sexual intercourse with his daughter, Josephine Villeneuve, he then and there knowing the said Josephine Villeneuve to be his daughter. This case was from Cowley, and was of a sordid character. Accused was committed for trial. On June 2, 1910, accused appeared at the Supreme Court, Macleod, before Mr. Justice Harvey, and was found guilty, and sentenced to five years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Harry Schildt, horse stealing.—In this case the accused, a half-breed from Montana, stole a horse from the Blood reserve, later selling the same in Lethbridge. He was traced to Montana, and waiving extradition, was brought back. On June 5, accused appeared before Mr. Justice Harvey, at the Supreme Court, Macleod, and was found guilty, and sentenced to two years in Edmonton penitentiary.

Raphael Ballago, horse stealing.—This was a case in which accused stole a horse from R. Urch, near Kipp. Accused has for the past five years been a hanger around the Blood reserve, and has served several short terms, and was considered an all round nuisance. On June 6, he appeared at the Supreme Court, Macleod, before Mr. Justice Harvey, and was found guilty, and sentenced to five years in Edmonton penitentiary.

Arthur Bull Shields, horse stealing.—This is a case in which a Blood Indian stole a colt in 1909 and sold it. On June 23, 1910, accused appeared before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter, at the District Court, Macleod, and pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years in Edmonton penitentiary.

Daniel Whitford, horse stealing.—This was a case in which accused stole a horse from near Macleod, and took it north of Saskatoon and disposed of it there. He was arrested and brought back to Macleod. On July 23, 1910, he appeared at the District Court, Macleod, before His Honour Judge R. Winter, and pleaded guilty; he was sentenced to three months hard labour in the Macleod guard-room, and fined $25 or three months additional.

Arthur Decoux, murder.—On May 24, 1910, Jean Baptiste Loubert, a Belgian, employed in the Frank mine, was crushed between two loaded coal cars and seriously injured. Loubert was a non-union man, and had not been employed at the mine long. Upon investigation being made by the mine officials as to the cause of the accident, it was found to have been caused by the carelessness of one Arthur Decoux, another Belgian, who is a member of the miners' union. As a result of the accident, Decoux was discharged. On May 26, Loubert died from the injuries received. An inquest was held and the following verdict returned: 'That J. B. Loubert came to his death as the result of injuries received in the mine shaft at Frank, through being crushed by a car, the said mine car having been accidentally allowed to run away by one Arthur Decoux.' In addition the jury added three riders, criticising the mine management. In addition to the facts of Decoux's carelessness, in allowing the car to run down as he did, particulars were learnt that on the 23rd, Decoux and deceased had an argument over the taking of some coal, as a result Decoux had invited deceased to fight, but deceased declined. Then a general argument ensued, in which Decoux said to deceased, 'You belong to the same bunch, and I'll get you,' repeating the statement several times in the presence of four witnesses. On July 8, 1910, Decoux was charged with murder, and remanded till July 15, and on that date appeared before T. S. Belcher, J.P., for a preliminary hearing, and was committed for trial. On September 7, 8 and 9, accused appeared at a special sitting of the Supreme Court at Macleod, before Mr. Justice Harvey and a jury, and was acquitted.

Salvatore Luvera, stabbing.—On August 1, 1910, a large bush fire was raging at Blairmore, and a party of miners were turned out to fight the fire. During the process of fighting the fire, a large quantity of beer was voluntarily given by the hotelkeepers of Blairmore, and this was taken to the scene of fire. Several of the men became intoxicated, and numerous fights ensued. An altercation arose between two men named Murravanno and Orison, when without the slightest provocation, Luvera stabbed the former in the abdomen; he then quickly drew the knife out of the wound and ran into the bush and disappeared. Murravanno was conveyed to the hospital at Frank, where it was found that the wound was between the sixth and seventh ribs and penetrated the liver; small hopes were held out for his recovery, but on the 17th he left the hospital apparently fully recovered. Search was kept up for Luvera, and on the 9th he was arrested at Elko, B.C., and brought to Frank, where a preliminary trial was held, and accused committed for trial. On September 6 accused appeared before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter, found guilty, and sentenced to three years in Edmonton penitentiary.

Walter B. Laing, receiving stolen property.—In consequence of several complaints of robberies from the cars of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at Macleod, a search warrant was issued on September 24, 1910, to search the premises of W. B. Laing, of Macleod. Accused on being asked if he had any of the described goods in his possession, either bought by him or left with him, said 'No.' When his house was searched goods to the value of $150 were found. On being asked how he came in possession of them, he said, 'They had been left with him by two men, and that he had been warned to take nothing from them, as they were suspected of having robbed the cars. On August 25, accused was committed for trial, and on the 29th was arranged at the district court before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter, and pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months hard labour in the Macleod guardroom.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

I regret to have to report a very large increase of cases of this kind over last year. We had 56 prairie fire prosecutions entered, and obtained 50 convictions. In the Pincher Creek subdistrict the railway company was disregarding the Board of Railway Commissioners' Order No. 3245, but a prosecution for an infraction of the same

was evidently the cause of their getting to work and re-ploughing the fire guards. From the smallness of some of the penalties inflicted, many magistrates do not seem to regard the setting out of a prairie fire as being such a serious matter, and this may partly be the reason for the large increase in this kind of offence.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

We have supplied orderlies for the sittings of the Supreme and District Courts, and also at all police courts. Whenever necessary the coroners have been attended on. Prisoners have been escorted to and from the courts, and brought to Macleod from outside points. Escorts have been provided for all convicts sentenced to the Edmonton penitentiary. We took charge of all prisoners committed for trial, or sentenced to imprisonment, and furnished escorts for those at hard labour. We have kept track of all ticket-of-leave convicts, who reported monthly, and these reports we have forwarded to the Commissioner of Dominion Police at Ottawa.

I attach a detailed report from the provost showing the number and class of prisoners confined in the guard-room since October 1, 1909.

To the Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Macleod, Alberta.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'D' Division guard-room for the year ending September 30, 1910.

Thirty-three prisoners were confined in the cells at the beginning of this year; twenty-nine being sentenced to terms of imprisonment, three awaiting trial, and one awaiting the order of the Attorney General. During the year two hundred and forty-eight were admitted, making a total of two hundred and eighty-one prisoners confined during the year: classified as follows:—

Males—	
Whites	201
Indians	30
Half-breeds	8
Negroes	3
Chinamen	2
Females—	
Whites	2
Half-breeds	2
Total	248

Fifty-one prisoners were awaiting trial for an average period of nine days. Thirteen were admitted to bail.

Daily average number of prisoners	27.67
Monthly average number of prisoners	22
Maximum number of prisoners in any day	57
Minimum number of prisoners in any day	12
Maximum number of prisoners received in any month was in October	53
Minimum number of prisoners received in any month was in January	9

These prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Time expired	128
Fines paid, cases dismissed, on bail, &c	43
Sent to Brandon asylum	1
Released on ticket of leave	3

Ticket of leave convict returned to penitentiary to serve out sentence	1
Sent to Alberta penitentiary for an average sentence of three years and eight months	27
Handed over to Mr. Chadwick to be placed on a farm (juvenile)	1
Handed over to the town authorities for trial	53
Sent to other places for trial	3
Handed over to immigration agent for deportation	4
In cells at midnight, September 30, 1910	13
	277
Females—	
Sent to Calgarry guard-room	2
Sent to Brandon asylum	2
Total	281

The following table gives details of prisoners who have served during the year, or who are at present serving sentence. The number of prisoners who have served or are now serving terms of imprisonment and sentenced this year was 108, classified as follows:—

Crime.	Sentenced.	Average Term.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault (common)	13		22
Indecent assault	1	3	
Assault causing actual bodily harm	2	9	
Drunk, &c.	15		27
Mischief on C. P. railway	1	2	
Refusing to pay wages	1	3	
Inciting to perjury	1	3	
False pretenses	3	3	10
Horse stealing	1	6	
Burglary	1	12	
Receiving stolen goods, &c.	2	7	15
Carrying pistol	1	1	
Stealing ride on C.P.R.	1	1	
Vagrancy	32	1	12
Theft	17	2	24
Inmate of bawdy house	1	6	
Perjury	1	2	
Indian Act:—			
Supplying liquor to Indians	5	3	14
Intoxication	9		29

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) W. HASLETT, *S.S.*,
Provost.

Customs Department.—The non-commissioned officer at Twin lakes on the boundary line still acts as sub-collector of Customs at that point, and reports to the collector at Lethbridge. Our patrols watch out for smuggling along the line and throughout the district. Prosecutions were entered and convictions obtained under this head.

Indian Department.—We have a detachment at Stand Off near the Blood reserve, and one on the Peigan reserve. The men from these detachments attend the weekly issue of rations. We employ two Indians as interpreters, and three as scouts. These mens' duties consist principally in looking after the Indians, and they are paid by the Police Department. We obtained 12 convictions against Indians for drunkenness, 11 for supplying liquor to Indians, and 24 for drunkenness on the reserve. Convictions were obtained and heavy punishments inflicted in all cases entered for the supply of liquor to Indians.

STATE OF INDIANS.

During the year a portion of the Peigan reserve has been sold by public auction, and fetched large sums. The Peigans have worked extensively around the Pincher Creek district, assisting with the harvest, &c., and have earned good money. The number on this reserve has not changed much, being about 460. The deaths were mostly among the children. They have been doing a little farming on their own account, and have about 1½ sections under crop. Implements and teams have been supplied by the department out of the funds arising from the sale of the reserve. At Brocket, where the agency is situated, a granary, and implement shed have been built, and an addition has been put on to the Mission for the treatment of consumptives.

On the Blood reserve a considerable area has been broken and put under crop by the Indians. They have also put up a large quantity of hay. They continue to give useful help around Magrath and Raymond with the beet crop. The population is about 1,200, there being little change since last year. Their behaviour has been on the whole good, although eight were sent to the penitentiary for horse stealing. This and drunkenness are their worst offences.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

The distribution strength for September 30, 1910, shows a decrease of three in the strength of the division from what it was this time last year. In order to keep sufficient men in the post to do the necessary guards, and escort duties over the many prisoners who are held in our guard-room, the men have to be withdrawn from the outlying districts. In consequence, the following detachments are vacant: Kootenai, Porcupines, Boundary Creek and Reid's Hill, as well as several new districts which should have police detachments on them. The number of men in all the subdistricts is totally inadequate; the Pass detachments at the present time consist of just one constable at each point, which I do not consider safe, but the reduced strength of the division will not permit of any more. New settlers are drifting into all the districts and towns, and amongst them come a certain number of the tough element who require constant attention. In the Pincher Creek district the mining towns have grown to a considerable size, and the population, consisting mostly of foreigners, are of the lowest and toughest class. A man should be stationed in most of these towns, as it is only by constant supervision that this class of people are kept in order and educated into obeying our law. There is no officer available to take charge of Claresholm or Cardston subdistricts. Inspector Belcher is in charge of Pincher Creek subdistrict, but is assisting me at headquarters during the absence of Inspector Douglas on leave.

DRILL, TRAINING AND MUSKETRY.

Owing to the increased work and shortness of men very little drill has been done during the year. Some arm and squad drill has been done, and the men on detachment have been put through their drill when inspected monthly. The revolver practice commenced on October 3, and the whole division had finished on the 11th. The shooting was good, considering the number of recruits who fired for the first time.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division has been good, except for some few serious breaches of discipline which were severely punished, and coupled with dismissal from the force. Drunkenness seems to be the worst enemy we have to contend with.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good. There were a few serious illnesses, but all the patients recovered, with the exception of Constable Thorsen, who contracted pneumonia, and was transferred to the depot, where he took his discharge.

HORSES.

The total number of miles travelled by the horses of the division during the year was 200,738, making an average of 3,146 miles per horse, which to my mind is too much. Six remounts were sent to us this fall, and some of them were too young to stand real hard work, and further they were not all gentle. One remount was purchased here, and six were cast and sold during the year, which leaves us with a gain of one. With the exception of some minor ailments, and some aged horses, they are all in good condition. Eight or ten should be purchased in 1911, and about six additional ones purchased, in order to allow of particularly hard worked ones being given a rest.

TRANSPORT AND HARNESS.

Our transport is in first class repair, with the exception that a number of the wagons require to be repainted. One heavy wagon and two buckboards, or some similar light trap, are required to replace three which are being condemned this fall.

Our harness and saddlery is in good condition, and the only thing we will require is one set of four-in-hand heavy harness to replace a set which is very old and growing unsafe.

CANTEEN

The canteen is in a good financial condition. The business done is small owing to the few men in the post; as a consequence the stock on hand is not very large. The usual grants to the mess were made from the profits.

READING ROOM.

No new books have been purchased this year, but there is a good cash balance on hand which will be expended shortly for this purpose. The reading room is a great source of comfort to the members of the division. The illustrated papers are regularly received from Ottawa, and are sent to the detachments after remaining in the reading room for a week.

STORES

The clothing and kit supplied have been of good quality. Gauntlets, tan, and blankets are required to keep our issues up to date. The general stores as supplied by the local contractors are of good quality.

BUILDINGS.

Our buildings are in good shape, but I would urge the necessity of having the present unworkable septic tank system abolished and all quarters connected with the town sewers, and would draw your attention to the remarks of the assistant surgeon on this subject from the point of view of the public health.

With the increased cost of living, and higher wages which are being paid everywhere, I would ask your consideration of the subject of increased pay for our men, more particularly when you consider the importance of the work they are called upon to perform.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. C. H. PRIMROSE, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'D' Division.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. R. CUTHBERT, COMMANDING 'G' DIVISION, EDMONTON.

EDMONTON, September 30, 1910.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the following report for the year ending this date.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

There has been a very marked and steady development on all sides during the present year.

In the city of Edmonton progress and growth have continued, and the following figures, covering a period of four years, may be of interest:—

	1906.	1910.
Population	11,400	25,000
Assessment	$17,049,798	$30,105,110
Public schools	5	15
Value of school buildings and grounds	$118,859	$553,093
Pupils enrolled	1,554	3,490
Number of teachers	30	70
Number of churches	14	34
Chartered banks	11	16
Miles of sewers	13½	41 87
Miles of water mains	18	52 79
Customs revenue	$134,231	$286,664
Bank clearings	$20,073,184	$51,661,020
P. O. revenue (stamps)	$25,494	$72,515

Other towns and settlements show a proportionate growth.

Some localities which last year were bare prairie are now the centres of remarkable activity. Typical of such localities is the present end of the Canadian Pacific railway Lacombe to Castor line. Land here has risen from $9 an acre to double that figure within the year. The population of the town of Castor, from nothing last year, is now fifteen hundred. Thousands of settlers, chiefly from the United States, have made this their point of distribution, and land has been taken up to one hundred miles east of Castor and south to the Red Deer river.

Many of these settlers brought in their own steam and gasoline ploughing outfits, and, in addition, fifty such outfits were bought locally. Much land was broken and seeded, but owing to the drought during the spring and early summer this south-eastern corner of the district suffered considerably, but these settlers are not discouraged from this partial local failure. There are thirteen lumber yards in Castor and all of them are doing well, an average of seventy loads of lumber leaving the

town daily for outlying farms. Castor is now incorporated; has a ten thousand dollar town hall, electric light and water system. Coal is plentiful and about a dozen mines are being operated in a small way.

North of township 35 and west of range 10 the crops have been from fair to good. In the district of which Edmonton is the centre the threshing returns, when available, will probably show that winter wheat has been a good crop. It was in very fine condition when harvested. The straw was of fair length and well headed. In a few instances fields were poor, but there were no failures. On the whole, this crop will be a full average one.

Spring wheat did not do as well as the winter wheat. While there were many fine fields standing fence high and well headed, there were others on similar soil where the crop was short and thin, the difference doubtless being a matter of cultivation. Such fields will bring down the average, although none could be classed as failures. The same remarks will apply to the oat crop. Many fields will yield 75 bushels and more to the acre, while others will not go over 30 or 40 bushels.

The crop of oats for the district will probably be an average one.

Barley is a particularly good crop as, owing to the late date it is sowed, it benefited to the utmost by the rains, which were unusually late this year. The fields were uniformly good and the crop will probably be an average one. Hay is not as plentiful as usual, owing to the lack of rain early in the season and, there being a great demand for it from other less favoured districts, the price is very high. This condition, however, applies pretty much to all crops and the difference in prices will more than make up to the farmer for any deficiency in yield in those cases where grain has been exclusively depended upon in a district essentially suited to mixed farming, but where a total crop failure is unknown. There has been a heavy settlement in the northern parts of the district which is expected to continue next year in view of the general good returns this year.

There has been great activity in railway construction, limited only by the available supply of labour. Though wages are high labour is scarce. The G.T.P. steel has reached beyond Edson, the first divisional point west of Edmonton. The C.N.R. are clearing and grading their through line to the coast from St. Albert to the Pembina river. The G.T.P., C.P.R. and C.N.R. have all been constructing several lines in the southern part of the district, running north and south. Camrose, as a result, has become a railroad centre of importance and a distributing point where many wholesale houses have established themselves.

The C.P.R. high level bridge across the Saskatchewan connecting Strathcona with Edmonton has been commenced. It is to provide facilities for ordinary road traffic, street cars and foot passengers besides the rails of the C.P.R.

SUMMARY of cases dealt with for the year ending September 30, 1910.

Charges.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Unfinished.
Offences against the person—					
Murder	5	2	1		2
Attempted murder	1		1		
Shooting with intent	3	1	2		
Unlawful wounding	3	1	1		1
Assault, common	157	121	34	7	2
Assault, aggravated	8	3	4		1
Assault, indecent	6	2	2	2	
Rape and attempted rape	8	1	4	3	
Attempted suicide	3	1	1	1	
Bigamy	1	1			
Carnal knowledge (under 14 years)	6	3	2	1	
Non-support	3		1	1	1
Criminal neglect	3	2			1
Intimidation and threatening	5	3	2		
Abduction	1				1
Defamatory libel	1	1			
Extortion	1		1		
Offences against property—					
Theft	154	105	45	2	2
Theft from mails	2	1		1	
Horse stealing	12	6	5	1	
Cattle stealing	5	2	2	1	
Cattle killing	3	1			2
Fraudulent possession of cattle	1				1
Wounding of stock	10	4	5		1
Cruelty to animals	9	9			
House and shopbreaking	7	6	1		
Burglary	1	1			
Fraud	5	2	2		1
False pretenses	23	6	13	4	
Forgery	19	13	1	1	4
Robbery	5	3	1		1
Receiving stolen property	5	4	1		
Wilful damage	7	7			
Removing landmarks	1				1
Mischief	2		2		
Killing and wounding of dogs	2		2		
Offences against public order—					
Concealed weapons	6	6			
Pointing firearms	7	7			
Preservation of peace in vicinity of public works	35	29	6		
Offences against religion, morals and public convenience					
Vagrancy	43	42	1		
Drunk and disorderly	152	145	7		
Sodomy	1			1	
Creating disturbance	39	38	1		
Swearing and obscene language	6	5	1		
Harbouring a vicious dog	3	2	1		
Indecent acts	3	2	1		
Buggery	1		1		
Incest	5		1	3	1
Seduction under promise of marriage	5	1	1	2	1
Scurrilous matter through mail	1			1	
Keeping house of ill-fame	50	49	1		
Inmate of house of ill-fame	138	138			
Frequenter house of ill-fame	1	1			
Keeping gambling house	5	5			
Frequenting gambling house	30	29	1		
Administration of law and justice—					
Perjury	4	1	1	2	
Bribery	2		1	1	
Conspiracy	1		1		
Contempt of court	2	2			
Escape from custody	6	4			2

SUMMARY of cases dealt with for the year ending September 30, 1910—*Con.*

Charges.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Unfinished.
Administration of law and justice—*Con.*					
Assisting to escape	2	1		1	
Assaulting peace officer	1	1			
Resisting arrest	1	1			
Railway Act—					
Stealing rides	1	1			
Order of Railway Commissioners	2	2			
Indian Act—					
Supplying liquor to Indians	11	11			
Indians drunk	15	15			
Drunk on reserve	17	17			
Intoxicants in possession	3	3			
Trespassing on reserve	1	1			
Fisheries Act	3	3			
Masters and servants	63	52	11		
Lords Day Act	1		1		
Game ordinance	22	22			
Hides and brands	1	1			
Prairie and forest fires	91	82	9		
Liquor license	56	53	1	2	
Insanity	40	34	6		
Estray animals	8	8			
Pound	1		1		
Village	9	9			
Medical profession	1	1			
Druggists	2	2			
Public health	4	4			
Noxious weeds	3	3			
Steam boilers	4	3	1		
Vital statistics	6	6			
Total	1,404	1,154	186	38	26

Number of cases sent up to Supreme and District Courts	101
Number of prisoners sent to penitentiary	26
Number of sentences to imprisonment	167
Number of fines imposed	775
Number released on suspended sentence	44
Number sentenced to death	2
Number sent to Calgary guard-room	9
Number of boys sent to reformatory	10
Number of juvenile offenders handed over to superintendent dependent and delinquent children, under provisions of provincial Act	20
Number of lunatics dealt with	40

It will be noted from the above summary that there has been a very considerable increase in the number of cases dealt with, due to the increase in population. In cases of theft, the increase over the eleven months covered by last year's report is fifty per cent (50%). In the same period last year the number of convictions obtained under the Prairie Fire Ordinance was five (5). This year the number of convictions is eighty-two (82). Number of prisoners sent to penitentiary last year was seventeen (17); this year twenty-six (26), an increase of nine (9).

Among the more important cases dealt with during the year are the following:—

Henry Zebhley, murder.—This case was carried over from last year. Henry Zebhley, a Galician settler of advanced age, brutally murdered his wife on September 13 last. His trial took place on October 19; he was found guilty, sentenced to death and executed on December 21. A peculiar feature of this case is the fact that in subsequent criminal investigation among Galicians we found it even more difficult than usual to obtain information as it was claimed by some of them that the absence of badly needed rain was due to the execution of Zebhley, and if any more persons were punished the further consequences would be disastrous.

William Oscar King, murder.—In reporting last year cases of horse stealing against King, for which he had been sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary, I stated that further investigations might bring to light still graver crimes, and it is with a feeling of relief, which will be understood, that I now allude to this last act in his career, when it is remembered that for upwards of two years he has occupied much of our time and attention.

Joseph A. Hintahl, a friend of King, disappeared in the winter of 1907. At about the same time a bloody fur cap was found on a little frequented trail near Millet, and in the summer of 1909 some charred human bones were found in a manure heap near Clover Bar where King had been employed. These were the first clues. Chiefly through the unremitting efforts of Detective Sergeant Nicholson during many months, the chain of circumstantial evidence was completed and King was finally placed on trial for the murder of Hintahl. The motive had been robbery and by the death of Hintahl, King profited to the extent of $300 borrowed on some land of Hintahl's in Minnesota by representing himself as Hintahl, and Hintahl's team and wagon, which he disposed of. The accused was ably defended at his trial, but the case was too strong and complete for an acquittal and he was sentenced to the death penalty, which was carried out on August 2 last.

His right name was Kœnig, but he had many aliases, under all of which he had committed offences, and there is every reason to believe that he also murdered another German companion named Holtz, whose remains however have never been found.

John F. Dubois, cattle stealing.—This is another notorious case that has occupied our attention for a long time and in the final disposal of Jack Dubois in Alberta penitentiary, the stock owners of the province have been freed from a serious menace to their property. That it has required a long time to break up the notorious gang of cattle rustlers inhabiting the southern part of this district is not due to lack of effort, for they have occupied our attention for years. To Detective Sergeant Ensor is due the credit of finally bringing to a successful issue some of the many investigations and resulting charges against the brothers Holt, Solway, and finally Dubois. The charges of cattle stealing against the latter were the last ones to be disposed of. Several of them were dismissed in the preceding year and, for one cause or another, during the present year. One dismissal was on the ground that Dubois' brand on an animal not his property did not establish possession by him. This particular case was reserved by the Crown to the full court, and the following is a report of the judgment published at the time:—

Dubois to be tried again.—Alberta Supreme Court reverses Judge Beck's view of Possession of Cattle.—(Calgary 'Albertan,' 22nd.)

'The case of the Crown against Jack Dubois, accused of cattle stealing, was decided yesterday by the Supreme Court justices sitting en banc in favour of the Crown, which had appealed from a decision of the Supreme Court justice, N. D. Beck, handed down at Red Deer last August, dismissing the action brought by the Crown. The case has attracted widespread attention, not only from stockmen, but from the legal fraternity, because it is the first criminal case which has ever been carried to the

Court of Appeal in this province by the Crown. The interpretation of the law made by the court will be of material assistance to the Crown in prosecuting cattle thieves in the future.

'Justice Beck dismissed the action on the grounds that the prosecution had not shown sufficient evidence of possession by the defendant. Chief Justice Sifton holds, and his opinion is concurred in by Justices Harvey, Stuart and Beck, that it was a mis-trial, and that a new trial should be directed

'The steer over which the action was brought was found in the possession of Dubois May 9 last. It was marked with the Hatley Ranch Company's brand, and also with Dubois' newer brand, and was three years old. When found, it was in a herd of animals belonging to the defendant 70 miles from the Hatley range. The herd was in charge of Dubois' 18 year old son and was being driven towards the Dubois barn. The steer in question had been missing a long time. After stating the facts of the case, Chief Justice Sifton calls attention to two points of law.

'1. That when cattle are branded and the brand recorded, it is *prima facie* evidence that the cattle are the property of the registered owner.

'2. The accused must prove that the cattle came lawfully into his possession, unless he can show that he came by them without his knowledge, sanction or approval.

Then he adds: 'The stockman accused is admittedly a stockman of long and varied experience in all ranges in this country and continent, and I think it may be taken as an axiom that no honest stockman will brand a three-year-old steer without careful examination unless he has lately purchased it from a known and reputable person, and even then it would be so much wiser if he did exercise care and see that no so-called accidents occur.

'According to the evidence it would appear that alleged respectable ranchers and stock buyers do sell, do ship, do kill and do brand cattle that do not belong to them, and when found out pay for them, which raises a strong presumption that there may be numerous cases which, not being found out soon enough, result in financial benefit to the so-called respectable people, and undoubtedly place them in the position of being cattle thieves under section 989 of the Criminal Code. And I am unable to see that the evidence places Dubois in any better position.

'Dubois has been arrested six times before on a charge of cattle stealing, but he has always escaped conviction on this charge.'

Dubois is a very able and resourceful man, and having accumulated considerable means from a very profitable business, he was ably defended, but finally in March last was convicted on two of the five remaining charges of cattle stealing and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Scott to five years on each charge, sentences to run concurrently.

P. and A. Gladu, brothers, murder.—Last autumn Peter and Alexis Gladu, brothers, and another Indian named Kinickmanasin, all of the Beaver Lake reserve, left Athabaska Landing, having completed the season's work as deck hands on an Athabaska river steamer, and travelled together towards Beaver lake. When at Lac La Biche they obtained liquor, and the result was a fight between the two brothers on the one hand and Kinickmanasin on the other. The latter, being a powerful man, got the best of it. Before continuing their trip Kinickmanasin was advised to go no further with the Gladus, owing to their known enmity, but stated he could look after himself and went with them. In due course the Gladus arrived at Beaver lake without Kinickmanasin, and stating that the latter on arrival at the lake had left them and taken a canoe to make a short cut across an arm of the lake. Kinikmanasin not putting in an appearance, other Indians commenced a search in which the Gladus did not take part, and he was eventually found dead in shallow water and a canoe was found upright adrift in the lake. He was buried after a superficial

examination had been made by a doctor, brother to the priest in charge of the mission at the lake. The priest, Rev. Comire, then wrote to me of the suspicious circumstances, and our investigation resulted in the two Indians being charged with the murder of their companion on what was at the time fairly strong evidence.

The body was exhumed and a post mortem examination made, it being found that Kinikmanasin had not been drowned, but that the cause of death was a fractured skull and a clot of blood on the brain, the result, apparently, of a severe blow on the head with a rock or other heavy blunt article. Important witnesses were found among the Indians who greatly strengthened the case against the Gladus and they were committed for trial. At the trial, however, the Indians whose testimony was relied upon to prove the case had forgotten everything, and it soon became apparent that strong influences had been at work to that end and the trial resulted in an acquittal.

Seremus Amend, murder.—On May 23 last, Lewis Goldman and Seremus Amend had a fight near Sedgewick as the result of a long standing quarrel. Goldman beat Amend severely before a friend of both, who was present, could separate them, and as this friend was afterwards leading Goldman away the latter was shot through the neck by a revolver in the hands of Amend, who then moved up to Goldman, who was at the time lying on the ground, and fired another shot at him which took effect in the head. Amend was subsequently arrested and has been committed for trial, which takes place in October.

Goldman and Amend were at one time partners in business, but they could not agree. Goldman was married to a stepdaughter of Amend's in December last. Goldman bore a very bad character, and appears to have bullied and threatened Amend for a long time. In the course of our investigations surrounding this case only one man has been found who had a good word to say for Goldman.

Clarks Woods, murder.—On the afternoon of August 31 last, Hector Murray, a railway contractor, whose camp was near Alix, was assaulted by Clark Woods who had recently left Murray's employ, from the effects of which he died of a fractured skull and blood clot on the brain at 11 p.m. the same day.

The assault was brought about by a request by Woods to Murray that the latter should pay him some $5 which Woods claimed as being wages still due him. Murray referred him to the office, whereupon Woods, who was accompanied by four other men who were apparently prepared to help Woods if necessary, struck Murray on the left temple with a bottle partly filled with whiskey. Murray fell to the ground, but in a few moments got up, and E. A. Marshall, an engineer who accompanied Murray, intervened and told Woods not to strike again, that he would give him the money, and thereupon paid him the amount claimed. Woods and his companions then proceeded south on foot and Mr. Marshall and Mr. Murray got into their buggy and drove towards Alix. On the way Murray became unconscious, in which condition he remained, under the care of doctors, till eleven at night, when he died.

We had no detachment at Alix, the nearest to that point being Lacombe and Stettler. Detective Sergeant Tucker, however, was near Alix on other duty and reported the case to me by telephone the same night. He was detailed to attend to it and Corporal Davies, of Stettler, and Constable Thorne, of Lacombe, were obtained to assist him. The arrest of Woods and three of his companions was effected the following day by Sergeant Tucker and Constable Thorne some thirty miles south of Alix. When overtaken they attempted to conceal themselves by lying down in the brush, and when seen tried to get away, but were immediately covered and prevented. Owing to good judgment and the prompt and effective manner in which Detective Sergeant Tucker acted, the probable dispersal of this party and a possible long pursuit were avoided.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Never in my experience have we had in any one season so many prairie fires to deal with as last spring. The reasons for this condition are the ignorance of newly arrived settlers, the great amount of railway construction going on, with attendant carelessness of employees, the neglect of railways under operation to provide proper fire guards, and the very early, warm and dry spring. If the many fire guardians residing in all parts of the country took a little more interest in the matter, and the justices of the peace could be induced to make the penalty fit the offence, the repeated damages and loss from this cause would, in my opinion, be greatly reduced. The number of convictions obtained by us up to the present this year under the Prairie Fire Ordinance is eighty-two (82).

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of Justice.—We have supplied orderlies for all Supreme Court sittings and nearly all District Court sittings as the latter dispose of many of our criminal cases.

Almost daily escorts have to be provided for prisoners to and from courts, for insane persons within the province to the asylum at Brandon. Our guard-room at Fort Saskatchewan is constantly overcrowded and the need of escorts for prisoners there is a steady drain upon our resources.

Inquests are frequent and constables are detailed for these, as also for all cases before justices of the peace.

All summonses and subpoenas in criminal cases are served by us.

Estates of deceased persons having no relatives or friends to take charge are looked after and handed over to the public administrators. Estates of insane persons are handed over to the Department of the Attorney General.

Below is the report of the Prevost for the last twelve months.

'G' Division, Edmonton,
Fort Saskatchewan, September 30, 1910.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police, 'G' Division.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the report of 'G' Division jail for the twelve months ending this date.

Below is a classified summary of sentences which have been served in the guard-room during the last twelve months.

Crime.	No. of Sentences.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Theft	66		4	9½
Assault, common	12		1	13½
Assault, causing bodily harm	4		2	22½
Defamatory libel	1		1	
Horse stealing	2		3	15
Cattle stealing	1		9	
False pretenses	6		5	25
Forgery and uttering	8		12	
Mischief	2			22½
Unlawfully carrying concealed weapons	2		1	15
Pointing firearms	1		1	
Vagrancy	18		2	23½
Drunk and disorderly	14		1	19½
Frequenting house of ill-fame	3		1	20
Perjury	1		4	
Indians drunk	4		1	7½
Supplying liquor to Indians	6		3	5
Murder	2	Hanged.		
Carnal knowledge	1	1	9	
Stealing ride on C.N.R.	1		1	
Manufacturing obscene photos.	1		6	
Gambling	2		2	
Unlawfully in possession of liquor	2		1	15
Intimidation	1		3	
Breaking jail	1		1	
Liquor to interdicted person	1		2	
House breaking	1		6	
Store breaking	1	1		
Failing to maintain self and family	1		3	
Keeper of bawdy house	2		2	15
Drunk while interdicted	1			15
	169			

Total number of prisoners in cells September 30, 1909, at midnight—Males	43
Total number of prisoners confined during twelve months—Males	286
Total number of prisoners in cells September 30, 1910—Males	50
Daily average number of prisoners	40.04
Maximum number of prisoners on any one day	54
Minimum number of prisoners on any day	29
Number of prisoners awaiting trial	11
Number of prisoners serving sentences	39
Lunatics received	17

Disposal of same—

Males—Deported		1
Handed over to relations		1
To Brandon		12
Discharged cured		2
		16
Females—To Calgary		1
Total		17

Lunatics handled from detachments	23
Discharged	6
Males sent to Brandon	3
Males sent to Calgary	6
Females to Brandon	3
Females to Calgary	5
	23

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) J. W. PHILLIPS, *Sergt.*,
Provost.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of the Provincial Health Officer.—On behalf of this department we constantly have work on hand in *re* contagious and infectious diseases and the relief of destitute persons.

Department re Dependent and Delinquent Children.—Many children who for any reason come within the provisions of the Provincial Act provided for such cases are reported upon and handed over to the superintendent of this department for final disposal.

License Department.—Infractions of the liquor license ordinances coming to our notice are reported to this department, and during the past year the prohibited territory west of the 5th meridian along railway construction has entirely been looked after by us. Many convictions have been obtained and much liquor seized and destroyed.

Indian Department.—The usual escorts to Indian agents during treaty payments on the several reserves have been provided and special efforts made at all times to prevent the supply of liquor to Indians. On the whole, the Indians give us little trouble, but they will at times obtain liquor, which, however, they have learned to consume without attracting too much attention, thus avoiding unpleasant consequences. We have, however, obtained thirty-two (32) convictions under the liquor clauses of the Indian Act.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

DISTRIBUTION of the strength of 'G' Division on September 30, 1910.

Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Totals.	Saddle Horses.	Team Horses.	Ponies.	Mules.	Totals.
Edmonton	1	2	1	1	2	8	2	17	4	3			7
Fort Saskatchewan		2	2	1	1	12	4	22	9	7		1	17
Alix						1		1	1				1
Andrew						1		1	1				1
Brosseau													
Camrose				1				1	1				1
Castor						1		1	1				1
Daysland						1		1	1				1
Edson		1			1	1		3	3		1		4
Entwistle						1		1	1				1
Hardisty						1		1	1				1
Jasper Park						1		1	1				1
Lacombe						1		1	1				1
Lac Ste. Anne						1		1	1				1
Morinville						1		1		1			1
Provost						1		1	1				1
St. Paul des Metis						1		1	1				1
Stettler			1		1			2	1				1
Stony Plain				1				1	1				1
Tofield						1		1	1				1
Vegreville						1		1	1				1
Vermilion						1		1	1				1
Viking						1		1	1				1
Wainwright						1		1	1				1
Wetaskiwin					1			1	1				1
Attached						1		1					
Deserted						1		1					
Totals	1	5	4	4	6	40	6	66	36	11	1	1	19

The above table gives the distribution of the division on this date. The work has greatly increased during the past year and the strength of the division is inadequate to the demands made upon it.

HEALTH.

The division during the past year has been remarkably free from serious illness and accident. Apart from minor ailments the only case of more or less serious illness was one of pleurisy and rheumatism.

HORSES.

No fresh horses have been supplied to this division this year. Six were condemned and sold, one died, one was destroyed and one lost from herd on G. T. P. construction last year, but only struck off recently. The division is therefore in urgent need of about ten more horses at the present time. With one or two exceptions, all horses now on the strength are in serviceable condition.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The equipment at present in use is in serviceable condition, but a few more saddles are required, owing to the increase in the number of detachments.

CANTEEN.

The division canteen at Fort Saskatchewan is in good financial standing, but, owing to its limited activities, can do no more than pay the running expenses. Even so, however, it is of undoubted benefit to the few men who can avail themselves of it.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

This is supplied with piano, billiard table, newspapers and periodicals and a fairly good library kept up by small monthly subscriptions from members of the division and an occasional grant from the fine fund.

STORES.

All stores and supplies are of good quality.

GENERAL.

The headquarters office was moved from Fort Saskatchewan to Edmonton last November, with corresponding advantages in the handling of our work throughout the large district of which Edmonton is the centre, but the arrangement has disadvantages, inasmuch as the bulk of the division, including the quartermaster's department and books are at Fort Saskatchewan.

The special detail of officers and men on G. T. P. construction to the west is still maintained there. All construction work and all camps are thoroughly patrolled with excellent results. There has been little crime and the traffic in liquor in prohibited territory west of the fifth meridian, which is now entirely under our control, has been kept down to the minimum. This and other railway construction work going on in the district in many directions, including the C. N. R. main line to the coast, added to our ordinary duties throughout a large district now being settled more rapidly than ever has taxed us to the utmost in dealing promptly with all complaints.

A much greater amount of work has been done than in any previous year, and I desire to testify to the painstaking efforts of all ranks in the performance of the duties entrusted to him.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. ROSS CUTHBERT, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'G' Division.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. O. WILSON, COMMANDING 'K' DIVISION, LETHBRIDGE.

LETHBRIDGE, October 7, 1910.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'K' Division for the year ending September 30, 1910.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

It is indeed marvellous to note the cheerfulness of the settlers throughout the district considering that we have had the driest season ever known, the rainfall has been less than in any year since the records have been kept: being about five inches for the year ending in August; notwithstanding this some good grain has been harvested. The crops throughout the Lethbridge police district must be recorded as a failure. This, naturally, will be hard on the new settlers, but the privilege granted to homesteaders by the Department of the Interior to absent themselves from their homesteads will enable them to earn sufficient money to carry them through the winter. To my mind the scarcity of fodder for their stock will be the most serious problem; notwithstanding the crop failure the growth and development of the country has been equal to that of the previous year and it is generally considered that this crop failure will be a blessing in disguise, as it will have the effect of making better farmers, and curtail to a great extent the extravagant habits of all classes. The year has been an excellent one for stock, although the grass has been scarce. Beef cattle are in excellent condition and prices are good, while the demand for horses has been exceptional and prices higher than ever before.

It would be impossible to enumerate the new settlements established during the year, and I will confine myself to saying that the whole country is settling up rapidly, and I should say by an excellent class.

There has been much activity in the development of coal mine properties and a number of large mines are being opened up. The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co. have completed one of the largest and most complete plants in Canada, known as No. 6, about two miles north of No. 3, Stafford village.

The Royal Collieries at Royal View and the Black Diamond mines at Diamond City, employ a large number of men; both these mines are connected by rail with the Canadian Pacific Railway. All towns and villages have made rapid growth; Lethbridge's growth is truly wonderful.

CRIME.

I have to report a considerable increase in the number of cases, this to some extent is the natural increase owing to the increased population. The number of cases entered being 860 as against 590 for the eleven months ending September 30, 1909. The increase covers generally all classes of crime, there has been a decrease in the number of cases tried under the Indian Act, but I regret to report three murders during the year; these are referred to separately. The number of cases of horse steal-

ing has increased, as shown by the report, seven convictions have been obtained with four awaiting trial, one of them has since been convicted and we are almost sure of two convictions of the remaining three.

Among the more important cases dealt with during the past year are the following:—

Emil Bullshields, murder.—On the night of October 22, 1909, a telephone message was received from Raymond stating that there had been a drunken row among the Indians and that one of them had been struck over the head with a neckyoke and severely injured, as he was unconscious. Constable MacBrayne was sent out on the next morning to investigate. An Indian named Little Shields was found unconscious under the care of Dr. Rivers, of Raymond, who ordered his removal to the Lethbridge hospital. Little Shields died in the hospital on the morning of the 26th October, 1909, without regaining consciousness. An Indian named Emil Bullshields was arrested and charged with the murder.

The accused was tried before Chief Justice Sifton and a jury on November 3, 1909. A large number of Indian witnesses were heard and after a lengthy trial the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty and the prisoner was discharged. I was afterwards informed that the jury could not agree, but one juryman managed to convince the others that they had either to return a verdict of guilty or not guilty, and by so doing the above verdict was returned. The liquor which caused the drunken row leading to the murder was taken to the camp by one of the deceased's sons, who was afterwards convicted for being drunk and supplying liquor to Indians. The bartender who supplied the liquor to these Indians was also convicted and fined $200 and costs.

Wasyl Chobotar, murder.—On the night of May 5, 1910, word was received at the barracks, Lethbridge, that a man named Alex. Lazaruk had been shot at between No. 3 and No. 6 shafts. A party was sent out and the injured man was found at the power house under the care of Dr. Ross. He was removed to the hospital where he died the same morning while undergoing an operation. His ante-mortem statement was taken by Inspector West in the presence of one Wasyl Chobotar, who had been arrested at his house on charge of attempted murder. A corner's inquest was held and a verdict found that the deceased came to his death from bullet wounds, and suspicion pointed to Chotobar. He was committed for trial by Inspector West, J.P., on May 14, 1910, on charge of murder, and is still awaiting trial in guard-room. The trial has now been set for the 25th of this month.

Re Jacob Jerke, murdered near Walsh, Alta.—On July 15, 1910, a telegram was received from Inspector Parker that the body of a man had been found under a culvert two miles southeast of Walsh, Alta. Investigations disclosed that it was clearly a case of murder and that the deceased was one Jacob Jerke, a foreigner recently arrived from the United States. Also that the body had been in the position found for at least three weeks. An inquest was held at Walsh on July 18, 1910. The verdict being that Jacob Jerke came to his death shortly after the night of July 3, 1910, from injuries received from heavy blows on head by some heavy instrument in the hands of some person or persons unknown. There was absolutely no clue left and no motive could be discovered to prompt any one in committing this act, as Jerke had no money, or as far as we could learn, any enemies. Suspicion pointed to two or three persons, and a large amount of work has been done in order to bring the guilty parties to justice, but so far we have been unsuccessful.

Harry Simms, receiving stolen horses.—One of the most important cases in this district from a stockman's point of view, was the arrest and conviction of Harry Simms, presumably a respectable rancher on Milk river.

On January 25, 1910, a telegram was received from the Indian agent of the South Peigan agency, Browning, Montana, stating that a large bunch of horses had been stolen and were supposed to be heading north, driven by two half-breeds. Descrip-

tions were immediately circulated and patrols sent from Medicine Hat southwest, and from here and Coutts. After two or three days a bunch of horses were discovered by Sergeant Oliver and party in the corral at Simms' ranch with the brands badly blotched. When Simms was asked where he got the horses from he produced a bill of sale for 31 head of horses and stated that he was going down to Pendant d'Oreille to have the government veterinary inspector come up and examine them for entry. In fact he did this, but in the meantime an information was laid against Simms for receiving stolen horses knowing them to be stolen, and he was arrested, the horses seized and brought into the post. He received his preliminary hearing on February 11, and was committed for trial by Inspector West, J.P., and subsequently released on bail by order of Judge Winter. Sergt. Ashe was then detailed to work on this case, in the meantime one of Simms' bondsmen appeared before Judge Winter and asked to have his name removed from the bond as Simms had told him that it was his intention to leave for Texas. Simms was re-arrested on the train for the south and brought back to the guard-room, where he remained until his trial on April 26, 1910. He was tried before Chief Justice Sifton and jury, the trial lasting three days; he was found guilty and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the Edmonton penitentiary. Sergeant Ashe did excellent service in this case, and I am pleased to report that he was granted $50 from the fine fund for his work on this case. The stockmen throughout the whole district expressed to me their appreciation of the work done. I might say that during Sergeant Ashe's investigations he gathered evidence sufficient to convict an American settler on numerous charges of horse stealing; this I communicated to the American authorities, but so far, no action has been taken. The two half-breeds who brought the horses to Simms' ranch were arrested, one being sentenced to five years' imprisonment and fined $500; the other turned States' evidence and was acquitted. Sergeant Oliver attended as a witness at Helena at this trial. The thirty-one head of horses were turned back to their owners on the South Peigan Indian reserve

Re Howard and Bird, horse stealing.—On February 23, 1910, R. E. Pilling, of Cardston, reported having found five head of horses, the property of himself and Joe Peters of Cardston, in the possession of Walter Howard and Ira Bird at the ranch of Howard on the South Piegan agency, Montana, with the brands altered. The circumstances under which the horses were held and the action taken by Howard and Bird to get the horses out of the way, convinced me that they were stolen. Authority was obtained to take extradition proceedings. Informations were laid and the two men arrested and taken to Helena jail, where the extradition charge was heard; Bird was released and an order made for the extradition of Howard. Through some error the warrant was not received from Washington till after the 60 days had elapsed for the removal of Howard to Canada. Sergeant Humby was sent over to Helena, the counsel for prisoner made application for the prisoner's discharge, and two habeas corpus proceedings were tried before Judge Rasch, both of which were dismissed. Sergeant Humby then started with the prisoner for Lethbridge, and when he got to Great Falls he was served with another writ of habeas corpus, this application was heard before a judge at Great Falls and dismissed. Before leaving Great Falls, Humby was served with another writ purporting to be genuine, instructing him to have Howard at Helena on the following day. As there was no seal on the writ served, and as it was not signed by a judge or directed to an officer of the state, Sergeant Humby concluded that it was only a ruse to detain him till a proper writ could be received from Helena; he consequently took his prisoner from the jail and started on his journey to Canada. There being no accommodation at Shelby Junction, where he had to remain overnight, he hired an auto and reached Coutts during the night with his prisoner. Howard was committed for trial by Inspector West and his trial is set for the 25th of the present month. Only one witness from the United States was considered necessary for the trial, but we found that he would not come over unless three other men, who had given evidence at the extradition proceedings at Helena, also came over. The reason given for this is that threatening letters had been sent to this man should he come over by

friends of Howard and Bird, and he thought that if they all went over he would not be the one singled out for revenge. I am satisfied that there has been for years horses stolen each year from the ranchers living on the Canadian boundary of the South Peigan agency, and the conviction, if we succeed in getting one, against Howard will do much to prevent this in future.

Nelson Horns, horse stealing.—Nelson Horns, a Blood Indian, who was at one time employed as a police scout, was charged before Judge Winter on three charges of horse stealing. On two of these charges he was dismissed on the grounds that the horses had been out of the possession of the owners for such a length of time that they might have passed through different hands. This was a case quoted in England. On the other charge he was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in the Lethbridge guard-room, but only did a few days' imprisonment when he was sent to Macleod to answer to similar charges before Chief Justice Sifton, when he was sentenced to eight years in the Edmonton penitentiary. The horses in the cases tried here were returned to their owners.

John Wren, horse stealing.—About three years ago some twenty head of horses were stolen from the McIntyre ranch south of Magrath. Eighteen of these were recovered from time to time on the Peigan agency, Montana. The two referred to were found in possession of one John Wren, a halfbreed living on the reserve, with their brands altered. Extradition proceedings were taken and Wren extradited. He was tried before Judge Winter on March 17, 1910, convicted and sentenced to two years in the Edmonton penitentiary.

Dickson McKay, horse stealing.—On August 2, 1910, two horses were stolen from one Zahnizer and Pat Bliss living near Medicine Hat. The Wildhorse detachment patrol saw two men named McKay and Watson at a ranch going south with two buckskin horses, but at this time had no report of the horses having been stolen. Upon receipt of information from Wildhorse that these men had gone south with buckskin horses, Sergeant Ashe was sent from here to Havre, Montana, and after a search of three or four days located the stolen horses about 50 miles south of Havre. The parties in whose possession the horses were gave them up to Ashe and he succeeded in arresting one of the culprits, Dickson McKay, who waived extradition and was brought with the horses by trail to Medicine Hat under the escort of Sergeant Ashe. He was tried before Judge Winter at Medicine Hat on three charges of horse stealing, to which he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years on three charges of horse stealing, sentences to run concurrently. Sergeant Ashe is now in Montana endeavouring to locate the second man, Joe Watson. Ashe did good work on this case and was by the commissioner granted $25 from the fine fund

F. Sweanorr alias F. Schonard, horse stealing.—On August 26, 1910, one R. H. White, of Medicine Hat, reported the loss of a horse and buggy from the market place that afternoon. A description of the horse and outfit was taken and circulated. It was not considered a case at first that the horse had been stolen owing to its description, it being a bay mare 16 hands high, with docked tail and mane. No trace of it being found, Reg. No. 4817 Constable Smith, of Medicine Hat detachment, was detailed to trace the horse. At Coleridge he learned that the above mentioned man had been there on August 26 with a horse and rig which he stated he had hired at Medicine Hat and that he was going to his homestead some 60 miles north. Constable Smith patrolled north and found that this man was not known in that section. On returning it was found that the stolen horse had been traded in Irvine to a liveryman for another horse and outfit and had started east, stating he was going to Moosejaw. Constable Smith got trace of this man south of Irvine and followed up his trail to Havre, Montana, where he arrested him. In the meantime I had sent Sergeant Ashe to Havre. Sweanorr waived extradition and was escorted to Medicine Hat by trail by Ashe and Smith, and was committed for trial on September 20, and

is now in the Lethbridge guard-room and comes up for trial at Medicine Hat on October 10.

Constable Smith did excellent work on this case and was awarded $25 from the fine fund for good service.

Charles Yaple, horse stealing.—On August 16, William Wannop, a liveryman of Carmangay, Alta., reported at the barracks, Lethbridge, that a man named Charles Yaple had about August 12 hired a team of bay mares and buggy for the purpose of going to Brooks on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway to look for a homestead, and that the team and rig had not been returned. He came into Lethbridge and found that Yaple had had the team in a livery stable here and started south. Descriptions were circulated, and Constable Matheson succeeded in locating the team and outfit at the ranch of Walter Ross south of Magrath. Yaple had taken the team there; taken their shoes off, and turned them out, telling Ross that he would call for them in about a month. Constable Matheson received information that Yaple was working for a man named Mundt at Houskin, Montana. Sergeant Ashe was sent south to try and locate this man and have him arrested. After considerable trouble he traced him to Belt, Montana, where he found him working on the railway. He had him arrested and taken before a United States commissioner when Yaple agreed to return without extradition. He was brought to Lethbridge, received his preliminary hearing before Inspector West on 26-9-10 and on the 27th pleaded guilty before Judge Winter, and was sentenced to two years in the Edmonton penitentiary on October 1. The horses and outfit were returned to their owners.

Robert Dalton, horse stealing.—On August 4, 1910, a complaint was received from Louis Bonnell, liveryman, Lethbridge, that a horse and saddle of his had been stolen from his stable on the night of August 2 under most peculiar circumstances. Bonnell had a new man in charge of the stable that night when a man giving his name as Dalton came in and asked for his horse and saddle. The hostler asked him to describe the outfit and he gave an accurate description of one of Bonnell's horses then in the stable, also a saddle stamped F.A.P. on back of cantle. The hostler thought he was the owner of the outfit and gave it to him, and Bonnell did not miss the horse and saddle until two days later, when he complained to us. Constable Matheson succeeded in tracing the horse and saddle in possession of a man named Lewis at Knight's Horseshoe ranch near the boundary, where it had been sold to Lewis by Robert Dalton for $55.

This man Dalton had worked for the Knight Cattle Co., and we learned that this man had come from Sheridan, Wyo., U.S.A. I wrote the sheriff, sending his description and received his reply that he had been arrested by himself as a deserter from the United States army and that he had been turned over to the authorities at Fort Mackenzie for desertion. I then got into communication with the officer commanding Fort Mackenzie, who sent me a description and photograph of a man under arrest under the name of Robert Deare, this has been identified as Robert Dalton who stole the horse. I have authority for his extradition and will send for him when released from the guard-room. The horse and saddle were recovered and handed to Mr. Bonnell.

As the foregoing cases principally refer to horse stealing I am satisfied that with such an unprotected boundary as we have between the United States and here, there is almost sure to be more or less horse stealing. After the Simms' case I came into such information that led me to hope that I would be able to round up this summer two or three of the principal offenders, and would have done so, had I not been thrown down by American witnesses and owners of stock. In one instance a rancher was charged with receiving some thirty head of stolen horses and the owner of the stock in the United States came over and identified a number of the horses without reference to the brands in such a manner as to leave no doubt in my mind but that he was the proper owner. As I had been going to the expense of all the prosecutions on this

side. I endeavoured to have the American authorities take extradition proceedings. In the meantime holding the Canadian rancher in custody, but to my disgust I received a telegram from a United States attorney asking me to compromise with the person charged, if so, proceedings would be dropped, if not, the sheriff and witnesses would come over to take extradition proceedings. I wired him to bring along his witnesses; as I heard nothing further from him I was obliged to drop the case and the accused was discharged.

There was also another case where a Canadian rancher on the Milk river was arrested for having stolen horses in his possession on the information of an employee of the South Peigan Indian agency, Montana. The case was remanded to allow this employee to bring over a necessary witness; he returned to the States for this purpose but I never heard from him again.

The rancher in this case was the owner of the ranch where the two half-breeds who sold Simms the horses put up on their pilgrimages with stolen horses into Canada.

I am satisfied that the work done on the boundary line this year will have a good effect, as I have been informed by many people that the rustlers have been practically put out of business, and I attribute this largely to the work of Sergeant Ashe.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

I regret to report a large increase in the number of prairie fires during the year in this district. Of the 85 cases brought to our notice we succeeded in obtaining convictions in 75 of them. Although there were so many fires, only one or two did any damage other than burning off the range, and this is accounted for by the little growth on the prairie. On looking over the fines imposed by justices of the peace throughout the district for offences under this ordinance, I think that if heavier penalties were given it would be the means of making the settlers more careful and mean less fires.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Orderlies have been supplied for all sittings of the Supreme and District Courts at Lethbridge and Medicine Hat. Prisoners have been escorted to all courts, and to the penitentiary at Edmonton, and guard-rooms at Lethbridge, Calgary and Macleod. All prisoners committed for trial have been in our charge. Ticket-of-leave men have been kept track of and all lunaties kept in our guard-room and escorted to the asylum at Brandon. We have also issued relief to destitute persons under instructions from the department at Edmonton, and in several cases have taken charge of quarantine of infectious diseases.

'K' Division, Lethbridge, October 5, 1910.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Lethbridge.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the report of 'K' division guard-room for the twelve months ending September 30, 1910.

At midnight of September 30, 1909, there were in cells 27 prisoners, consisting of 22 undergoing terms of imprisonment and 4 waiting trial, and 1 lunatic. During the 12 months 340 prisoners were received, making a total of 367. Compared with the number last year there has been no increase or decrease, the difference in the grand total is the 6 prisoners in cells less on Sptember 30, 1909, than were in cells on October 31, 1908.

They are specified as follows:—

Males—

Whites	303
Indians	25
Halfbreeds	10
Chinese	3
Japanese	3
Negroes	4
Lunatics	13
Total	361

Females—

Whites	1
Halfbreeds	1
Indians	4
Grand total	367

Number of Prisoners Received.

October	31
November	15
December	34
January	34
February	22
March	19
April	26
May	29
June	28
July	41
August	24
September	40
Total	340

The daily average number was	28
The average number	56
The maximum number in any day	42
The minimum number in any day	14
The maximum number received in any month (May)	73
The minimum number received in any month (November)	15

The above prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males—

Time expired	142
Sent to Brandon lunatic asylum	8
Sent to Edmonton penitentiary	7
Deported to England	1
Deported to U.S.A.	12
Sent to other places for trial	9
Sent to other places to serve sentence	3
Released on ticket-of-leave	4

Sent to reformatory school (juvenile)	1
Died in Galt hospital	1
Sent to Galt hospital for treatment	1
Cases dismissed, fines paid or otherwise disposed of	132
Females—	
Sent to Calgary to serve sentence	1
Otherwise disposed of	5
In cells at midnight of September 30, 1910	40
Grand total	367

The number of prisoners who have served or are serving terms of imprisonment in the guard-room is 170; these classified, are as follows:—

Crime.	Number of Sentences.	Average Terms.	
		Months.	Days.
Vagrancy	88	1	18
Breaking custody	1	1	
Theft	21	3	11
Abduction	2	7	14
Indecent pictures in possession	2	1	
Trespass on C. P. R	3		17
Shooting with intent	1	3	
Bribing peace officer	1		14
False pretenses	5	3	6
Stealing a ride	10		25
Assault occasioning bodily harm	2	2	
Assault	11	1	22
Drunk while interdicted	3		17
Deserting employment	1		30
Forgery	2	4	
Uttering forged cheque	1	6	
Liquor to interdicted person	1	2	
Wounding cattle	1	3	
Attempting suicide	1	3	
Wife desertion	1	3	
Obstructing peace officer	2	1	
Drunk on duty (Railway Act)	1	3	
Pointing firearms	1	1	
Indian Act:—			
Liquor to Indians	4	3	15
Drunk, &c	7	1	22

In cells September 30, 1909	27
Received during the year	340
Total	367
Discharged during the year	327
In cells at midnight, September 30, 1910	40
Total	367

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

One prisoner, James Canton, was admitted to the guard-room on June 14 last, sentenced to a term of four months' imprisonment for vagrancy. This man has been sentenced four times for theft and vagrancy, and has served altogether fifteen months' imprisonment. He was also arrested and charged with stabbing a Chinaman, but sufficient evidence could not be obtained for a conviction. He was a very heavy drinker, and each time he was admitted to the guard-room was in a very shaky and weak condition. He was placed under the doctor's care immediately after being admitted on June 14 last, and continued under the doctor's care until removed to the Galt hospital with cerebral hemorrhage on August 14, where he died on August 30. The coroner was notified and decided that an inquest was not necessary.

Charles Hopkins was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour on May 25 last for vagrancy. He was suffering from running ulcers covering both knees and was in a very bad state. He was confined separately from the other prisoners until removed to the Galt hospital for treatment on May 30, where he completed his sentence.

Prison discipline has been strictly enforced and the conduct of the prisoners good.

A sufficient quantity of good prison clothing has been supplied.

During the past 12 months 12 lunatics were admitted to the guard-room, 8 were sent to the Brandon asylum, 2 deported to the United States and 2 dismissed. One lunatic, Charles MacPhee, was sent to Brandon asylum during January last, and was released from there as cured, but was again confined during the month of August last and again sent to Brandon asylum. Each time this lunatic was very violent. The last time he was admitted a constable had to be kept continually with him to prevent him biting his tongue.

The following prisoners were deported to the United States: W. J. Currie, J. K. Smith, J. C. Travis, E. Dawalt, H. Davies, J. J. Mangen, H. Johnson, F. Catract, C. Moore, H. W. Burden, C. Vanausdall and J. S. Davis.

C. Clapham was deported to England.

All of the above men have served terms of imprisonment before being deported with the exception of two lunatics, J. J. Mangen and C. Vanausdall. The later was confined in the guard-room nearly three months before being removed.

The guard-room has been very much overcrowded, particularly so through having to keep so many lunatics and diseased prisoners and those who are committed on very serious charges, in separate cells.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. HUMBY, *Sergt.*,
Provost.

SUMMARY of crime for year ending September 30, 1910.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Not tried.
Against public order -				
Carrying skull cracker	1	1		
Carrying pistol	6	6		
Carrying pistol when arrested	1	1		
Selling pistol without record	2	2		
Unlawfully pointing pistol	2	2		
Against administration of justice—				
Perjury	4	2	2	
Escape from custody	1	1		
Bribery	1	1		
Obstructing peace officer	4	4		
Assaulting peace officer	3	2		1
Resisting arrest	1			1
Against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	159	153	5	1
Frequenting house of ill-fame	12	11	1	
Not maintaining family	1	1		
Inmate of house of ill-fame	10	10		
Living on avails of prostitution	1	1		
Keeper of house of ill-fame	2	2		
Insulting language	9	7	2	
Obscene post cards in possession	2	2		
Attempted rape	1		1	
Seduction	2	1	1	
Rape	1		1	
Abduction	2	2		
Fraudulently detaining girl under 21 years	1		1	
Indecent assault	2		2	
Carnally knowing idiot	1	1		
Gross indecency	3	3		
Attempted buggery	1			1
Threatening language	2	1	1	
Against person and reputation—				
Assault	79	62	16	1
Attempted suicide	3	3		
Murder	3		2	1
Shooting with intent	2	1		1
Assault causing bodily harm	10	8	1	1
Leaving hole unguarded	2	2		
Housebreaking	1			1
Aggravated assault	2	2		
Administering drug with intent	1		1	
Manslaughter	1			1
Threatening to shoot	1		1	
Cause bodily harm through wanton driving	1		1	
Shooting at and wounding	1			1
Against rights of property—				
Theft	55	39	12	4
False pretenses	14	7	7	
Horsestealing	14	7	3	4
Defacing brand (Sec. 392 C.C.)	1	1		
Robbery under arms	2		2	
Shooting at and wounding cattle	3	1	1	1
Attempting to injure stock	1		1	
Cattle stealing	3	1	2	
Cattle killing	4	1	3	
Throwing stones at passenger train	2	2		
Mischief	10	9	1	
Cruelty to animals	6	6		
Forgery	5	2	1	2
Uttering forged cheque	1			1
Robbery with violence	2			2
Wilful damage	6	6		
Stolen horses in possession	3		3	
Attempted arson	1			1
Receiving stolen property	3	1	1	1
Uttering forged cheques	2	2		

SUMMARY of crime for year ending September 30, 1910—*Continued.*

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Not tried.
Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	15	14	1	
Intoxicated Indians	26	23	2	1
Attempting to supply liquor to Indians	1	1		
Having liquor in possession	1	1		
Railway Act—				
Stealing rides	26	26		
Gambling on train	1			1
Supplying liquor to switchman on duty	1	1		
Switchman drunk on duty	1	1		
Tresspassing on C.P. Railway	4	4		
Customs—				
Smuggling tobacco	1	1		
Irrigation Act—				
Diverting water from ditch	1	1		
Miners Act—				
Working over eight hours	7	7		
Animals Contagious Disease Act—				
Removing cattle from quarantine	2	2		
Ordinances—				
Masters and servants	46	31	14	1
Steam boilers	14	12	2	
Prairie fires	85	75	10	
Hawkers and pedlars	1	1		
Public works	22	18	4	
Game ordinance	8	8		
Village	9	7	2	
Motor vehicles	4	4		
Estray animals	14	12	2	
Noxious weeds	4	4		
Pound	3	2	1	
Horse breeders	1	1		
Insane	18	15	3	
Public Health	1	1		
Liquor license ordinance	48	47	1	
Protection of stock from dogs	2	1	1	
Livery stables	1	1		
Marking and inspection of stock	1	1		
Brand	7	5	2	
Lord's Day Act	2	2		
Total	860	710	120	30

TOTAL of Cases before the Supreme and District Courts for the year ending September 30, 1910

Number of Cases.	Convictions.	Fines.	Imprisonment.	Penitentiary.	Suspended Sentence.	Dismissed.
48	31	3	12	11	5	17

Indian Department.—There is no reserve in this district. A number of non-treaty Cree Indians make their headquarters at Medicine Hat. Relief has been regularly issued to those in need and accounts forwarded regularly to the Indian Commissioner for payment.

I am pleased to report a marked decrease in the number of convictions for intoxication, the number of cases for the eleven months ending September 30, 1909, being 38, while this year we have only had 23. On the other hand, I can report an increase in the number of convictions for supplying liquor to Indians, there being fourteen convictions, against eight last year. The assembling of Indians at Lethbridge fair for show purposes, as reported in last year's report, cannot but have an unsettling effect, but I am pleased to report that at the fair this year there was less drunkenness than for the past five years, notwithstanding reports to the contrary which appeared in the Calgary papers.

HORSES.

The horses in this division are generally in good shape, but some of them show the effects of a very hard year's work. Four remounts have been purchased and eight cast, five of these have been sold, and one horse shot, having bolted with Constable Read when returning from revolver practice; this horse slipped on turning into the barracks gate and broke its near fore leg, the bone protruding through the flesh. I ordered it to be shot at once.

The price of remounts has been abnormally high and good saddle horses are almost impossible to get.

Owing to the dry summer constant care has had to be exercised in order to keep their feet in shape.

The mileage for the past year is as follows:—

1909—	
October	16,850
November	13,570
December	11,980
1910—	
January	13,470
February	10,865
March	14,156
April	14,885
May	13,983
June	13,146
July	14,761
August	15,685
September	13,965
Total	167,316

TRANSPORT.

Generally in good order. One two-seated spring wagon has been received. One three-seated spring and one lumber wagon have been condemned and sold. Another lumber wagon has been condemned and will be sold on the 8th of this month. I require a lumber wagon.

CANTEEN.

This is in good standing. Grants to the amount of $174.59 have been made to the division. This includes $67.50 for a tombstone for our plot in the cemetery.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

We have an excellent library and most comfortable reading and recreation room, both having been papered and painted.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply has been ample and the quality good. We have received no blankets during the year.

FORAGE.

The quality has been good. Owing to the dry season the price of forage will be very high.

CUSTOMS.

The N. C. O. at Pendant d'Oreille and Wild Horse still act as sub-collectors and the men at the other detachments along the line have been sworn in as preventive officers. The four detachments on the line patrol the boundary, and this year I am satisfied that there has been little smuggling.

A few infractions of the Customs Act have been reported to the Customs Department.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

I must again report that it has been absolutely impossible to have the division drilled. A few days arm and setting up drill is all that could be managed. Lectures on police duties were held during the winter months. The division has about completed the annual course of revolver practice.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Lethbridge	1	1	2	2	...	13	1	20	19
Coutts				1		2		3	6
Grassy Lake						1		1	1
Irvine						1		1	2
Magrath						1		1	1
Medicine Hat		1			1	2		4	5
Medicine Lodge						2		2	2
Pendant d'Oreille					1	1	1	3	3
Royal View						1		1	1
Stafford Village									
Sundial						1		1	1
Taber				1				1	1
Warner						1		1	1
Wild Horse					1	1	1	3	3
Writing on Stone						2	1	3	5
Bow Island (temporary)				1				1	1
On Command				1		3		4	
Totals	1	2	2	6	3	32	4	50	52

HEALTH.

This has on the whole been good. I regret to report the death of Reg. No. 4428, Corpl. Dickson, N.W., from acute tuberculosis. This N.C.O. was one of the brightest young men in the force, and his death was a distinct loss. He was taken ill during April, 1910, and on May 5, was granted two months sick leave, and he died on May 24, 1910, at his home in Toronto.

GENERAL REMARKS.

From a police standpoint I consider the year just closed a successful one. We have succeeded in bringing many criminals to justice, and the number of cases reported which have not been detected is very small. The country has been kept remarkably free from crime when taken into consideration the rapid development and consequent number of crooks who always follow in the wake of prosperity.

There has been no expenditure for buildings during the year other than a few minor repairs. I would beg to call your attention to the condition of fence on the west side of the barracks, this should be pulled down and a new one erected and painted.

The post has been visited several times during the year by the commissioner, and was inspected by the assistant commissioner on September 30, 1910. Inspector Burnett has also inspected the horses.

Reg. No. 1128, S. M. Raven, C.C., was promoted to the rank of Inspector from December 1, 1909, and replaced by Reg. No. 4496, S. M. Newson, H.M.

I would like to call your attention to the adoption of some system for the identification of criminals. I am satisfied that during the year many bad men wanted elsewhere have passed through our hands.

The new jail will, I think, be completed next summer, and we will then be relieved of this duty, which has been a distasteful one to our men. At the same time some arrangement will have to be made for the care of the barrack grounds, situated as we are in the centre of the city, where it is absolutely necessary that the grounds be kept in perfect order, this would be impossible without the employment of outside help.

We are now under strength, and have been short handed throughout the year. The work has increased and our strength decreased, and to police the large area allotted to this division a strength of 60 is absolutely necessary.

I have received the hearty support of all ranks, and would especially bring to your notice the work done by Reg. No. 3268, Sergt. Humby, F., Reg. No. 4317, Sergt. Wade, W. J., and Reg. No. 4407, Sergt. Ashe, S.

Respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAS. WILSON, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'K' Division.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. V. BEGIN, COMMANDING 'F' DIVISION, PRINCE ALBERT.

PRINCE ALBERT, September 30, 1910.

The Commissioner, R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my report of 'F' Division, for the year ending September 30, 1910.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Although the season has been a dry one, the crops of grain have yielded a better harvest than expected. Generally the crop has been fair, and in some parts remarkably good. The Goose Lake country, south of De Lisle, is the only point in my district where the crop has been poor. The winter closed early and the snow and ice having melted and passed away the ground was left dry for the seeding of the spring, and following this the weather continued to be dry, and consequently the crop was late in making a start, and slow in its progress to maturity. The result, however, has brought satisfaction to the farmers generally.

A serious storm passed through this district on July 3, wrecking homes and ruining crops, doing thousands of dollars' worth of damage. At some points houses were lifted by the wind and carried away, wrecked and the inmates suffering more or less severe injury.

The Prince Albert to Battleford line being built for the Canadian Northern Railway is still under construction, and grading is completed as far as Marcelin. It is expected that this road will be put in operation next spring. During the past summer 125 miles of country have been surveyed for the line of railway from Prince Albert to Fort Churchill, to be built by the Hudson Bay and Pacific Railway Company from Prince Albert. The company expects to start construction during the coming month and to complete twelve miles of line before winter, and to build a bridge over the Little Red river, four miles north of the city. The construction of the bridge at the Pas for the government line to the Hudson Bay has also commenced, and some hundreds of men are being employed on this work. The Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Pacific railways are both constructing lines into Prince Albert, and at the present time the Grand Trunk Pacific is about thirty miles from this city. The bridge over the south branch of the Saskatchewan river at St. Louis will be built this winter.

The line from Shellbrook to the camps of the Big River Lumber Company is completed and in operation. All this means employment for settlers and tends to add to the prosperity of the district.

The Big River Lumber Company have 250 men, many of whom have wives and families, employed in the camps and at the mill; in fact, a small town has sprung up there. During the coming winter they expect to put out thirty million feet of lumber and to have 700 men employed in the bush. They expect to put out an annual average of fifty million feet of lumber for a great number of years to come. The other lumber companies are also continuing to put out millions of feet of lumber every year, and during the coming winter 3,000 men will be employed in lumber at Prince Albert district alone. Two thousand men will be in the woods along the railway line east of Prince Albert, from Crooked River to Barrows. This large number of men working in the bush north of Prince Albert will be a great source of revenue to the city.

There has been another serious outbreak of typhoid fever in Prince Albert and also at Hudson Bay Junction, which has carried off many inhabitants. It is, however, gratifying to find that there have been fewer cases entered this year than in former years, and the death rate from this disease has been lower.

The country north of Prince Albert, although very bushy, is settling fast. No homesteads for ten miles north of the Saskatchewan river are available. In spite of the difficulties experienced in clearing, settlers are only too glad to get this land. Even immigrants without means can do well as there are many hay sloughs, and by selling the hay and wood they manage, slowly but surely, to prosper.

Generally the country is becoming vastly settled. Points that a few years ago were seldom visited by man are now well populated districts.

CRIME.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Cases dismissed.	Cases to be tried.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	4	2	1	1
Manslaughter	2		2	
Threat to do bodily harm	1	1		
Assault, common	112	96	16	
Assault, aggravated	4	2	2	
Assault, indecent	5		2	3
Assault, causing bodily harm	8	4	2	2
Rape and attempted rape	2	1		1
Attempt to procure abortion	1			1
Carnal knowledge of girl under fourteen	2		2	
Bigamy	1		1	
Attempted suicide	1	1		
Miscellaneous	1			1
Offences against property—				
Theft	107	86	19	32
Theft from person	2	2		
Horse stealing	8	6	1	1
Shooting and wounding cattle and horses	1			1
Cruelty to animals	8	4	1	
Wounding animals	2	2		
House and shop breaking	16	4	3	3
Burglary	4	4		
False pretenses	13	8	5	
Forgery and uttering	2	2		
Robbery	3	3		
Embezzlement	1	1		
Receiving stolen property	1	1		
Having stolen property in possession	3	3		
Wilful damage to property	6	4	2	
Arson and attempted arson	3	2	1	
Mischief	3	3		
Miscellaneous	3	3		
Offences against the public order—				
Unlawfully carrying offensive and concealed weapons	3	3		
Pointing fire-arms	3	2	1	1
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	30	28	2	
Drunk and disorderly	106	106		
Causing disturbance	10	8	2	
Obscene language	8	7	1	
Indecent acts	2	2		
Buggery and attempted buggery	1	1		
Incest	2	1		1
Seduction	3	1		2
Seduction under promise of marriage	2	1	1	
Keeper house of ill-fame	14	14		
Inmates house of ill fame	3	3		
Frequenters house of ill fame	7	7		

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Cases dismissed.	Cases to be tried.
Offences against religion and morals—*Con.*				
Prostitution	13	13		
Keeping gaming house	7	7		
Frequenters of gaming house	15	14	1	
Gambling	2	2		
Misleading justice—				
Perjury	3	2		1
Corruption and disobedience—				
Contempt of court	3	3		
Disobeying summons	1	1		
Escape from custody	1	1		
Obstructing peace officer	1	1		
Bribery	1		1	
Offences against the Railway Act—				
Mischief	2	2		
Destroying car seals	3	2	1	
Violation of orders of Railway Commissioners	1	1		
Theft from railway station	2	2		
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Indians drunk	10	10		
Drunk on reserve	18	18		
Supplying liquor to Indians	13	12	1	
Liquor in possession	2	2		
Offences against Lord's Day Act	8	8		
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances				
Masters and servants	79	63	16	
Game	29	29		
Prairie and forest fires	42	38	4	
Liquor license	7	7		
Illegally importing liquor into prohibited territory	8	8		
Selling liquor in prohibited territory	1		1	
Insanity	54	53	1	
Horse breeders	11	9	2	
Estray animals	3	3		
Pound	7	6	1	
Fence	1		1	
Livery stable	2	2		
Medical profession	12	5	7	
Public health	2	2		
School	3	1	2	
Hawkers and pedlars	2	2		
Pollution of streams	1	1		
Steam boiler	6	6		
Miscellaneous	6	6		
Total	900	771	109	20

The above tabulated list shows an increase of crime in this district during the past year, the number of cases entered being 900, of which there were 771 convictions and 109 dismissed, while 20 are awaiting trial. This list does not include cases tried under municipal by-laws of the many towns in this district, as most of these are dealt with by local police, and very few are brought to our notice.

The case of murder shown as dismissed was the case of Harold Pope, the murderer shown last year as awaiting trial.

Summary of cases before Supreme and District Courts:—

Cases tried	52
Number of prisoners sent to penitentiary	8
Number of sentences of imprisonment	23
Number of fines inflicted	3
Sentenced to death	2
Number of cases dismissed	15

The following are the details of cases of importance that have occurred in the district:—

John Mescei, murder.—At noon on Tuesday, November 2, 1909, Mr. B. S. Dixon, a farmer living three miles west of Clair, drove over to visit a neighbour, George Thoburn. On entering the house all he could find of human inhabitants was a little two year old girl, huddled up close to a cold stove. Thinking it strange, Thoburn drove to another neighbour named Hodgson, who returned with him, and their respective wives, to Thoburn's farm, where everything was as on Dixon's first visit. As they entered the house, they were greeted by a child's cry, which apparently came up from the floor. They opened the cellar door and saw Thoburn's other child, a boy of four years old, crawling on his hands and knees on the potatoes in the cellar. On being asked where his parents were, the little lad replied 'John went for mamma and shot Papa.'

Close to the front entrance was a trap door in the floor, which the visitors opened, and discovered a man's feet and legs sticking up, the body lying on its back. This was the body of George Thoburn. Mrs. Thoburn and her mother, who lived at the house, were missing. Dixon then took steps to notify the police. Upon examination it was found that George Thoburn had been killed by a shot-gun wound in the right shoulder. Sergeant Abich, who had charge of this case, assisted by neighbours, then proceeded to try and find the missing women. About a quarter of a mile from the house the body of Mrs. Thoburn was found, the head lying in a pool of blood that had flowed from a deep stab in the neck. She was dead. An hour or so later, covered with hay and dry sticks, in a small bluff, the body of Mrs. McNiven, the mother of Mrs. Thoburn, was found. There was a wide gash across the chin, and the left side of her head had caved in.

Suspicion fell on John Mescei, a Hungarian, the Thoburn's hired man, and his description having been telegraphed around the district, he was arrested on November 3 at Quill lake by Constable Jarvis. He was in possession of one of Thoburn's teams, which he had stolen in an endeavour to make his escape. The prisoner, when arrested, willingly admitted that he had shot Thoburn, stabbed his wife, and clubbed her mother to death. On November 5 the accused was brought up for his preliminary hearing and committed for trial. On December 15 this prisoner was brought up for trial, was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. At 8 a.m. on March 10, 1910, John Mescei mounted the scaffold erected in the yard of the common jail at Prince Albert, and then and there paid the last penalty for his horrible crime.

Mescei gave as a motive for his crime that his life with the Thoburns was unhappy, that they did not feed him sufficiently and the women were continually grumbling at him, and taking exception to the enormity of his appetite.

George and Melhe Marzolf, arson.—At five minutes to 1 a.m. on the morning of June 17, 1910, an alarm of fire was given at the Marzolf's house. The house burned was the property of Mellie Marzolf, and on June 14, George her husband, in conversation with a Mr. Beaton, of Langham, stated that he was going away to North Dakota, and if he, Beaton, could burn the house without his wife getting the insurance, he could do so. As a result of this statement, upon subsequent inquiry, George and Mellie Marzolf were arrested and tried at Saskatoon on July 16, 1910, and convicted. They were sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Alberta penitentiary.

Charles Davis, murder.—At about 11.30 p.m. on June 24, Charles Davis, a coloured man, surrendered at the R. N. W. M. Police Barracks at Saskatoon, stating that he had killed his wife that night. In explanation of the occurrence, Davis stated that he and his wife went to sleep about 9 or 10 o'clock in the evening of June 24. Shortly after going to sleep he heard a scream and felt some one pull him. He got scared and thinking some one was in the house, got his gun out from under his pillow. Seeing some one by the bed, he got the gun out and pulled the trigger. He then felt

for his wife and not finding her in bed, got up, struck a light, and saw his wife lying on the floor, dead.

Charles Davis was arrested and handed over to the Saskatoon city police.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict that Mrs. Davis had come to her death from a shot fired by her husband.

The accused came up for preliminary hearing on June 27 and was committed for trial, his trial to take place at the next sitting of the Supreme Court at Saskatoon, which is October, 1910.

The accused and his wife were on good terms, and it is probable that the story he tells is correct.

Abraham Unger, incest.—This was a revolting case from one of the Mennonite villages near Aberdeen, Sask.

The accused, Abraham Unger, was proved to have had sexual intercourse with his daughter, age 15, and also with his daughter, age 13. Both these children stated that he had been doing it for several years. This case was worked up by Sergeant Reeves, and finally the accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced at Prince Albert to four years penal servitude and to twenty lashes.

David Derksen, indecent acts.—This was another case from the Mennonite section. The accused was fined $20 and sentenced to three months imprisonment, sentence being suspended.

Mary and Richard Relph, practising medicine without license.—The woman, Mary Relph, has been practising medicine at Rosthern, Hague and other points, for a considerable time, and sets herself up as a bath healer and such like in the town of Rosthern. Several attempts to obtain a conviction against her have been made by the Saskatchewan Medical Council, and on February 21, 1910, she was convicted of professing to be a doctor without being registered and fined $50 and costs.

Attempts have also been made to obtain a conviction against her husband for a similar offence, and on September 27, he was fined $50 and costs.

They were both charged with manslaughter and abortion in December, 1909, but a conviction was not obtained. The details of the case are as follows: A Mrs. Dyck had died in Rosthern in March, 1909, in the house of Mary Relph and had been secretly buried in a cemetery at Silverfeldt. As a result of inquiry, the body was exhumed and inquest was held at Rosthern on May 27, 1910. It appears that Mrs. Dyck had been sick for some time and was finally taken to Mrs. Relph for treatment. Evidence was taken that while there some operation resembling abortion had been performed by the Relphs, as a result of which blood poisoning set in and the woman died. The coroners' jury returned a verdict that she had come to her death by negligence and bad treatment at the hands of Richard and Mary Relph.

The accused were arrested and after preliminary inquiry committed for trial.

On December 18, Richard and Mary Relph came up for trial at Prince Albert, and the same evidence was produced as at the coroner's inquest on the body of Mrs. Dyck. In his address, the judge charged strongly against the prisoners. The jury, however, returned a verdict of not guilty and the accused were discharged.

Mark Field and Richard Clee, assault causing actual bodily harm.—On March 18, 1910, Sam Plotnick and H. Henschel were together sleeping in a room in the Windsor hotel at Hague. About two in the morning the room was broken into by one Mark Field, who armed with a bottle, rushed to the bed and proceeded to belabour Plotnick with the bottle, and then Henschel. The bottle broke and Henschel, in his attempt to protect himself, was badly cut about the hands and shoulders. Richard Clee stood by in the doorway and watched the proceedings.

Plotnick managed to escape from the room, and reported to the police, but in the meantime Field made his escape. He was subsequently arrested in the country 38 miles from Hague.

Both Clee, who had been arrested, and Field were committed for trial, and Mark Field pleading guilty was sentenced on April 4 at Prince Albert to one month's imprisonment with hard labour and to pay the fine of $100.

The case of Clee, who is charged with aiding and abetting has not yet been tried. The case will come up at the next sitting of the Supreme Court.

Clement Brabant, horse stealing.—On March 27, 1910, Frank Lemieux missed his bay pony from his camp 1½ miles south of Nutana. He suspected a half-breed named Brabant of stealing this pony to go home on, as Brabant was absolutely broke. Brabant was located at Fort Qu'Appelle. He was closely questioned, but he denied all knowledge of the pony.

Brabant was arrested at Balcarres on certain horse-stealing charges in the Regina district.

The charge of stealing Lemieux's pony was afterwards brought home to him, and he was committed at Saskatoon on September 12 to stand his trial.

James Fable, horse stealing.—On August 1, 1910, Pezi Hoton, a Sioux Indian from the Round Plains reserve, had his horse stolen from him, while it was tethered to a stake on the reserve. This case was investigated by Sergeant Reeves, and it was found that the horse had been sold at a livery stable in Prince Albert for $20 by a man named James Fable. Inquiry was made and James Fable was found to have come from Medicine Hat, to which place his description was sent.

Fable was located and arrested at Medicine Hat on September 14 and brought back to Prince Albert for trial.

On September 21, he was committed to stand his trial, and subsequently was sentenced to three years' penal servitude in Alberta penitentiary.

PRAIRIE AND BUSH FIRES.

The only serious bush fire that occurred during the year was at Mistatim, when twenty-six Canadian Northern Railway box cars, saw mill, and large tracts of land were burnt. Although at times bush fires have covered a considerable area and destroyed quantities of timber, no others have become serious, being got under and checked before any extensive damage had been done. A number of small prairie fires have occurred and in most cases the origin has been traced up and the originators prosecuted.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—Orderlies were detailed to attend the sittings of the Supreme and District Courts, and escorts provided for the prisoners required on these occasions. A commissioned officer whenever possible, but in his absence a non-commissioned officer attended these courts.

Agriculture.—Several outbreaks of infectious diseases that have occurred in the district have been reported to this department, and where quarantine has been imposed, care has been taken that no breach of the same has occurred.

Cases of destitution that have come to my notice from time to time have been reported to the department, and where relief has been authorized, it has been administered under proper authority.

Customs.—Only one case has occurred during the year that has brought us into contact with this department. In this instance an investigation was made and a report submitted.

Indian.—The usual assistance was given to the Indian agents during the annual treaty payments.

State of the Indians.—Generally the Indians in this district are living under happy and contented conditions, spending the best part of their time on the reserves.

The opening up of the town of Shellbrook has led to more liquor finding its way to the Indians on the reserves in that district, but in this connection a number of prosecutions have been entered and convictions obtained. This accounts for the increase in the number of cases entered under the Indian Act.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

The establishment of this division is forty, but this is not sufficient to meet the demands that are put upon us. I have twenty-two detachments under my command; but owing to the shortage of men I am not able to keep these all open throughout the year. At the present time the detachments at Warman, Wakaw, Rosthern, Barrows, Green Lake, Kinistino and Cumberland House are closed. Twenty non-commissioned officers and constables and one officer are required to keep the remaining fifteen detachments open, together with five constables for duty at the post. I total of twenty-six. There are three non-commissioned officers and two constables and four special constables necessarily employed on other work. That is a total of thirty-five men with myself, and Inspector Walke, at present on sick leave, makes the actual strength of men available for duty thirty-seven, three below establishment.

During the year detachments have been opened at Rosetown on the Goose Lake branch of the Canadian Northern Railway, and Shellbrook, on the Canadian Northern Railway line under construction to Battleford, while the detachment at Birch Hills has been moved to Kinistino, and that at Bonne Madonne moved to Wakaw.

Moreover detachments should be opened at Marcelin and Elstow, and also at Lac la Ronge and Portage la Loche in the north.

DRILL TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, &C.

With the difficulties experienced in coping with the work of the district, there is but little time for drills. The annual revolver practice has been successfully carried out, and some very good shooting done.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

Discipline of the division has been good during the year. One desertion has occurred.

HEALTH.

The health of the division on the whole has been good, no cases of infectious or contagious fevers having occurred; and although typhoid has been prevalent, the men of my command have escaped.

HORSES.

Three horses have been sold during the year, and one has died, and eight new ones have been received, the total strength of horses being forty-one. The horses are all doing well and are fit for hard work.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS, SADDLERY, &C.

The transport, harness and saddlery in use in this division is mostly old, but is still serviceable. No new transport has been received during the year. Some new saddles are required.

CANTEEN.

There is no canteen in this division.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

There is no room set apart as a reading room in the post, but there is a good recreation room with a billiard table.

STORES.

The kit and clothing received during the year is of good material and serviceable. Provisions, hay and oats purchased locally are all of good quality.

GENERAL.

The buildings in the post badly require painting.

Although a water and sewerage system is in operation in the city of Prince Albert, they have not yet been extended as far as the barracks. Both waterworks and sewer are much needed and would be much appreciated by members of the post.

At the end of July, the small village of Hudson's Bay Junction, was thrown into a state of excitement over the discovery of gold on the shores of Leaf lake, which is situated about 18 miles from the village. For a short time there was a local rush, but the reports of the assayers not being satisfactory, the excitement was very soon over.

A large company has been formed to fish in the Green Lake district. A contract has been given to haul the fish to Prince Albert during the winter.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, visited this district during the month of July.

The railway companies operating throughout my district are carrying on extensive works to help on the settlement and development of the country, and both Prince Albert and Saskatoon promise to be large railroad centres in the near future, surrounded by railways extending in all directions.

Assistant Commissioner McIllree made an annual inspection of the division in the month of May, 1910.

The Commissioner visited this post in November on his way to the Pas, and on his return.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. V. BEGIN, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'F' Division, Prince Albert District

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. A. McGIBBON, COMMANDING 'C' DIVISION, BATTLEFORD.

BATTLEFORD, September 30, 1910

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police, Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1910.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

Onion Lake.—New settlers coming in all seem well to do and are breaking land. Crops are very poor this year, average 15 bushels to the acre.

Crops on the Indian reserve are exceedingly poor this year and hay scarce.

Lloydminster.—The class of settlers in this district are very good, composed of English, Canadians, Americans and a few Swedes, north of the Battle river.

The crops this year are good in some places and bad in others; the grain is excellent.

Lashburn.—The summer being very dry, crops in the district suffered; average yield of wheat, 10 bushels to the acre; oats, 35 bushels to the acre.

A large amount of breaking was done this summer and a lot of summer fallow.

Quite a number of roads have been opened up. Settlers in the district are in good circumstances.

Paynton.—This district is very mixed in population. Cutknife settled with English, French, Americans and Canadians.

Wilbert settled as above. Wardenville mostly English and Canadian.

Farmers south of Paynton have bought land as well as homesteading and are going right ahead. Crops very poor in places; wheat averaging 15 bushels, and oats 28 bushels to the acre.

North of Paynton is thickly settled.

Mervin district is composed of English and Canadians. Emmanville district nearly all Americans, and north of Emmanville are American Germans; the average land broken from 25 to 50 acres.

Edam.—This is a settlement which is almost entirely Dutch, with some French.

Radisson.—Farmers in this district seem to have had a fairly prosperous year. A number of Russian and German settlers arrived in the district during the last few months. The C. N. Ry. are grading from Shellbrook to North Battleford. The settlers are English, Russian, Poles, French, German and Canadians. Crops averaged 20 bushels to the acre.

Beachview.—Considerable ploughing of roads and grading has been done this year, about 300 new settlers came in. Steel on the C. N. R. was laid from North Battleford to Jackfish; considerable wheat has already been shipped out on this road.

Crops not as good as last year; wheat averaged 20 bushels to the acre, but north, a much smaller yield.

North Battleford.—A large number of settlers arrived during the year and went north, the majority have brought in good stock.

Crops on the whole have been very fair, averaging from 16 to 18 bushels to the acre.

Elevators report very little No. 1, mostly grade 2.

Wilkie.—This district is well settled up, and there are no vacant homesteads near any of the small towns.

Crops in the district have been poor on account of the dry season.

A large number of men have been employed all summer on the Canadian Pacific railway line at Wilkie, and there is a talk of the round house being enlarged to allow of more engines, this will mean a much larger pay roll on the Canadian Pacific railway, and most of the money will be spent in the town.

Wilkie is a sub-police district, Inspector Genereux in charge with one sergeant and two constables.

Macklin.—The district is practically a new one as regards farming. The settlers south are mostly Germans, north composed of Canadians. There is very little land in crop this year. It is estimated that 50,000 bushels of grain will be marketed at this point this year.

Ten times the acreage will be cropped next year.

Over 200 car loads of settlers effects unloaded at this point during the year.

The land here is heavy; there seems to be a plentiful supply of water all over.

Railroad construction has been in full swing all summer, a cut-off from Macklin to Kerr Robert, where it meets the Moosejaw-Lacombe branch.

On account of the large number of new settlers in the neighbourhood of Kerr Robert, fuel will be scarce unless the railroad gets it in shortly.

Biggar.—This is a division point on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

The land in this district is very mixed, hilly, &c., a very small amount is under cultivation at present. Majority of settlers are not well off, crops have been bad this year.

Kindersley.—Number of settlers came in here this year from all parts of the states and eastern Canada, some going 80 miles into Alberta.

Crops have been practically a failure, but the farmers do not seem to have lost heart, all are preparing more land for next year.

There are a large number of ranches along the south Saskatchewan river, but some are now going out of business on account of the settlers locating where their animals have been in the habit of feeding.

Scott.—Composed chiefly of Americans, German Americans and Germans. The crops this year have been anything but good, the northern portion having the best crops.

The Germans who are located in the west side of Tramping lake have had government relief other years, but I think this year it will be only an exceptional case where relief is required.

There has been a great deal of railway construction in the south of this district.

Unity.—Crops in the southern part of this district have not been good on account of the dry season, yet a large amount of breaking has been done.

Numerous settlers with their effects arrived from the states during the summer, arriving with stock, &c., the majority of these settlers are well to do.

It has been well proved to farmers, both experienced and unexperienced, that crops on breaking are not raisable in a dry season, but on well prepared land, they are fairly good in dry seasons.

Hay all over the district has been scarce, and before spring a good figure will be obtained for hay.

Potatoes in some parts have not been plentiful, and will command a good figure.

Summary of Crime.

	Saskatchewan.				Alberta.				
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Waiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Waiting trial.	Total.
Offences against the person—									
Murder	2			2					2
" attempted	1	1							1
Assault, common	65	56	9		5	1	1		70
" aggravated	8	5	1	2					8
" causing bodily harm	3	2	1						3
" indecent	1	1							1
Rape and attempted rape	2			2					2
Attempted suicide	2	2							2
Leaving excavation unguarded	1	1							1
Not supporting family	2	1	1						2
Carnal knowledge of idiot	1		1						1
Offences against property—									
Theft	61	40	21						61
" by juveniles	1	1							1
Horse stealing	16	8	8						16
Cattle stealing	12	1	10	1					12
" killing	1	2	1	1					4
Shooting and wounding stock	6	5	1						6
Cruelty to animals	8	7	1						8
False pretenses	15	5	10						15
Forgery	4	2		2					4
Embezzlement	2	1	1						2
Robbery with violence	1			1					1
Receiving stolen property	3		3						3
Mischief	6	2	4						6
Offences against public order—									
Unlawfully carrying offensive and concealed weapons	3	2	1						3
Pointing fire arms	2	1	1						2
Having revolver on person when arrested	1	1							1
House breaking	1	1							1
Offences against religion and morals—									
Vagrancy	22	22							22
Drunk and disorderly	105	102	3		1	1			106
Causing disturbance	25	24	1		1	1			26
Indecent acts	6	6							6
Seduction	2	1	1						2
Keeper of house of ill-fame	8	8							8
Inmates " "	6	6							6
Frequenters " "	7	7			4	3	1		11
Gambling	13	13							13
Nuisance	3	1	1	1					3
Miscellaneous	4	3	1						4
Prostitute	3	3							3
Perjury	3	2	1						3
Obstructing peace officer	6	3	3						6
Disobeying summons	5	5							5
Against Railway Act—									
Trespass					3	3			3
Offences relating to coin—									
Counterfeit coin, passing	1		1						1
Indian Act—									
Supplying liquor to Indians	7	7			2	2			9
Indians intoxicated	12	12			2	2			14
Liquor in possession	4	4							4
Truant school children	3	3							3
Militia Act—									
Neglecting to attend camp	5	5							5

	Saskatchewan.				Alberta.				Total cases entered.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	
Provincial Statutes—									
Master and servants	68	62	6		3	3			71
Game	19	18	1		1	1			20
Prairie fire	62	58	4		10	8	2		72
Liquor license	29	27	2		5	5			34
Insanity	18	12	6						18
Horse breeders	2	2							2
Estray	15	13	2						15
Pound	11	5	6						11
Herd	2	2							2
Village ords	1	1							1
Livery stable	6	6							6
Noxious weeds	5	5							5
Motors and vehicles	4	4							4
Vital statutes	1	1							1
Steam engine	4	4							4
Medical ord	5	5							5
	736	610	114	12	37	33	4		773

DETAILS OF CASES OF IMPORTANCE.

Kings vs. Kane, false pretenses.—This case came up and the jury disagreed. Kane has made restitution of the amount he obtained from the two men. This case was mentioned in reports of 1908 and 1909.

King vs. Klump.—Mentioned in last year's report. This man was charged with the theft of a cow from R. F. Allan and also with killing a steer the property of an Indian, Robert Hope. He was acquitted on both charges by the jury.

King vs. Muskak, murder.—On January 31 a man was found murdered near Macklin. An inquest was held and it was found that Rudolp Emsel, who was in the employ of the Richmond Ranching Company as sheep herder, had left on a certain day with a bunch of sheep from the winter camp to the home camp, and when about seven miles from Macklin had been struck by a bullet on the back of the head and dropped dead. The bullet was extracted and proved to be a 44-calibre Winchester

At the time of the occurrence there was a camp of Saulteaux Indians within a few hundred yards of where the body was found. On searching the Indian camp two 44 Winchesters were found.

Indian Muskak acknowledged having fired one shot at a coyote on the day in question, but some distance away from where the body was found.

Muskak was committed for trial on the charge of murder and committed to Prince Albert jail. Afterwards he was released on $3,000 bail.

I am now informed that the department has ordered a stay of proceedings.

It is very doubtful if anything can be made out of the case. If the Indian did kill Emsel it was quite unknown to him. The surrounding country where this took place is very hilly, small sand hills, and it is quite possible for one to miss seeing a man when only 200 yards away.

J. M. Cumines, theft, forgery, uttering.—In March, 1908, an accepted cheque was given to Cumines by J. P. G. Day, of Battleford. The cheque was an accepted one on the Bank of Hamilton for $150 and was put in an envelope and addressed to the Rev.

Father Rappe, of Ile a la Crosse. The cheque was in favour of an Indian named Joseph Nah to Mah Kau. This cheque was subsequently returned to the bank signed by Joseph Nah to Mah Kau and was witnessed by C. M. Cumines.

This cheque was cashed by one Angus McLean, manager of the Hudson Bay Company at Montreal lake, and he states that he cashed the cheque for Cumines and personally paid him the money; that the Indian Joseph was not with him.

Later on in the year Joseph met Cumines at Ile a la Crosse and got one McAuley to act as interpreter for him, and he asked Cumines if he had some money for him for his scrip, and he said no, he had never received any.

The Rev. Father Rappe was interviewed and he stated that no letter was delivered by Cumines to him with a cheque for the Indian.

It will be proved by the Crown that Cumines did not see this Indian when he endorsed the cheque and had it cashed, as the Indian was away in the North at the time, also that when the Indian asked for the money Cumines had cashed the cheque some months before.

He was arrested on October 22 at Prince Albert; was committed for trial on November 29, and was released on bail. This case was set for April 14, 1910, and all the witnesses for the Crown arrived from the north, but the accused did not appear. His Honour Judge Newlands issued an order for his arrest, and he was arrested in Prince Albert and brought here. His trial has now been set for January, 1911.

Mary Belanger, theft, forgery, uttering.—In the fall of 1909 a cheque was issued to one Josephine Belanger by Messrs. Gordon and Sparling, and in December she called upon Gordon and Sparling and asked for her cheque for $75. The firm found that this cheque had been cashed and returned to them through the Hudson Bay Company, Battleford, and was endorsed Josephine Belanger.

It was discovered that the cheque was cashed by a lame girl and that her name was Mary Belanger. An information was laid and she was arrested on March 30, 1910, and was committed on April 1, and the same day appeared before District Court Judge MacLean and was sentenced to suspended sentence for one year and her father bound over in the sum of $400 for her good behaviour. She got a light sentence on account of her age, 17 years.

Charles Walker, horse stealing.—Above man was working for one J. R. Chisholm at North Battleford and took a team to town with a load of grain. While in the town of North Battleford he disposed of the team and gave the purchaser a bill of sale for same. He appeared before Judge MacLean and was sentenced to one year hard labour in Prince Albert jail.

G. Goddard and H. Brooks, horse stealing.—On May 25, before His Honour Mr. Justice Lamont, pleaded guilty to the charge and were sentenced to three months hard labour. The facts of the case are that Halford Brooks sold a horse to one J. Munro at Traynor in the month of January and in February he and Goddard took the horse from Munro's stable and sold it to one Tennant.

E. Martel, F. Arnold, horse stealing.—On May 10, above men appeared before Judge MacLean charged with theft of an Indian pony. E. Martel was sentenced to three years in the Edmonton penitentiary, and on account of his age, 16, was allowed out on suspended sentence for one year. The facts of this case are that a squaw was camped near North about the New Year, and while there some one stole her pony. Some weeks afterwards the matter was turned over to us to investigate, with the result that the two men were arrested. The pony was sold to one by the name of Bole at North Battleford, and the party who sold it to Bole gave the names of McLeod and Wright. Later he identified them as Martel and Arnold. Martel must have got wind that the police were looking into the matter as he rang up the office one day and told them that he knew who the man was who bought the pony, and that he was the pump man of the Canadian Northern railway. The man

he named as being the purchaser had been killed some days before he notified us, and I suppose his whole idea was to put the police off the right track. Giving this man three years was a good sentence as he had already been convicted of the same offence and also various charges of theft are recorded against him

W. C. Wa¹more, horse stealing.—On the 6th May the above named was arrested at Calgary and committed for trial. On the 10th June he appeared before Judge MacLean and was sentenced to one year suspended sentence and to furnish bonds for good behaviour. The facts are that he was engaged to look after a team and harness, the property of one Lisle, and that he sold the said articles. He then left the district and was supposed to have gone to the coast, but after a lot of trouble he was located in Calgary.

Daniel Rheinheart, cattle stealing.—This man had a ranch near Lashburn and moved with his stock to the Onion Lake district; after he had gone some stock was missed by one Foster. The animal was branded on the ear. A search warrant was issued and Corporal Burke made a trip with Foster to Rheinheart's ranch, where Foster identified the missing animal which Rheinheart then claimed as his property. The ear brand was cut away, Rheinheart having cut the ear off, and the cutting was fresh, as Corporal Burke examined the animal. He was committed for trial and comes up at the next sitting of the Supreme Court here.

W. J. Jarvis, T. W. Pettinger, S. H. McKenzie, perjury (changed to making false affidavits).—The facts of this case are that Jarvis applied for a patent to his land and the other two men went as witnesses and swore that Jarvis had lived the required length of time each year on the land.

Evidence was given to show that Jarvis all the time he had the homestead had never done so much as one month's actual residence on the place, and that all the residence he did was to drive out once in a while and then go away the same day. Jarvis at the time he was supposed to be working on the homestead was running a hotel at Warman

His Honour Judge Newlands sentenced him to one years' hard labour in the Prince Albert jail. T. W. Pettinger to one month in the guard-room, Battleford. S. H. McKenzie was acquitted by the jury.

Joe Robin, attempted murder.—This man came up for trial before His Honour Judge Newlands and jury and was found guilty of common assault and was sentenced to three months hard labour in the guard-room, Battleford.

The facts of this case are that Robin had returned home after a forced absence on account of his serving time in the Prince Albert jail for theft. On his return he started to quarrel with his wife, and drew a razor and threatened to kill her, and later in the evening made all the children get out of bed and kneel down and say their prayers as he was going to kill them all from the mother down.

One small boy who worked in the round house happened to be present at the time, and when his father went to lock the door got a revolver from the shelf and the shot grazed his father's ear; the father then left the place and was arrested shortly afterwards. This man Robin has a bad record, both here and in Manitoba.

Franz Mandl, murder.—On the 3rd August a wire was received from Paynton stating that murder had been committed at St. Walburg. I received the wire at 4 p.m. I sent a man from here who reached St. Walburg the following morning, having taken the train from here to Paynton and then driven 55 miles during the night.

An inquest was held and a verdict of murder was brought in against some party or parties unknown.

All the settlers in the neighbourhood were visited and any evidence gathered that would throw light on the murder. It was discovered that one Franz Mandl on Sunday, the 31st July, had borrowed a horse from one Jost and had gone to the store kept by one Mush at St. Walburg; he left Sergent's place with the borrowed horse

about 1 p.m. and did not return until about 5 p.m., when it was noticed that the horse was sweating, but nothing was thought of it till afterwards. On his return from the post office, which he left at 2 p.m., he stopped at one Schneider's house for a few minutes, and John Harman was talking to him there and swore that the horse was not warm. The distance from Schneider's to Sergent's is a mile and an eighth, and from Schneider's to where Steiner, the murdered man lived, was two miles.

One party remembered seeing some one cross a piece of ploughed ground going in the direction of Steiner's, and on examination it was found that a horse had crossed the ground. The owner of the horse looked at the prints, and was almost certain that it was his horse that had crossed the ploughing on account of the horse having peculiar hoofs.

Another witness swore that he remembered the accused telling Steiner that he would get him alone some day. All the evidence is purely circumstantial, and as the accused has made no defence it is extremely hard to say how he will explain the length of time he was between Schneider's and Sergent's.

No evidence could be gathered to show that any stranger was in the settlement that day, or even in the neighbourhood, and on careful inquiry it can be proved where the settlers were during the day; the majority were visiting friends, so that the one can vouch for the other.

John McDonough, theft from person.—On the 1st September one W. H. Fynn complained to the police at Wilkie that he had been knocked down and robbed of a gold watch and $93 in cash and $70 in notes, and that he suspected a Frenchman who had knocked him down with a piece of wood and kicked him. Notes were stopped at the bank and the man was arrested in Winnipeg, who gave the name of John McDonough. It was known that this man had only $7.50 on the 29th August. When arrested he gave his name as Frank Flynn. He was committed for trial and taken to the Prince Albert jail.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The prairie fires have been numerous in this district during the year.

The number of cases entered was 72, disposed of as follows:—66 convictions and 6 dismissed.

The worst prairie fire that occurred was one that burned through the Meeting Lake district and practically swept everything away that would burn. Many of the settlers had to leave the district and obtain work to keep them alive, and settlers saw all their stacks of grain burned to the ground.

Several convictions were obtained in connection with this fire.

A great many settlers when they see a fire coming no matter how far off it may be, so long as they see it, start to back fire, and as a rule these are the fires that get away and do the damage.

In the Lloydminster district the fall and spring fires were very troublesome, and the detachment was on the trail most of the time during the fire season. A lot of damage was done south and north. The worst culprits are the railways, who have had to pay damages in one or two cases. Settlers are also very careless.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of the Interior.—Help was given to the Immigration Department *re* relief of destitutes.

Indian Department.—Assistance was given in the way of escorts on treaty payments.

Department of Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied to the Supreme Court and District Court and police courts where criminal cases were held; escorts furnished with prisoners for courts; acting as jailors and guards on the sentenced prisoners in

the guard-room here; escorting sentenced prisoners to the Prince Albert jail and the Edmonton penitentiary, and also escorting lunatics to Brandon; serving subpœnas for the Supreme and District Court.

Department of Agriculture, Saskatchewan.—Hunting up owners who had not enrolled their stallions in compliance with the statute.

Inquiring into and reporting upon cases of destitution of settlers who had been in the country for over two years. Most these cases were owing to sickness.

Neglected and dependent children.—Assistance was given to the department in regard to some children, and places were found for them.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The men at division headquarters were drilled once a week and the men on detachments when inspected. During August the annual target practice was held with the revolver.

Reg. No. 2386 Staff Sergeant Light made top score with 369.

The parade to the memorial service on May 20 was a credit to the division.

RIFLE RANGE.

A new rifle range was built in accordance with your orders in the flat below the barracks, and I believe that this is as good a range as will be found anywhere in the province.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

There were a few cases of drunkenness and one member was dismissed for same, but, on the whole, the conduct of the division has been good.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good.

On November 13 Reg. No. 4528 Constable G. J. Pyne lost his thumb and part of his forefinger owing to a private rifle exploding. He was afterwards sent to Regina where he was invalided.

HORSES.

The horses were inspected monthly by Inspector Sweetapple, V.S. The mileage for the year, 151,044. There has been one horse cast and sold during the year, viz.: Reg. No. 2880. During the year four horses have died. Destroyed for glanders, Reg. No. 243. Eight horses were received from depot division during the year.

STATE OF INDIANS.

The Indians about here get liquor at North Battleford, and there has been considerable drunkenness. It is very hard to get from them the names of the parties who supplied them so as to get convictions. It has got now that the Indians know what brand they prefer.

Sergeant Jackson and myself have put a lot of energy into this work the past summer.

This summer boys at the Industrial School purchased liquor at a wholesale liquor store and at one of the hotels. The result was that the boys had a fight at the school and police assistance was requested. Both parties were convicted. It seems a shame that men will stoop to selling liquor to Indian boys for a few cents profit.

I sent patrols to Meadow and Loon Lake to inquire into a reported case of drunkenness and also selling to the Indians.

One Robert Nixon was convicted of selling half a gallon of whisky to an Indian. He has appealed the case, which has not yet been decided.

Outside of drunkenness the Indians are well behaved.

Two aged Indians, 'Cow an sag it' and Squaw Teee he did it,' were arrested at Lloydminster and convicted as vagrants to the guard-room here. The Indian gave his age as 70 and his squaw was older. Neither of them belong to any reserve, but are part of a band who rove south of Lloydminster. The matter was taken up with the Department of Justice and their release was ordered. I take it that the sentence was contrary to the Indian Act and also to the vagrancy section of the Criminal Code.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Twelve new saddles are required.

One 3-seated light bob-sleigh required.

All the harness in the divisions is in good order.

CANTEEN.

We have no canteen; one is not required.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The reading room is well supplied with papers. There is a division library which is kept up by subscription.

The billiard table is in good order, and the room bright and cheerful.

STORES.

Are purchased locally, except the groceries, which are supplied by the Hudson's Bay Company from Winnipeg.

GENERAL.

The police detachments northeast and northwest of here have been inspected monthly by Inspector Demers, the district south by Inspector Genereux, who has charge of that district; he is quartered at Wilkie. He has his detachments in excellent order, and has given satisfaction.

With the exception of Biggar, I have inspected all outlying detachments during the year, and I have visited Wilkie almost every month.

I have received the loyal support of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the division. Every one seems to have taken great interest in their work.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. A. McGIBBON,
Superintendent.

'C' DIVISION.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
BATTLEFORD, September 30, 1910.

The Officer Commanding 'C' Division,
Battleford.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'C' division guard-room for the year ended September, 1910.

Eleven prisoners were confined in the guard-room at the beginning of the year, and 143 were admitted making a total of 154.

The prisoners were classified as follows:—

Male—	
White	86
Indians	13
Half-breeds	24
Chinese	2
Lunaties (white)	15
Total	140
Females—	
White	6
Half-breeds	4
Indians	2
Spanish	1
Lunaties (white)	1
Total	14
Number of prisoners received—	
October	8
November	5
December	3
January	12
February	8
March	9
April	18
May	16
June	16
July	16
August	20
September	12
Total	143
The daily average of prisoners was	9
The monthly average	12
The maximum, August 20	21
The minimum, any day, December 28	2
The monthly maximum of prisoners received	20
The monthly minimum of prisoners received	3

The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Time expired	62
Sent to Brandon asylum	8
Prince Albert jail	8
Edmonton penitentiary	1
Sent to other places	3
Released on suspended sentence	5
Bail	12
Fine paid	14
Cases dismissed	18
Total	131
In guard-room, September 30, midnight	9

Females—

Sent to Prince Albert jail	2
Suspended sentence	1
Sent to Brandon asylum	1
Released, fine paid	9
Cases dismissed	1
Total	14

In guard-room midnight September 30, nil.

(Sgd.) H. G. EVERED, *Corpl.*,
Provost.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT W. H. ROUTLEDGE, COMMANDING 'DEPOT' DIVISION, REGINA.

Regina, Sask., October 1, 1910.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

Sir,—I have the honour to render the annual report of the Regina district and 'Depot' division for the year ending September 30, 1910.

I was assigned to the command of the district and depot from the 1st October, 1909, relieving Supt. G. E. Sanders, D.S.O., on that officer's transfer to the command of 'N' division.

At the present time the Regina district for police purposes is divided into twelve sub-districts, each in charge of an officer or experienced non-commissioned officer. This grouping of the detachments, of which there are forty-three, works very satisfactorily, making it possible to have them frequently inspected, which is so important towards maintaining efficiency.

During the past season it was found necessary to establish five new detachments, viz.: Outlook, Tugaske, Elbow, Gravelbourg and Watrous.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The past season, speaking generally, has been one of continued progress throughout the district, despite the fact, that, in so far as the crops are concerned, the season proved rather a trying one. The spring was usually early and favourable until towards the latter part of May when the shortage in moisture began to show its effects.

The yield, however, while not as large per acre in some parts of the district as in previous years will, I believe, turn out a fair average crop.

In the Yorkton sub-district, as a conservative estimate, there is an increase of about 25 per cent over last year in the acreage sown of wheat, oats, barley and flax. The average yield is expected to be about 65 bushels of oats and 27 of wheat to the acre.

Fine crops of hay have been harvested in this section.

In the town of Yorkton, besides many fine private houses, the Canadian Pacific Railway have erected a new depot. The Presbyterians have erected a new church at a cost of $22,000. The Redemptionist Fathers have added a $25,000 addition to their monastery and a new collegiate institute is in course of erection which will cost in the neighbourhood of $75,000.

On the Canadian Northern extension from Russell, Man., three new towns have been established to the east of Yorkton: Stornaway, the present terminus, Calder and Roxton. Although but a few months old, each is provided with a bank, elevators, general stores and livery stables.

At Stornaway a fine hotel is in course of construction.

The town of Wynyard to the west of Yorkton has doubled in size since the Canadian Pacific Railway reached that point in March, 1909.

Small hamlets are coming into existence along the Thunder Hill branch of the Canadian Northern Railway, some twenty miles north of Canora.

The Lanigan sub-district generally has enjoyed a prosperous year. Crops have been good and there has been no frost to do the grain any damage. Crops in the Touchwood Hills section are the heaviest in the district.

Stock of all kinds wintered well and cattle shipments this season are said to be as fine as ever left the district.

Some ten new elevators have been erected throughout the sub-district during the year, and considerable building has been carried on in the small towns along the Canadian Pacific Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific.

About three hundred new settlers have located in the sub-district from the United States and eastern Canada, having purchased land from either a railway company or land company. They are a good class of settlers.

A branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Bulyea to McKillop's Landing, in the sub-district, thence on to Regina, is under construction and expected to be completed this fall. The Canadian Pacific Railway are also constructing a branch line from Watertown on the Bulyea-Regina branch to run west of Long lake to Colonsay on the Pleasant Hills branch. In all about 200 miles of railway is under construction in the sub-district.

The Indian Head sub-district is an old established settled section and throughout the towns much improvement has been made in the matter of cement sidewalks, installing of water systems, electric lighting, &c.

The wheat acreage in the sub-district amounts to about one hundred and fifty thousand acres of wheat; oats, eighty thousand; and barley, about thirty thousand acres. There has been a large increase in the flax acreage, due to the price and increased demand.

Many substantial buildings, both public and private, have been erected during the year. Many farmers, having retired from active work, have moved into the towns.

Railway construction by the Grand Trunk Pacific is being carried on between Melville and Regina through Qu'Appelle valley where a large amount of heavy grading was done.

The Arcola sub-district is becoming well settled. The wheat and flax acreage this year is large and a good yield is looked for. The oat crop will not come up to previous years owing to the limited rainfall. The first wheat marketed in Arcola this year realized $1 per bushel, the grade being No. 1 Hard.

A large acreage in the sub-district has been broken and summer fallowed ready for next season.

Cattle run in Moose mountain where there is abundance of good feed, and many horses and cattle are now raised and marketed each year, farmers realizing that mixed farming pays best.

New towns have been established at Wilmer, Parkman and Browning on the Canadian Northern railway line to Lethbridge.

Arcola, the largest town in the sub-district, has a population of about 1,200. There is a mill and brickyard at Arcola. The district court-house is located there and the Canadian Pacific railway round-house. The town is steadily growing and business active.

The Canadian Northern railway line built last year from Maryfield through Carlyle in a southwest direction is about completed, a ballasting gang having been at work all summer. A diamond has been constructed at Carlyle where the Canadian Northern railway and Canadian Pacific railway lines cross.

A new line is under construction in the district, to be known as the Broom Hill extension from Tilston, Man., and about 24 miles of grading will be completed this year. A construction gang is working on the grade in the district south of Redvers at the present time.

In the Estevan sub-district crops, except flax, have not turned out so well, due to the heat and dry spell and the yield in consequence will not equal that of the previous year. Flax is expected to turn out a fair crop and will bring a good price.

There is an increase of about 25 per cent in the land under cultivation in the sub-district over last season.

Estevan and Weyburn are the principal towns in the sub-district and are important business centres. Many high class buildings have been erected in both towns during the year and at Estevan the Eureka Brick Works have greatly enlarged their plant.

At North Portal a new immigration hall and new quarantine stables have been completed.

The country covered by the Marienthal detachment of this sub-district, has improved greatly during the past two years, large areas of sod having been turned over by horse, steam and gasoline power. Crops in this section on the whole are expected to turn out fairly successful. Substantial farm houses are gradually being put up and wind mills, which are a sign of prosperity in the farmer, have commenced to be erected.

Owing to the dryness of the season during the month of June the crops, generally, in the Outlook sub-district will not equal those of previous years. There has been a great increase in the acreage broken and brought under cultivation.

In the vicinity of Outlook a large number of families have taken up land during the season, most of which was purchased. They are a good class of settlers and have comfortable homes.

The towns of Outlook, Elbow and Tugaske are steadily increasing. At the former place a system of waterworks is being installed at a cost of $25,000, and a flour mill and elevator are being erected. This town suffered a bad fire in April last. The buildings destroyed, however, have since been replaced.

A railway bridge is in course of construction by the Canadian Pacific railway at Outlook across the Saskatchewan river. The Canadian Pacific railway, Calgary Edmonton line, Outlook to Macklin, is also under construction. Most of the grading has been completed and it is expected that the steel will be laid to within fourteen miles of Outlook this fall.

Throughout the Wood Mountain country the season as far as crops are concerned has been somewhat of a disappointment due to the lack of rain. A large acreage was put under crop, much of the land not having been properly prepared. The crops on well-cultivated land will turn out about a half yield as compared with last year, wheat averaging about 20 bushels, oats 30 bushels and flax 10 bushels to the acre. Roots and vegetables will turn out a fair crop.

The past year has been a good one for the rancher in this district, the increase in young stock being large and the prices for all class of stock ranging high. Beef steers have brought upwards of $65 on the range, cows $50, mutton sheep $6 to $8. Stock sales throughout the district have been large.

Many new settlers have taken up land in this section of the province during the year, some from the eastern provinces and Europe; the greater number, however, are from the U. S. A. The settlers as a whole are an intelligent, industrious people, and the district in time will be one of the most prosperous in the province, adapted as it is for both farming and stock raising.

The C. P. R. and C. N. R. are in course of construction in the Wood Mountain district and will be within 25 or 30 miles of Willow Bunch this fall.

Regina, the provincial capital, is advancing very rapidly. Situated as it is in the centre of a rich grain producing section it has a great future before it.

During the past year many handsome business blocks and private residences have been erected. A subway under the C. P. R. at the Albert street crossing is about completed; parks have been very much improved and the city generally presents a fine appearance.

With its increasing railway facilities and fine warehouse sites, Regina is fast becoming a strong wholesale centre for the west. Next season a street railway service will doubtless be in operation, and it is to be hoped will be extended to the barracks.

The city water supply is very fine. During the hottest summer weather the water from the tap is ice-cold and clear.

The splendid new legislative building for the province is in course of construction south of the city fronting on Wascana lake, and will shortly be ready for occupation.

Moosejaw is likewise a go-ahead city, surrounded by a rich grain country and has a bright future. The city street railway is now under construction and building operations generally have been brisk during the year.

SUMMARY of cases before Supreme and District Courts.

Committed for trial	91
Number of convictions	59
Fines	4
Sent to jail	32
Sent to penitentiary	11
Suspended sentence	12
Acquitted, or charges withdrawn	23
Awaiting trial	5
Remanded in custody for a new trial	1
Remanded in custody	2
Honourably acquitted	1

CRIME.

SUMMARY of cases entered and dealt with in the Regina district for the 12 months ending September 30, 1910.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	*3	1		
Murder, attempted	†1			
Murder, threatening to by letter	1		1	
Threatening to kill	2	1	1	
Threatening to shoot	1	1		
Shooting with intent	4	2	2	
Wounding	2	1	1	
Threatening to do bodily harm	8	5	3	
Assault, common	404	358	46	
Assault, aggravated	5	5		
Assault, causing bodily harm	7	5	2	
Assault, indecent	11	6	4	1
Rape and attempted rape	10	4	5	1
Attempted suicide	7	6	1	
Abortion	1	1		
Bigamy	4	4		
Abduction	2	2		
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14	1	1		
Non support of wife or family	7	6	1	
Wife desertion	1	1		
Child desertion	12	11	1	
Kidnapping	1		1	
Intimidation and threatening	14	11	2	1 adj.

* 1 died in gaol, 1 not yet arrested. † Did not come up for trial.

Classification.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against the person—*Con.*				
Defamatory libel	1	1		
Sending threatening letters	2		1	1
Miscellaneous	8	4	4	
Offences against the property—				
Theft	443	336	105	2
Theft from the person	2			2
Theft from His Majesty's mails	4	3	1	
Theft by juvenile	3	3	11	
Juvenile offenders	1	1		
Cattle stealing	8	3	5	
Horse stealing	20	8	10	2
Cattle driving	1	1		
Shooting or wounding cattle or horses	1	1		
Shooting horses, aiding and abetting to	10	7	3	
Illegally branding stock	1	1		
Cruelty to animals	54	50	4	
House and shop breaking	5	3	2	
House and shop breaking (juveniles)	5	5		
Burglary	4	2	2	
Fraud	8	4	4	
False pretenses	54	42	11	1
Forgery	16	14	1	1
Embezzlement	2	2		
Robbery	2		1	1
Robbery with violence	1	1		
Receiving stolen property	12	10	2	
Wilfully damaging property	35	33	2	
Counterfeiting	1		1	
Arson	5		5	
Arson, attempted	1		1	
Mischief	19	17	2	
Trespassing	1	1		
Killing or wounding dogs	6	3	3	
Miscellaneous	6	4	2	
Offences against the public order—				
Unlawfully carrying offensive and concealed weapons	18	16	2	
Pointing firearms	7	7		
Discharging firearms	5	5		
Having revolver on person when arrested	1			1
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	368	356	12	
Drunk and disorderly	420	415	5	
Causing disturbance	56	55	1	
Swearing, insulting and threatening language	22	21	1	
Indecent acts	13	12	1	
Indecent exposure	6	6		
Indecent exhibition	5	5		
Buggery	1		1	
Prize fighting	2	2		
Incest	4	4		
Seduction	1		1	
Keeper of house of ill-fame	7	7		
Inmates of house of ill-fame	4	4		
Frequenters of house of ill-fame	1	1		
Prostitution	2	2		
Living on avails of prostitution	2	2		
Keeping gaming house	1	1		
Frequenters of gaming house	1	1		
Gambling	15	13	2	
Nuisance	1	1		
Miscellaneous	5	5		
Misleading justice—				
Perjury	9	5	4	
Corruption and disobedience—				
Disobeying summons	2	2		
Contempt of court	6	6		
Escaping from custody	1			1
Assisting prisoners to escape			1	

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Corruption and disobedience—*Con.*				
Obstructing peace officer	9	8	1	
Assaulting peace officer	4	4		
Refusing to assist peace officer	2	2		
Resisting arrest	10	10		
Attempting to bribe peace officer	1	1		
Sending indecent post card through mail	3	2	1	
Offences against the Railway Act—				
Stealing rides	25	25		
Trespassing on railway	5	5		
Railway employees drunk on duty	1	1		
Placing obstructions on railway	6	2	4	
Mischief to railway	3	3		
Miscellaneous	2	2		
Offences against the Customs Act—				
Smuggling	1	1		
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	35	34	1	
Indians intoxicated	27	27		
Intoxicated on reserve	21	19	2	
Trespassing on reserve	1	1		
Liquor in possession	6	6		
Liquor in possession on reserve	2	2		
Prostitution	2	2		
Offences against the Fisheries' Act	9	9		
Offences against Animals Contagious Disease Act	1	1		
Offences against the Militia Act	1	1		
Offences against the Lord's Day Act	8	8		
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances				
Masters and servants	399	365	34	
Game ordinance	48	47	1	
Hide and brand ordinance	4	4		
Prairie fires	148	142	6	
Liquor license ordinance	146	137	9	
Insanity	91	87	4	
Horse breeders' ordinance	22	22		
Stray animals ordinance	28	28		
Pound	24	21	3	
Herd	9	9		
Fence	2	2		
Village ordinance	17	16	1	
Livery stable ordinance	8	8		
Public works ordinance	2	2		
Medical profession	17	17		
Veterinary surgeons	1		1	
Engineers	7	7		
Public Health	7	2	5	
School	1	1		
Hawkers and pedlars	9	9		
Noxious weeds	7	1	6	
Steam boiler Act	25	25		
Motor and vehicles	7	6	1	
Miscellaneous	8	8		
			355	14
Died in jail				1
Not yet arrested				1
Did not come up for trial				1
Total	3,460	3,086	357	17

The following table gives a comparative statement of the crime in the Regina district from 1904 to the year ending September 30th ultimo:—

—	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909 (11 mos.)	1910.
Cases entered	1,591	1,620	2,021	2,438	2,542	2,271	3,462
Convictions	1,344	1,362	1,751	2,228	2,326	2,101	3,090
Dismissals or withdrawals	231	246	250	186	190	154	355
Waiting trial	16	12	20	24	26	16	14

One man, on charge of murder, not yet arrested.
One man, on charge of murder, died in jail.
One man, charge attempted murder, did not come up for trial.
These three will bring the 'waiting trial' column for 1910 up to 17 cases.

The following remarks in connection with some of the more serious cases dealt with may be of interest:—

Murder of Andrew H. Harris.—The particulars of this case are included in the annual report for 1909.

Harry Milton Roper appeared in court on February 2, 1910, to stand trial on the charge of murdering his employer, Andrew H. Harris. The Hon. Mr. Justice Newlands occupied the bench. Mr. Alex. Ross, the agent of the Attorney General, conducted the prosecution and Mr. A. Casey appeared for the defendant. Evidence given by the defence endeavoured to discredit the witnesses for the prosecution and to show that the accused was of an exemplary character, this, however, failed. Other evidence given proved to a certain extent that Harris was a rough and hard man to get along with; that he drank and did not go to church, &c. At about 1 p.m. on February 3 the case was handed to the jury, who returned a verdict of manslaughter. The prisoner was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in the Alberta penitentiary, to which place he was escorted on February 4 by Sergeant Hope and Constable Marchand.

Fred. R. Mead, forgery.—A complaint was made at the Balcarres detachment on October 24, 1909, by Mr. Tipling, a merchant of that town, that Fred. R. Mead had induced him to cash a cheque for $100 purporting to be signed by one Northgrave, a farmer living south of the town. Previously to this Mead had presented the Northgrave cheque to the teller of the Bank of Hamilton in Abernethy, but payment was refused. Warrant for Mead's apprehension was issued and the accused arrested on a farm near Abernethy. After a preliminary inquiry he was sent to the Moosomin common jail, there to await his trial. On November 6, 1909, accused appeared before His Honour Judge Farrell, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year with hard labour in the Moosomin jail.

Ernest Therriault, false pretenses.—On October 28, 1909, complaint was made to Staff Sergeant Dubuque by one Jos. Oudat, a Frenchman, living south of Indian Head, that Ernest Therriault, who had been working for him about ten days, engaged in hauling wheat to the elevator at that point, had obtained a wheat ticket for $59.95 by false pretenses. It appears that although Therriault was hauling the grain the tickets for same were to be held by the manager of the elevator and given to Mr. Oudat when he called, and when he did so he found that one of them had been given by the manager to his hired man, Therriault. This man came to the elevator stating that his employer was ill and that he had instructions to get some medicine for him, and not having any money for same he would like one of the grain tickets. One of these tickets calling for $59.95 was given to him and he managed to get the

cheque cashed by the proprietor of the Commercial Hotel and then cleared out. Staff Sergeant Dubuque immediately sent a good description of Therriault to all likely points. On November 8, 1909, he was arrested in Moosejaw on the charge of molesting women in the street, and was sentenced by Police Magistrate Lemon of that city to one month's imprisonment in the R.N.W.M. Police guard-room at this post, with hard labour. At the expiration of this sentence he was escorted to Indian Head to undergo preliminary inquiry on the above charge of false pretenses. On December 13, 1909 he appeared before Judge Hannon of the District Court, and pleading guilty was sentenced to a term of three years in the Edmonton penitentiary.

This man has a criminal record, having served several terms of imprisonment ranging up to three years. Upon one occasion he broke away from Prince Albert jail but was captured the following day. For this offence he had five months added to a ten months' sentence.

J. E. Lamy, alias J. E. Adam, fake post office inspector.—The facts of this case are as follows: During last spring a man giving his name as J. E. Lamy, introduced himself to the postmasters at Windthorst, Bender, Kipling and Graytown, as a post office inspector from Ottawa, and requested to be allowed to examine the stock in these post offices. Under the plea of having run short of funds, he obtained $40 from the postmaster at Bender, giving his personal cheque for the amount. He also obtained $30 from the postmaster at Kipling under the same conditions. On Thursday, May 5, Constable Birkenstock received a wire from Mr. Wilson, post office inspector, Moosejaw, to arrest this man Lamy, which the constable did on the trail between Windthorst and Kennedy. Information was laid by the post office inspector under section 408 of the Criminal Code, and the accused was remanded in custody until May 13. It appears that Lamy's proper name is J. E. Adam, and that he at one time was employed as a mail clerk on the Canadian Pacific railway in the eastern provinces, and consequently he knew the manner in which the post offices were conducted and was able to personate an inspector without much trouble. On May 21, Lamy was taken before R. M. Crowe, J.P., for his preliminary hearing. Mr. R. N. Reid and Mr. J. E. Dermody, postmasters of Bender and Kipling respectively, laid charges against Lamy for issuing worthless cheques. Evidence was taken and the accused committed to Moosomin jail. On May 23, he was arraigned before His Honour Judge Farrell for election. On the 27th of the month the prisoner was brought before His Honour Judge Farrell and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on each of the charges, sentences to run concurrently.

C. McG. Campbell, Theft of $3,000 from Canadian Pacific railway car.—Another of the mail mysteries which had exercised the Post Office Department, was cleared up on February 28 last, when Charles McGregor Campbell, a mail clerk running on the Souris line, pleaded guilty in Winnipeg to the theft of a mail letter containing $3,000 in Dominion Bank bills on September 22, 1909, at Glenboro.

This crime, which took many months to bring home to Campbell, was cleverly conceived and just as cleverly carried out. It appears that Campbell with two other mail clerks had charge of the mail car as far as Souris, from which point Campbell had sole charge of the car to Estevan. On September 22, when his assistants were at dinner in the hotel at Glenboro, where the train stopped for lunch, Campbell abstracted the letter containing the above amount. This man was suspected on account of complaints of the loss of registered letters from the mails on his previous run, and he and his assistants were carefully watched by the Mounted Police detachments along the line, in conjunction with the post office inspectors. Sergeant Mundy had charge of the case from Moosejaw and it was due to his energetic work that Campbell finally confessed to the robbery and to several other thefts from the mails. The sergeant ascertained that he made a cash payment of $1,000 on a farm near Moosejaw. The balance of the money was not accounted for, and it is believed that women of the underworld received it.

Campbell, on being confronted with the facts gathered by Sergeant Mundy, confessed that he had taken the package containing the $3,000 from the mail car at Glenboro on September 22, 1909.

His confession was in writing, and in it he authorized the authorities to take him to Winnipeg to stand his trial.

On February 28 last, he was sentenced at Winnipeg to three years' imprisonment.

For his services in this case, you were pleased to grant Sergeant Mundy the sum of $50 from the 'Fine Fund.'

Joseph Harold Armstrong, theft of money from registered letters at Govan P. O.—On April 6 last word was received from the Saskatoon post office inspector that a package of money had been mailed in Winnipeg, addressed to the Northern Crown Bank at Govan, Sask. When received by the teller of the bank from Post Office Clerk Armstrong and taken to the bank, it was found on being opened to have been tampered with and proved to be short $30, made up of three $10 bills; also, two $5 bills were found to be badly mutilated. This report was at once placed in the hands of Sergt. Fyffe, Lanigan sub-district, who made a thorough investigation. Armstrong was the only one to handle this package between the train and the bank. He was the junior in the post office, and as such was not in receipt of a large salary: had been in his employment but a couple of months, and being a free spender of money in pool and livery hire, his movements were given a very thorough investigation, with the result that suspicion pointed strongly to him as the offender.

On September 5, Armstrong was arrested on the charge of stealing a $10 bill from the office of the McGuire Lumber Company, in Govan, and pleading guilty, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment at hard labour. It appears that he went into the office of the lumber company when no one was in and took the money from the till.

While waiting to be transferred to the Moosomin jail to undergo his imprisonment, he made a confession to Mr. McGuire, the lumber merchant, to the effect that he was guilty of many thefts of money from registered letters at the Govan post office, while acting as clerk. Among the amounts he confessed to have stolen was the $30 taken from the Winnipeg money package. Armstrong's confession cleared up a number of instances of registered letters arriving at their destinations short the stated inclosures.

Armstrong effected his escape from the Moosomin jail on the 14th instant, and although every endeavour is being made to effect his recapture, he has not, up to the time of writing, been apprehended.

Mrs. Thomas Barber, of Silverwood, missing.—This woman disappeared from her home on the night of September 29, 1909, leaving her children alone in the house. As she had disappeared on two previous occasions and had been found again, no organized search was made. It was surmised that she might have gone to her brothers in Fieldholm, Alberta, but inquiry at that point proved she had not been there.

On Sunday, April 17, 1910, her remains were found in a bluff about a mile south of the Barber homestead, which is eleven miles straight south of the town of Whitewood. The two young sons of the deceased, while out hunting, discovered the body of their mother lying face downward in the bluff, and they immediately ran and warned their father, who telephoned the detachment at Moosomin. Constable Gunn, accompanied by the coroner, Dr. Bird, proceeded to the Barber homestead, viewed the remains, which were found in a frightful state, the most of the woman's back having been devoured by wolves and crows. A dead wolf and crow found lying a short distance away from the remains gave rise to the suspicion that her death had been caused by strychnine. Part of the stomach was removed by the coroner and sent to Regina for analysis by the government analyst, Dr. Charlton, and the coroner

decided not to hold an inquest until Dr. Charlton made known the result of his analysis of the contents of the stomach.

On June 24 the inquest on Mrs. Barber was commenced at Whitewood, before Coroner Dr. Baird. Mr. Ellwood, of Moosomin, looked after the interests of the Barber family, and Mr. Levi Thomson, of Wolseley, appeared for the Crown. Several witnesses were examined but nothing of importance was deduced. The inquest was continued on the following day, and then adjourned until the 30th of the month to procure further witnesses, and on that date, owing to sickness among the coroner's jury, the inquest was further adjourned until Friday, July 29, 1910. On that date the jury returned the following verdict:—

'We, the jury, find that Mrs. Barber came to her death by strychnine poisoning, said poison being administered by some person or persons unknown to the jury.'

This case is still the subject of inquiry.

Murder of Russell Lloyd Smith and attempted suicide of his father, Moses Smith.—On May 29 last, Constable Martin, of the Tukaske detachment, received a wire from Brownlee to the effect that a murder and attempted suicide had occurred at a farm six miles south of that point. The following morning Constable Martin, accompanied by Dr. Jessop, coroner of Tugaske, left for the scene of the tragedy, where he learned that one Moses Smith had strangled his young son, who had accompanied him to the stable to feed the pigs, and then severed his own throat with a razor. Dr. Chandler had been summoned from Brownlee and was in attendance upon Smith, who was handcuffed and his hands tied to his waist. This was done to prevent the man from reaching his throat to tear out the pipe which had been inserted by the doctor, and which he had tried to do with the evident intention of completing his destruction. Smith was removed to the lock-up at Brownlee and a close guard kept over him until the arrival of Sergt. Mundy and Corporal Carter the same evening, when the case was handed over to the sergeant.

An inquest was held on May 30 last, the coroner's jury bringing in the following verdict: 'We the jurors have decided unanimously that Russell Lloyd Smith was strangled on the night of the 20th of May, 1910, about the hour of 8 o'clock at the pig pen on the S.W. quarter 36.19.1 west of 3rd about 400 yards from the residence of his brother Willard Smith; that deceased was strangled by the hand of some person and died within an hour or two; that we believe it was by the hand of his father, Moses Smith, that the death of the deceased was accomplished and we desire to express our sympathy with the relatives of the deceased boy.'

The coroner then ordered Sergt Mundy to take charge of Moses Smith and to convey him with the least possible delay before a justice of the peace. L. M. Davis, J.P. of Tugaske came to Brownlee on the morning of May 31 in response to a wire from Sergt. Mundy. The depositions taken at the inquest were handed to the justice and the sergeant laid an information charging Smith with the murder of his son. The preliminary inquiry was commenced in the room where the accused lay; the magistrate read the information to the accused, who, although he could not speak, signified that he understood what had been read to him. Smith was remanded to the Regina jail for eight days and conveyed to that place on a cot. On June 8 J. H. Heffernan, J.P., proceeded to the Regina jail, and as Smith was not in a fit condition to be moved to Brownlee for the preliminary inquiry, remanded him until June 17, upon which date he was further remanded until June 25. On that date J. H. Heffernan, J.P., found that Smith was much improved and expected that he would be fit to travel in a week's time so he again remanded him to July 4. On this date Corporal Carter escorted him to Brownlee, where the preliminary inquiry was held before L. M. Davis, J.P. At the conclusion of the preliminary inquiry the accused was committed to the Regina jail to stand his trial at the next court of competent jurisdiction. He was escorted to the jail and handed over to the keeper thereof on July 5.

On July 7 I received word that Moses Smith had died. He had been suffering from an attack of pneumonia and weakness of the heart. A coroner's inquest was held at the jail on the following day by Dr. W. A. Thompson, the jury returning a verdict of 'Death by heart failure.'

Murder of Thomas Beale by Frank Miller.—On June 13 last, word was received from the police at Moosejaw that a murder had occurred at or near Blue Hill, Sask., which is situated some thirty-five miles from the railroad southeast of Moosejaw. Sergt. Mundy, in charge at Moosejaw, left at once for the scene of the crime and found that one Thomas Beale had been shot and killed in a most cold-blooded manner. The guilty person has not yet been arrested.

The following is a list of the deaths (accidental and by suicide), which have been investigated by members of the force in this district during the year ending September 30, 1910:—

Accidental	52
By suicide	11
Total	63

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

Prairie and forest fires have been rather prevalent throughout the district, brought about principally in the clearing of land. One hundred and forty-two convictions under the prairie and forest fire ordinance were recorded.

In the northern part of the Yorkton subdistrict a large fire ran though the Indian reserves in the early part of the season.

Another large fire occurred south of Buchanan, the cause of which was never ascertained, but, as it commenced near the railway track, it is supposed to have been started by a spark from an engine.

A fire occurred last fall in the Marienthal country. As it came from the Big Muddy district it was impossible to trace its origin. It was supposed, however, to have started in Montana. The wind being favourable and high the fire swept along the boundary in a stretch 15 or 20 miles wide, being confined to Canadian territory by the old boundary trail. A large number of hay stacks were destroyed by this fire.

It is usually a difficult matter to obtain evidence in prairie fire cases, as persons do not wish to tell anything against their neighbours unless they have suffered damage. In the more closely settled districts, however, prairie fires are becoming appreciatively less each year, more care being taken to conserve hay and feed.

The northern section of the district controlled by the Norway House and Split lake detachments has been singularly free from forest fires during the season, when the amount of summer travel on the rivers is considered. To protect the timber of that portion of the country the Department of the Interior have stationed fire rangers at Split lake and other points who will keep a sharp lookout along the northern route to Churchill, for infraction of the law under this head.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Orderlies have been provided for the sittings of the Supreme and District Courts. Magistrates and coroners have been supplied with police assistance.

Estates of deceased persons have been reported when necessary to the official administrators concerned.

Indigent cases have been inquired into by our detachments; the reports submitted to the Commissioner of Public Health, and the issuing of the authorized relief has been carried out by them.

Prisoners have been escorted to and from the courts and to the jails at Regina, Edmonton, Moosomin, Yorkton and Prince Albert. In the case of lunatics escorts have been provided to take the patients to the insane asylum at Brandon, Manitoba.

Infractions of the ordinance respecting liquor have been reported to the Deputy Attorney General in accordance with arrangements made at the request of the provincial government, and all prosecutions have been carried out by officials of the Liquor License Department.

Customs.—Up to March 21, 1910, the non-commissioned officer in charge of the detachment at Marienthal, Corporal Church, performed the duties of a subcollector of customs at that point. On that date he handed over the work to Dr. Acres, V.S., who had been appointed a collector for the outport. Since his appointment a large number of horses and cattle have been inspected.

The following is a summary of the business transacted by the police at this outport from its inauguration until transferred to Dr. Acres:—

Goods entered inwards	$ 87,165
Duty collected	19,995
Goods entered free	26,519
Goods entered outwards	243,355

Several customs seizures have been made and duty collected by the Arcola and Fillmore detachments, the infractions consisting principally of settlers bringing in horses as settlers' effects and selling them before the expiration of one year.

One infraction of the customs was attended to by the Yorkton detachment.

At Moosejaw a seizure of two carloads of horses and effects was made by the detachment for the customs office at Portal.

One carload of mules was seized by the detachment at Drinkwater for the collector at Moosejaw.

The customs work at the Wood mountain outport is attended to by our detachment at that place, and the following statement will show the business done since the date of the last annual report:—

No. of let passes issued	110
No. of persons covered by let passes	172
No. of animals covered by let passes	299
No. of entries for duty	55
No. of animals for duty	600
Amount of duty collected	$2,478 13
No. of free settlers' entries	14
No. of animals on settlers' entries	90

Indian Department.—Escorts were provided when required in connection with treaty payments and reserves have been visited by patrols as frequently as possible.

Despite the vigilance of Indian agents and the police, there have been a number of convictions against Indians in the district for drunkenness and having liquor in their possession.

The Indians generally throughout the provinces are advancing in civilization, and around File Hills the crops, &c., of many of the Indians equal, if they do not exceed, those of the white settlers.

Post Office Department.—Assistance was rendered the post office inspector by the Moosejaw detachment in connection with a $3,000 robbery by a mail clerk named Campbell. (See remarks under Crime.)

In the case of J. E. Lamy, alias J. E. Adam—fake post office inspector—every assistance was rendered by the Wolseley and Windthorst detachments.

Investigation was made into a complaint *re* money being abstracted from letters in the Govan post office. Evidence to secure a conviction, however, could not be obtained.

Other matters have been under investigation for this department during the year.

TELEPHONE SERVICE.

Throughout the district during the past year the provincial government telephone service has been largely extended and proves of great assistance in carrying out our duties.

The rural telephone service must be of great benefit to the farmers judging from its rapid extension throughout the farming community.

GUARD-ROOMS AND COMMON JAILS.

The R.N.W.M. Police guard-room at Moosomin was closed on November 3, 1909, and the prisoners confined there—three in number—transferred to the common jail at Moosomin.

The jails now in our charge are the guard-rooms at Regina and Yorkton.

The Regina guard-room is an old wooden structure erected in 1882-3, contains but 22 cells, and generally speaking, is always overcrowded.

A modern building for guard-room purposes is much needed at headquarters.

The number of prisoners confined in the guard-rooms at Regina and Yorkton during the twelve months ending September 30, was 343.

YORKTON GUARD ROOM,
September 30, 1910.

The Officer Commanding,
Regina District.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Yorkton guard-room for the 12 months ended September 30, 1910.

Prisoners in cells midnight, September 30, 1909	11
Received during 12 months ended September 30	94
Discharged	99
Remaining in cells midnight, September 30, 1910	6

The following is a classification of the prisoners received in the guard-room:—

Males—	
White	82
Indians	6
Half-breeds	1
Females—	
White	5
Total	94

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

October	11
November	9
December	11
January	3
February	8
March	11
April	3
May	9
June	3

July	9
August	7
September	10
Total	94

The 99 prisoners discharged were disposed of as follows:—

Released on expiration of sentence	32
Sent to Regina jail	2
Sent to Moosomin jail	2
Sent to Brandon asylum	9
Sent to Portage la Prairie Industrial School	2
Released on payment of fine	31
Released on suspended sentence	4
Bailed out	2
Acquitted	6
Broke jail	1
Released without trial by order of the Attorney General	1
Lunatics handed over to relatives	1
Lunatics discharged as sane	2
Females sent to Brandon	4
Total	99

The monthly average of prisoners has been	7·10
The monthly average received has been	11·
The monthly minimum received has been	3·
The maximum received in one day has been	3
The minimum received in one day has been	0·
The average daily number has been	6

The following schedule shows the crime under which prisoners passing through the guard-room are doing time or were charged with:—

Murder	1
Assaults, common	6
Assaults, indecent on females	3
Abduction	1
Attempt to bribe peace officer	1
Bigamy	2
Customs Act, violation of	1
Drunk and disorderly	21
Forgery	3
False pretenses	2
Indecent conduct	1
Intoxicated whilst interdicted	1
Inmate of disorderly house	1
Shooting with intent	1
Sending threatening letters	2
Supplying liquor to interdict	1
Theft	23
Vagrancy	4
Arrested on suspicion of murder and subsequently discharged	1

Indian Act.

Indians drunk	3
Indians in possession of liquor	2
Supplying liquor to Indians	2

Lunatics.

Males	10
Females	4
Discharged as sane	2
Total	99

The following is the number of prisoners who have served sentences, or are now doing so. Classification:—

Crime.	Number.	Average Length of Sentence.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault, common	2	2	5
Attempt to bribe police officer	1	12	.....
Bigamy	2	9	.....
Drunk and disorderly	3	2	20
Forgery	1	.....	10
False pretenses	2	7	.....
Indecent conduct	1	.....	40
Shooting with intent	1	3	.....
Supplying liquor to interdict	1	2	.....
Theft	8	2	.....
Vagrancy	4	1	.....
Indians drunk	2	1	.....
Indians in possession	2	1	.....
Supplying liquor to Indians	2	1	14
Total	30		

The health of the prisoners for this year has been good as has also been their conduct, and very few breaches of discipline have been dealt with. The greatest drawback to this guard-room is the absence of a jail yard, as once outside the building the prisoners are in the open. The guard-room should be connected with the town water and sewer system and inside lavatories built, which would add greatly to the safety of the prisoners. I understand that an effort is being made to have the necessary money set apart for this purpose at the next sitting of the provincial legislature. We have not the proper accommodation for female lunatics, who are simply locked in an ordinary cell, the matron sleeping in the corridor.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

CHRISTEN JUNGET, *Inspector,*
Commanding Yorkton Sub-district.

REGINA GUARD ROOM, October 1, 1910.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the annual report of 'Depot' Division guard-room, a common jail, for the twelve months commencing October 1, 1909, and ending September 30, 1910.

Prisoners in cells at midnight, September 30, 1909	11
Received during the twelve months ending September 30, 1910	249
Discharged during the twelve months ending Sept. 30, 1910	227
Remaining in cells, midnight, September 30, 1910	33

The number of prisoners received last year (eleven months) was 218 or 31 less than the number received this year (twelve months).

The following is a classification of prisoners:—

Males—	
White	205
Indian	13
Half-breeds	5
Negroes	2
Lunatics	28
Females—	
White	5
Lunatics	2
Total	260

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

1909—	
October	22
November	21
December	25
1910—	
January	14
February	9
March	15
April	15
May	16
June	20
July	32
August	28
September	32
Total	249

Prisoners discharged from the guard-room were disposed of as follows:—

Males—	
Time expired	126
Regina for trial	14
Other places for trial	17

To Edmonton penitentiary	9
To Prince Albert jail	
To Regina jail	8
To Moosomin jail	1
Fines paid	3
Released on ticket-of-leave	2
Released, being sentenced under the town by-laws of Weyburn, Municipality refused to pay for maintenance	1
Deported	1
Died	1
Lunatics to Brandon asylum	27
Lunatics released as sane	5
Females—	
Released on bail	1
Fines paid	3
To Prince Albert jail	6
To Brandon asylum	2
Total	227
The daily average number of prisoners has been	28
The monthly average number of prisoners has been	22·17
The monthly maximum of prisoners received has been	32
The monthly minimum of prisoners received has been	9
The maximum number of prisoners in any day	34
The minimum number of prisoners in any day	9

The following schedule shows the crimes under which prisoners passing through the guard-room, or doing time, were charged with:—

Assault	8
Assault on wife	3
Attempted rape	1
Brothel keeping	2
Bigamy	1
Carrying loaded firearms	2
Cruelty to children	1
Committing suicide	1
Drunk	20
Drunk and disorderly	11
Deserting employment	4
Deported	1
Failure to pay distress	1
Forgery	3
Horse stealing	6
House breaking	2
Kindling prairie fire	1
Manslaughter	1
Neglecting duty as night operator on C.P.R.	1
Obstructing peace officer	2
Obtaining money by false pretenses	5
Obtaining goods by false pretenses	5
Receiving stolen property	1
Supplying intoxicants to an Indian	2
Supplying intoxicants to an interdict	1

Theft	37
Trespassing on Canadian Pacific railway	16
Using obscene language	2
Vagrancy	62
Females—	
Abandoning and exposing infant	1
Offering a bribe to peace officer	1
Prostitutes	3
Theft	3
Lunatics—	
Males	27
Males released as sane	5
Females	2
Indian Act—	
Drunk	4
Drunk and in possession of liquor	3
Selling hay without a permit	1
Selling wood without a permit	1
Using obscene language	1
Supplying liquor to an Indian	5
Females—	
Nil.	
Total	260

The number of prisoners who have served sentences during the year or are now doing so in the guard-room is 160. Classification as follows:

Crime.	Number.	Average Length of Sentence.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault	4	3	10
Assault on wife	2	6	
Carrying loaded fire arms	2	2	
Drunk	12	1	
Drunk and disorderly	5	1	
Deserting employment	4	1	
Forgery	1	6	
Intent to defraud	3	4	
Indecent exposure	1		30
Keeping brothel	2	3	
Neglecting duty as night operator on C. P. R	1	3	
Obstructing peace officer	1		30
Obtaining goods by false pretenses	1	6	
Obtaining money by false pretenses	4	4	
Supplying liquor to an Indian	1		10
Supplying liquor to an interdict	1		30
Starting prairie fire	1		30
Theft	29	3	10
Using obscene language	2		30
Vagrancy	48	1	
Vagrancy and trespassing	9	1	
Vagrancy and stealing rides	12	1	
Indian Act.			
Drunk	4	1	
Drunk and in possession of liquor	4	1	
Supplying liquor to an Indian	4	1	
Selling wood without a permit	1	1	
Selling hay without a permit	1	1	
Total	160		

There were two cases in which prisoners were released on ticket-of-leave, viz.: John Carlon, who was sentenced on December 27, 1909, to a term of three months hard labour for theft. He was released on March 3, 1910, having served a period of two months and four days.

The other case, that of William MacDonald, who was sentenced on December 1, 1909, to a term of six months hard labour for vagrancy. He was released on April 15, 1910, having served a period of four months and fifteen days.

Two other cases I might mention were those of Fred. Bennett and John Harris Flaugher.

Fred Bennett was sentenced on September 29, 1909, to a term of 30 days hard labour for being drunk and disorderly. He was released on October 9, 1909, because the municipality of Weyburn refused to pay for his maintenance, he being sentenced under the municipal by-laws of Weyburn.

John H. Flaugher was deported from this guard-room to the United States on November 21, 1909, after being confined here for one month and twenty-seven days under observation as a lunatic. On October 8 a man named Matthew Wilson arrived from Manor on a charge of attempting to commit suicide. The attempt proved fatal. The man died the following day in the R.N.W.M. Police hospital, 'Depot' division, and was buried in the cemetery.

During the summer the same old complaint comes from the prisoners about the bugs and during the winter they complain of the cold. There will be no improvement until the old guard-room is taken down and a new one built.

The health of the prisoners has been very good, but their conduct has not been so good. Thirty-four cases of breaches of discipline were disposed of by the officer commanding.

Regarding recommendations, I think it is useless to recommend any improvements considering the age and dilapidated condition of the guard-room.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. J. FLEMING, Sergt.,
Provost.

REGINA DISTRICT, MOOSOMIN DETACHMENT.

To the Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina District.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the R. N. W. M. Police guard-room at Moosomin was closed on November 3, 1909.

The prisoners, three in number, were transferred to the common jail at Moosomin.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. H. COCHRANE, Corpl.,
In Command Moosomin Subdistrict.

THE DEPOT.

Regina barracks being the headquarters and depot for the force, the training and instruction of recruits is carried on here under the supervision of the officer commanding depot, as well as the annual promotion instructional class for non-commissioned officers.

This class assembles at the depot shortly after the new year in each season, and is composed of selected men from each division of the force. The course of instruction lasts three months and is practical in all its details and in accordance with the rules and regulations.

The depot instructional staff sustained a severe loss in the death of the late riding master, Inspector Church, which sad and sudden event from pneumonia occurred at the Hudson Bay junction on December 15, 1909. The late Inspector Church was an accomplished horseman and instructor, of splendid physique, energetic and painstaking with recruits; careful and thorough in the breaking and training of remounts. His sudden demise came as a great shock to all ranks, and sincere and genuine regret was felt. He was buried in the barracks cemetery at these headquarters on December 20 with military honours. The large number of citizens who attended the funeral service in the barracks chapel bore testimony of the respect in which the lamented officer was held.

Between October 1, 1909, and September 30, 1910, 182 recruits underwent training.

Instructional squads of an average strength of 16 men were maintained throughout the course, and each squad was carefully inspected, both mounted and dismounted, either by yourself or the Assistant Commissioner, before being passed.

Daily lectures for the Nos. 1 and 2 squads were given by the officers of the depot in connection with the R.N.W.M. Police Constables' Manual, Rules and Regulations, the Criminal Code, local ordinances and statutes, prairie and camp duties, veterinary matters, care of the horse, shoeing and subjects generally, which experience has shown to be necessary in the training of the recruit.

The No. 1 lecture squad in police duties, through which all the recruits passed in turn, was in charge of Inspector Heffernan, who has carried on this section of the training for some years.

A suitable room has been set apart for lecture purposes, furnished with maps, blackboards, diagrams, books, desks, &c., &c., and I hope to further improve it before the coming winter training course opens.

The N.C.O. promotion classes of 20 members assembled on February 1, 1910, and continued the special course of training until April 30, when they were passed by yourself after an examination lasting one week in mounted and dismounted work, driving, harnessing, camping, packing and the many practical duties which members of this service are called upon to perform.

During the months of May and June a special service squadron was formed in the depot for a course of field training. This training was carried out under your immediate supervision and a high state of efficiency in practical work was attained. The transport service of the squadron was complete in all details and consisted of three four-in-hand teams. The squad work altogether by signals, the leading of the horses at the various paces, their steadiness while under blank fire, standing in linked groups and with reins over was all that could be desired.

BARRACK AND BUILDINGS.

The new lavatories and bath rooms for the N.C. Officers and men were finished and opened at the beginning of the new year. They are complete in all respects, having an ample supply of hot and cold water at all times, shower bath and urinals. The room is large and airy, painted a dead white, and is kept scrupulously clean. These necessary conveniences are much appreciated by the men of the depot.

Hardwood floors have been laid in all barrack rooms and passageways, and the stairways have been fitted with oak steps.

The plastering in both the 'A' and 'B' blocks and the sergeants' mess kitchen has been thoroughly repaired by a competent artisan, the walls and passages alabastined in light buff and the woodwork repainted.

The men's quarters now present a clean and comfortable appearance.

The double doors at the several entrances to the Barracks blocks have been replaced by strong single doors, which add much to the appearance of the buildings, besides keeping the hallways warmer in the cold weather.

The headquarters, district, pay and adjutant's offices and the quartermaster store were thoroughly renovated.

New sidewalks were laid around the barrack square; also to the riding school, stables, supply store, along the rear of the officers' new quarters and from the main walk to the fronts of the new quarters.

The grounds in front of the new quarters were terraced and sown with lawn grass seed. They were carefully looked after during the season in the matter of watering and cutting and very handsome lawns have resulted.

The unsightly old shacks to the north of the supply store, used as paint and tin shops, were pulled down, as well as the old lean-to in the rear of the supply store.

The meat house and oil shed were moved to less prominent locations.

The entrances to the barrack square from the north gate on the east and west sides of the sergeants' mess were closed with a lattice fence, and this fence was continued along the rear of and between the officers' new quarters. The ground on both sides of the sergeants' mess was seeded as a lawn, which much improved that corner of the barrack square.

The riding school, hospital, Nos. 3 and 4 stables, sick stables, artisan shops and bowling alley were repainted a light gray colour, which adds greatly to the appearance of the post.

The old water tower in the barracks square was pulled down during the summer. This structure was examined and reported on by a board of officers.

It was erected more than 20 years ago and on examination was found to be unsafe, the woodwork of the basement and the elevated tank being in a state of decay. The material from the old tower was utilized in the erection of a new bridge across the Wascana creek connecting the barracks with the city of Regina, and in building a new oat house to replace the old shed blown down by high winds in June last.

Work has commenced on the new quarters for the commissioner and the building will doubtless be ready for occupation in the near future.

The water system and septic tank worked very well during the year. I trust the hospital will be connected with the sewerage system early next season.

Hardwood floors were laid in the lower hallway, surgery and kitchen at the hospital, plastering of the walls repaired and alabastined and the wood-work repainted. During the coming winter other repairs will be carried out which will add to its comfort and convenience.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The depot is armed with the Ross rifle, Mark 2, and colt revolver.

The Sam Browne equipment is used.

All arms and accoutrements are in good condition. In addition to the inspection at the drills and parades, they are regularly laid out in the barrack rooms for inspection by the orderly officer on Monday morning of each week.

I trust that a more suitable method of carrying the rifle mounted will shortly be decided upon.

SADDLERY.

A large amount of repair work under this head has been carried out during the year by the saddler sergeant and the saddlery in consequence is in fairly serviceable condition.

With the large number of recruits annually passing through the depot our saddlery is in constant daily use, and frequent and careful inspections are necessary to keep it in shape.

HARNESS.

The extra sets received have completed our requirements. All harness is in good repair and is inspected regularly.

TRANSPORT.

All transport in the post is at the present time undergoing a thorough overhauling by the artisans and needed repairs made. It is also being painted in accordance with the regulations.

HORSES AND FORAGE.

The general health and condition of the horses of the division during the year has been good, notwithstanding the fact that the work imposed on them has been harder than usual, more especially for those on detachment. However, by bringing in horses that have became stale or those that have become sore-footed, and by giving them a rest and treatment when necessary, we have, in the majority of cases, been able to send them back to detachment work.

Our loss by death this year, I regret to say, has been heavier than usual, no less than seven having died or been destroyed. Horse registered No. 2788 was destroyed on account of it having a broken leg, while horse registered No. 2836 ran into a barb wire fence and cut itself so badly that it had to be shot; horse registered No. 2998 was killed by a Canadian Pacific Railway train; horse registered No. 2646 fell dead in the pasture field, due to the plugging of an artery, and horses registered Nos. 102, 119 and 241 died from laryngitis, azoturia and obstruction of the bowels respectively.

The shoeing of horses in the post has been good, but I regret to say that on some of the detachments it is a difficult matter to get this work properly attended to.

The horse strength of the division on September 30, consisted of 115 saddle, 29 transport horses and 3 pack ponies, a total of 147, disposed of as follows:—

At headquarters	70
Detachments	77
Total	147

The losses and gains during the year were as follows:—

Losses—	
Transferred to 'A' division	2
" 'C' "	14
" 'F' "	8
Died or destroyed	7
Cast and sold	4
	35
Gains—	
Remounts	19

The hay and oats supplied during the year were of good quality.

RATIONS.

Rations supplied under contract by the Hudson's Bay Company between July 1, 1909 and June 30 1910, were of good quality and delivery satisfactory. From July 1, 1910, the contract was awarded to Messrs. Cameron & Heap, of Regina, who are supplying provisions of good quality.

The meat contract is in the hands of Armour & Co., of Regina.

The coal is supplied by Messrs. Whitmore Bros., of Regina, and the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co. of Lethbridge, and is satisfactory.

Butter is furnished by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and is of first class quality.

Bread is supplied by N. Addems, of Regina.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

Of good quality and the supply is ample. I would suggest that the collars of the scarlet serges and field jackets be cut a little straighter which would reduce the length on the bottom edge and lengthen the top edge.

The muskrat caps are a great improvement.

The pea jackets would be greatly improved were a seam put down the centre of the back.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The members of the force stationed at the depot each pay a monthly subscription of 25 cents towards the library fund, which is expended in the purchase of books, magazines and papers. At the present time there are some 600 books in the library, which number will be considerably increased before winter sets in from the funds on hand. A number of old books have been condemned during the year and a number of others have been sent to remote stations in the district.

Six magazines are subscribed and paid for from the library funds, and we have to thank the Ontario Publishing Company of Toronto who very kindly supply the *Canadian Magazine* free of charge for one year.

The illustrated papers supplied from the 'Fine Fund' through the department are regularly received.

The library is a bright cheerful room and seems to be appreciated by the non-commissioned officers and men.

I hope shortly to have the billiard room thoroughly renovated and made more comfortable. Certain repairs to the tables are necessary and will be applied for in due course.

HEALTH.

This subject will be fully dealt with by the surgeon in his report.

During the year ten members were invalided at the depot. Under the rules and regulations all men for invaliding must be sent to headquarters.

It is with great regret that I am called upon to report three deaths among the members of the force in the district since the close of the last annual report—that of the late Inspector Frank Church, referred to elsewhere in this report, of the late Inspector John Taylor, which sad event occurred at Moosomin on April 6 last.

The late Inspector Taylor had been in command of the Moosomin subdistrict for some time, and resided there. The funeral took place at Moosomin on April 9, the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner and officers stationed at the depot attending. A gratifying feature was the presence of a number of the officers of the 16th Light Horse who had come from outlying points in the eastern section of the province to attend the funeral.

The late Inspector Taylor was a much respected officer who had served his country well in the Northwest rebellion of '85, in the South African war and in the service of the R. N. W. M. P., and his untimely death will always be keenly felt by his many friends.

Of Reg. No. 4842 Constable Cronmire, of 'F' division, of typhoid fever, which took place in the depot hospital on December 14, 1909, at the early age of 33 years, regretted by his comrades of all ranks. He was buried in the barracks cemetery with military honours.

MUSKETRY.

The annual revolver practice was carried out in the post and at the several detachments, the returns of which will be forwarded as soon as made up.

The non-commissioned officers' promotion class were put through a special course of revolver practice.

I trust a suitable and convenient rifle range will shortly be provided so that this important section of training may be resumed.

CANTEEN.

Grants to the amount of $857.60 were made from the canteen to the depot mess, cricket, curling, quadrille and football clubs, also to the children's Christmas tree, smoking concerts and the men's Christmas dinner. A new organ was purchased from canteen funds for the barracks chapel.

Stock was taken at the close of each month and the books audited by Inspector Lindsay during April, when everything was found correct.

INSPECTIONS.

Weekly inspections of the post were made by either the Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner during the year. All detachments were inspected at frequent intervals by the officer or non-commissioned officer in charge of the subdistricts, and subdistricts in charge of a non-commissioned officer were inspected by an officer from headquarters.

FIRE PROTECTION.

A fire alarm gong system connecting the guard-room with hallways of the barrack blocks was installed and telephones placed in the guard-room and district office.

Eight hundred feet of new hose was supplied during the year.

Regular weekly fire drills were held under the officer in charge of the fire detail, when all hydrants and fire apparatus were carefully examined.

The furnaces and pipes and all stoves have been overhauled by the artisans and necessary repairs and alterations carried out.

The following statement shows the strength and distribution of Depot division on September 10, 1910:—

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner	Inspector and Adjutant.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.			
														Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Totals.
Regina	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	6	5	6	49	11	88	47	23	....	70
Arcola									1		1		2	1			1
Balcarres											1		1	1			1
Big Muddy										1	1	1	3	3		2	5
Broadview											1		1	1			1
Canora											1		1	1			1
Carnduff											1		1	1			1
Craik									1				1	1			1
Drinkwater											1		1	1			1
Elbow											1		1	1			1
Esterhazy											1		1		1		1
Estevan									1		1		2	2			2
Fillmore											1		1	1			1
Ft. Qu'Appelle											1		1	1			1
Gravelbourg											1		1	4			4
Indian Head								1			1		2		2		2
Kamsack										1	1		2	3			3
Lanigan									1				1	1			1
Melville										1			1	1			1
Milestone										1			1	1			1
Mortlack											1		1	1			1
Marienthal											1		1	3			3
Moosejaw									1	1	1		3	2			2
Moosomin										1	1		2	3			3
Norway House									1		1	1	3				
North Portal										1			1	2			2
Nokomis											1		1	1			1
Ottawa					1			4			2		7				
Outook										2			2	1			1
Oxbow											1		1	1			1
Pelly Siding											1		1	1			1
Punnichy											1		1	1			1
Sheho											1		1	1			1
Strassburg											1		1	1			1
Split Lake									1		1	1	3				
Town Station										1	1		2	1			1
Tugaske											1		1	1			1
Weyburn											1		1	1			1
Windthorst											1		1	1			1
Willow Bunch										1		1	2	2	2		4
Wolseley									1				1	1			1
Wood Mount'n					1					1	5	1	8	10	1	1	12
Watrous											1		1	1			1
Wynyard										1			1	1			1
Yorkton					1					1	3		5	5			5
Yellowgrass											1		1	1			1
In guard-room										6	6		6				
At town hall											1		1				
Aw'g trial (Cst. Parker)											1		1				
Transfer'd not yet joined		1							1	1	1		4				
In hospital											2		2				
On leave												1	1				
Total	1	2	1	1	8	1	1	12	14	20	103	17	181	115	29	3	147

GENERAL.

On June 28 the post was visited by General Sir John D. P. French, G.C.V.O., Inspector General of the Imperial Forces, and staff, who were entertained at luncheon by the officers of the depot.

On August 1 we were honoured with a visit from the Prime Minister of Canada, The Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., the Honourable George Graham, Minister of Railways, and other gentlemen of the party. Sir Wilfrid Laurier being the head of the force, the officers of the post took advantage of the occasion to entertain the right honourable gentleman and party at luncheon.

During September Lieut. General Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell, K.C.B., of South African war and boy scout movement fame, visited the barracks.

The annual provincial exhibition was held at Regina in August and proved a great success. With each succeeding year the exhibition increases in importance, and visitors attend from all parts of the province.

In concluding this report, I beg to say that I have received the hearty support of all ranks, both at headquarters and in the various subdistricts, in carrying out the many duties during the past year for which I have to express my thanks.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROUTLEDGE, *Supt.*,
Commanding Regina District.

APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. D. MOODIE, COMMANDING 'A' DIVISION, MAPLE CREEK.

MAPLE CREEK, September 30, 1910.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. Mounted Police, Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'A' Division for the year ended September 30, 1910.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Owing to the dry season and warm winds the crops have been poor in the district this year, except perhaps in the neighbourhood of Gull Lake and Swift Current, where the average yield was fairly good. Hay is scarce all over, due to the drought and numerous prairie fires, and commands a high price. Many of the farmers will be obliged to fall back on oat and wheat straw for feed during the winter months. Even in dry seasons there is no doubt but better results would be obtained if more scientific methods of farming were carried out.

Maple Creek is steadily forging ahead, and an excellent sewerage system has been installed during the past year. Many new buildings have been erected. The Merchants Bank has moved into more commodious quarters, and the Union Bank people are putting up a large brick building. A new public school is also in course of construction, and everything points to the place becoming a busy centre.

Swift Current has a population of some 2,500, the growth during the last six months being about 500, and boasts of splendid residences and business houses. The town is this year installing a sewerage and water works system at an outlay of $14,000, an electric light system, $25,000, and a hospital at a cost of $25,000.

Gull Lake is a thriving village, with a population of 600, and steps are being taken to have the village incorporated as a town. Notwithstanding the extremely hot weather during July and August the crops are good in this district. Wheat will average 20 bushels to the acre, oats 25 and flax 8, although several farmers have threshed over 30 bushels to the acre of wheat. As elsewhere land that was well farmed has raised good crops, but stubble and spring breaking practically worthless. The trail from this town to the north, which has for long been an impediment to the settlers during the spring and wet weather, has now been graded, the expense in connection therewith being defrayed by public subscription by the business men of the place. The sanitary conditions are good. A fire hall is being put up. Gull Lake has bright prospects.

Herbert is another village that is advancing by leaps. Population, 500. Crops in the vicinity of Herbert and east and west along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway were almost total failures, but back from the railroad, some 15 miles north and south, they were fairly good. The Canadian Bank of Commerce has put up a fine new building here.

Morse boasts of 200 people, and an up to date hotel is in course of construction. A fire devastated the town last July, and the buildings are being rebuilt on a larger and better scale, giving the place a more prosperous appearance. Chaplin is 19 miles east of Morse, with 40 inhabitants. District is settling up fast.

The following figures have been obtained as showing the entries made at the local land offices:—

Maple Creek, homestead entries for year, 1,535; Swift Current, from April 4 to September 15, 3,761 homesteads, 2,287 pre-emptions, purchased homesteads 112, S. A. scrip 263. Gull Lake this year, 1,119 homesteads and 597 pre-emptions. Herbert, 4,688 homesteads and pre-emptions taken up. Settlers are pouring into the district from all directions, but more particularly from the United States.

The following shipments were made from Maple Creek during the last 12 months: —7,000 cattle, 2,000 horses, 10,717 sheep, 213,000 pounds wool.

CRIME.

The following is a tabulated statement of cases entered and disposed of during the preceding twelve months:—

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—					
Murder	1			1	
Shooting with intent	1	1			
Assault, common	23	22	1		
Assault, causing bodily harm	1	1			
Rape and attempted rape	5	1	2	2	
Bigamy	1			1	
Leaving excavations unguarded	4	4			
Miscellaneous	1	1			
Offences against the property—					
Theft	51	33	16	2	
Horse-stealing	4	1	3		
Cattle-killing	2	1		1	
Shooting and wounding cattle and horses	4	2	2		
Cruelty to animals	14	13	1		
House and shop breaking	3	2	1		
Fraud	1	1			
False pretenses	2	2			
Forgery and uttering	2	1	1		
Robbery	3	1	2		
Having stolen property in possession	1	1			
Attempted arson	1		1		
Mischief	6	4	2		
Offences against the public order—					
Unlawfully carrying offensive and concealed weapons	5	4	1		
Pointing firearms	1	1			
Offences against religion and morals—					
Vagrancy	17	17			
Drunk and disorderly	63	63			
Causing disturbance	15	11	4		
Buggery	1	1			
Incest	3	3			
Seduction under promise of marriage	1		1		Parties married.
Seduction	1		1		"
Keeper, house of ill-fame	10	9	1		
Inmates, house of ill-fame	31	30	1		
Frequenters, gaming house	8	8			
Gambling	5	5			
Corruption and disobedience—					
Obstructing peace officer	1	1			
Assaulting peace officer	1			1	
Offences against Railway Act					
Stealing ride	1	1			
Offences against the Customs Act	6	5	1		
Offences against the Indian Act—					
Supplying liquor to Indians	2	1	1		
Indians intoxicated	1	1			
Liquor in possession	1	1			
Prostitution	1	1			

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
Offences against Dominion Lands Act	5	4	1		
Offences against the Lord's Day Act	5	5			
Offences against the provincial statutes and ordinances—					
Masters and servants	13	13			
Game	5	5			
Prairie fires	75	70	5		
Liquor license	16	15	1		
Insanity	9	6	3		5 to Brandon, 1 to Regina
Horse-breeders	1	1			
Estray animals	1	1			
Pound	4	3	1		
Fence	1	1			
Hawkers and pedlars	1	1			
Motor and vehicles	12	1	11		
Total	454	381	65	8	

Total cases tried before Supreme Court or District Court:—

Number of cases	35
Number of convictions	25
Number of fines	5
Number of imprisonments	9
Number of prisoners sent to penitentiary	7
Suspended sentence	4
Acquitted	5
Withdrawn by Crown prosecutor	5

The foregoing tabulated list shows a marked increase in crime in this district, the number of cases entered being 454, of which there were 381 convictions. The list does not include all the cases tried under municipal by-laws in the district, for the reason that they are not brought to our notice.

Convictions were obtained in each of the three cases of incest shown in last year's report as waiting trial, the father getting ten years in the Edmonton penitentiary, one of the sons six years and fifteen lashes, and the other son two years, and to witness the flogging of his brother. They belong to the Mennonite sect.

Another Mennonite received a sentence of twelve years in the Edmonton penitentiary for an 'abhorrent abominable crime, not to be mentioned among christians.'

The list of cases shows one of murder waiting trial, the tragedy being the outcome of a drunken brawl near Gull Lake on the 17th instant. It would appear that one William James McBride with his son Luther had been in Gull Lake on the previous day, and left for their home early in the evening, both being the worse for liquor. Soon after reaching home the two commenced to quarrel, and Luther, taking up a gun shot his father, who died just as he reached the hospital about 6.30 in the morning. An inquest was held the same evening, and the jury brought in a verdict to the effect that William James McBride met his death from wounds caused by a shot gun held in the hands of Luther McBride, the latter being partially mentally irresponsible. At the preliminary hearing the accused was committed to the Regina jail for trial on the capital charge.

Under the heading of vagrancy, drunk and disorderly, and causing disturbance, 91 convictions are recorded, and in connection with the social evil there were 39. These figures are an increase on those of previous years, no doubt accounted for by great influx of immigrants.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Prairie fires have been more prevalent this year than they have been for some time owing to the dryness of the grass, and the result of carelessness, but it is satisfactory to be able to report that in nearly every case the offenders were brought to justice. Out of 75 cases entered 70 convictions were obtained. Besides those there were quite a number of fires started by lightning.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied at the sittings of the Supreme and District Courts held in the district. The guard-room here is the common jail for the district, and as previously reported is altogether out of date in all respects.

Customs.—Sergeant Maclean, in charge of Willow Creek detachment, acts as subcollector of customs at that point.

INDIANS.

The few Indians in the district are non-treaty, and behave well. They do odd jobs about the town, and support themselves.

DISTRIBUTION of strength on September 30, 1910.

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Inspector and Adjutant.	Inspector and Quartermaster.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses. Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	Dogs.
Maple Creek						1				2	2	7	2	14	6	8		14	
East End										1		1	1	3	2	2		4	
Gull Lake												2		2				2	
Herbert												1		1	1			1	
Montgomery's Landing												1		1	2			2	
Morse											1			1	1			1	
Saskatchewan Landing												2		2	2			2	
Swift Current											1	2		3	2	2		4	
Ten Mile										1		1	1	3	2	2		4	
Town Station										1				1	1			1	
Willow Creek										1		2	1	4	2	2		4	
Pelletier's Lake												1		1	1			1	
On leave					1				1					2					
Sick										1				1					
Attached					1									1					
Total					2	1			1	7	4	20	5	40	24	16		40	

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY, &C.

We have had as much drill as circumstances would permit, but with the few men available it was impossible to get much done in this direction.

The annual revolver target practice has been carried out, Sergeant-Major Flintoff being the best shot of the division, with a score of 347.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the members of the division has been good. There was one serious breach of discipline, but the offender was dismissed from the force.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good. I regret to record the death of Reg. No. 4701, Constable Hobson, H., who accidentally shot himself at East End detachment on April 27 last. He was a bright young fellow and universally liked.

HORSES.

I estimate that we shall require four remounts for saddle and four for team purposes.

TRANSPORT, SADDLERY, &C.

We are much in need of two light lumber wagons to replace that number condemned, and could also do with two buckboards to replace two that could be dispensed with. The harness is good and sufficient.

CANTEEN, READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The canteen continues to do a fair business, and is a great boon to the few men in barracks. The reading and recreation room is in the same building, and is a bright, comfortable place. The illustrated papers are received regularly from Ottawa and much appreciated.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The uniform received during the year has been good and serviceable

STORES.

The supply of forage and rations were satisfactory.

GUARD-ROOM STATISTICS.

Prisoners.

Total number confined on September 30, 1909	7
Total number received for 12 months, 94 males, 2 females	96
Total Number on September 30, 1910 (males)	5
Daily average	8.9
Maximum number on any day	16
Minimum number on any day	4
Number awaiting trial	0
Number serving sentence	5
Number of lunatics received during year, 3 males, 1 female, 3 discharged as sane, 1 sent to Brandon asylum	4

GENERAL.

On account of the absence of railroad and telegraphic communication with our outlying posts, more particularly those towards the boundary line, a motor car in the division would both save time and horseflesh, and be very useful in emergency cases.

The method in vogue 25 or 30 years ago of hauling water to barracks for domestic purposes still prevails. A well in barracks furnishes the water for horses, and is also available in case of fire, but quite unfit for human consumption. Even the water used for domestic purposes is impregnated with alkali.

Our fire system is crude and consists of a small old fashioned manual engine, and the number of men available in the post would be insufficient to work the engine for more than a few minutes.

There is an excellent water-works system in the town of Maple Creek, with which the barracks could be connected at a reasonable cost, which would be merely a premium paid on fire insurance. If the system was introduced into the barracks we could also get bath and water appliances for the barrack rooms and quarters. The former is a luxury difficult to indulge in at present.

I have only been in command of the division (temporarily) since the 25th instant.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. D. MOODIE, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'A' Division.

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR G. L. JENNINGS, COMMANDING MACKENZIE RIVER SUBDISTRICT.

'N' Division, Athabaska Landing, ...
Mackenzie River District.
Fort Macpherson, February 16, 1910.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Mackenzie River subdistrict for the period from July 15, 1909, to February 15, 1910:—

BUILDINGS.

The buildings used by us at Herschel island, which are rented from the Pacific Steam Whaling Co., of San Francisco, at $20 per month, are in good repair, with the exception of the roof of the barrack building, which leaks very badly.

I have asked for shingles to be sent in this year.

With the new paper and linoleum we have been very comfortable.

At Fort Macpherson our buildings are rented from the Hudson's Bay Company at $20 per month. They are adequate to our needs and are fairly comfortable. The new range, water barrel and hot water pipes which were sent in last year were very badly needed and have been greatly appreciated. The old stoves were useless.

WOOD SUPPLY.

This is becoming a more serious question every year at each detachment. At Herschel island the supply is dependable upon driftwood from the Mackenzie, and is brought by whaleboat from the mainland in summer and by dog sled in winter, a distance anywhere up to 15 miles.

At Fort Macpherson we cut our own wood and this year we have been hauling a distance of four miles. Next year we will have to look elsewhere.

FISH SUPPLY.

At Herschel island and at one or two places along the coast there is abundance of fish. I have asked this year for some nets to be sent in, when there will be no difficulty in getting our supply of green fish for dog feed. At Fort Macpherson in summer time the Peel river barely gives us sufficient fish to feed our dogs. Our winter supply is hauled by dog team from Arctic Red river a distance of 35 miles. This means continual absence from the detachment of two men. In the fall 600 dry fish were brought from the same place by whaleboat, a distance of 65 miles.

PATROLS.

One patrol by whaleboat and one by dog team have been made from Fort Macpherson to Herschel island, a round trip of 540 miles. A patrol was made from Herschel island by water coastwise to Kittigazuit, 140 miles to the eastward. An attempt

was made to continue to Baillie island, but owing to lateness of the season, and continual head winds, the patrol was compelled to return to Herschel island before the freeze-up.

I intended to try and make a winter patrol but find it is impossible to get dry fish along the coast for dog feed.

A small gasoline sloop would help us greatly in making coastwise patrols. A patrol will likely be made from Fort Macpherson to Kittigazuit by dog train. On my return to Herschel island from Fort Macpherson, I intend to go by dog train to La Pierre House and Rampart House, thence across the mountains to the Firth river and down it to the coast, thus covering a hitherto unpatrolled country.

WHALING AND NAVIGATION.

In 1908 there was no navigation in Canadian Arctic waters.

Owing to the condition of the whalebone market no whaling ships were sent out. In August, 1909, the steamer *Karluk* arrived at Herschel island. She is an independent whaler, the stock of the venture amounting to $32,000, being owned by the captain, the officers, and some merchants of San Francisco. The *Karluk* cruised in the neighbourhood of Baillie island and Banks Land until the close of navigation. She returned to Herschel island on September 23, having killed 11 bowhead whales, 8 of which I understand were taken in Canadian waters, north and east of Cape Parry. The value of this cargo of 11 head is, at a low estimate of the present low price of bone, $85,000. The *Karluk* is wintering at Herschel island and will return to the eastward by first open water. As she will have the field to herself for at least six weeks before any other ships can arrive from the westward the chances are that she will make another large catch and will no doubt leave in the fall of this year for San Francisco with a cargo of bone valued from $150,000 upwards.

The value of the trade of the *Karluk* in pelts will also be several thousand dollars. I think it is greatly to be regretted that no Canadian whaling ships or traders from our Pacific coast come into this territory, instead of leaving everything to the Americans. With a good class of trade goods, no cheap trashy stuff, and having no duty on these goods, selling or trading at a reasonable profit, the whole trade of our Arctic coast could easily be secured. I think it is but a matter of a very few years before American trading concerns open stations at Herschel island, Kittigazuit, and Baillie island. If a Canadian firm was established first there would be no opposition.

The following ships called at Herschel Island during the summer of 1909:—

Schooner *Challenge*, 36 tons; captain and owner, C. T. Pederson; mate, T. Waelles; crew, T. Potter, T. Bliksland and 7 Alaska natives.

This boat remained but a day and returned to the westward.

Schooner *Rosie II.*, 70 tons, now wintering at Baillie island or Banks Land. This boat is on a whaling and trading cruise. Master, Fritz Wolki, German; mate, H. C. Slate, American; second mate, C. H. Timath, American (frozen to death at Flaxman's island, Alaska, January, 1909); third mate, James Hill, American; crew, J. Asessela, Hawaii Islands; A. Gonsalves, Portugese; J. Andersen, Swede; J. Fretech, German; J. Kuhl, Swede.

SS. *Karluk*, registered New Bedford, Mass., U.S.A. Whaling voyage. Crew list:—

Name.	Rank.	Place of Birth.	Citizen of	Age.
S. F. Cottle	Master	Massachussets	United States	38
Wm. Seymour	Mate	Australia	England	46
D. H. Cadhill	2nd Mate	California	United States	39
Jas. Santos	3rd "	San Nicholas	"	42
Thos. Emmesley	4th "	Honolulu	"	42
Chas. Boyle	5th "	California	"	42
Chas. Carpenter	1st Engineer	Ohio	"	32
D. Y. Williams	2nd "	"	"	47
Isaac Gonsalves	Boatsteerer	Brava	Cape de Verde	33
Ben. Lopes	"	"	"	43
Geo. Tamer	"	San Nicholas	"	49
Joe Gonsalves	"	Brava	"	44
Peter Lopes	"	"	"	43
Manuel Fernandez	"	"	"	34
Tom McKenna	Fireman	Liverpool, Eng.	United States	49
Fritz Olsen	"	Russia	Russia	32

Total officers	8
Crew, white and black	26
Natives, Alaskan	4
Total crew list	38

CRIME.

A general absence of crime is noticeable throughout the district. The Indians have given no trouble at all as far as is known, there having been no manufacture of intoxicants among any of the natives. As a rule all whalers and traders show a desire to conform to our laws, although I have no doubt, were there no peace officers here, they would quickly return to the wild times of several years ago. No liquor has been imported for trade purposes. The steamer *Karluk* brought less than 10 gallons of liquor, solely for the officers' use.

In December, 1909, the second officer of the *Karluk* was tried on a charge of giving intoxicants to an Esquimaux woman. He pleaded guilty and was fined $100 without costs. This had the desired effect and a like offence has not been committed.

In 1906 the whaling steamer *Alexander* was wrecked off Cape Parry and abandoned as the crew had to make Herschel island in order to get a steamer that season for San Francisco.

A few days later the wreck was looted by Fritz Wolki, a German living at Horton river. The whalebone, over 2,000 lbs., was taken by him to San Francisco in 1907 and sold. He did not report his action to us as required under the Shipping Act. I have held an investigation into this matter and forwarded you copies of evidence and my report.

In a letter to me, Captain Wolki reports that during his absence of over a year from his house at Horton River (west of Cape Parry), it was broken into and everything taken. His stores consisted mostly of goods taken from the wreck of the *Alexander*. He mentions the name of a native whom he accused of the theft. I have been unable to get into that part of the country, but if possible I will investigate the complaint.

A few complaints have come from the Eskimo. These are usually in regard to property on the death of relatives.

These people are quickly forsaking their old customs and are anxious to learn and live according to the white man's law.

Their complaints have always been settled to their complete satisfaction.

The administration of justice in the Northwest Territories north and west of Fort Smith is left entirely in the hands of the mounted police, their officers being the only justices in the district.

I think the district sufficiently policed at the present time and would not advise the appointment of local justices until the country becomes more settled.

THE ESKIMO.

The number of Eskimo living at Herschel island this winter is 55, comprising:—

Males—		
Adults	14	
Boys	6	
		— 20
Females—		
Adults	26	
Girls	9	
		— 35
Total		55

Those at Kittigazuit, when I was there in the summer, were about 50 living in 12 igloos. Less than 20 years ago there were some 400 here, but native customs killed off some and many died of disease. At Baillie island, I am told, there are about 30 in all. In the Mackenzie delta and the mountain region there are 125 in all. Thus I make the number of Eskimo from the Alaska boundary east to Baillie island approximately 260. Of these 7 at Herschel are natives of Alaska.

The Canadian Eskimo are divided into two tribes, the Kogmollocks and the Nunatalmutes. Of the above number one half represents each of these tribes. The Nunamalmutes are the better of the two tribes in every way. They are the hunters and trappers and in the winter live in the Mackenzie Delta and the region back of the mountains. They are employed by the ships to hunt deer and mountain sheep. This year they have had a good fur catch, mostly mink and marten, and all are in good circumstances.

This tribe has a high moral code and looks down on the Kogmollocks for their loose custom in this respect.

There is a slight difference in the language of the two tribes.

The Kogmollocks are seal hunters and depend entirely on the sea for their living, although in late years they are doing a little trapping along the coast and on the ice. They are the poorer of the two tribes and are generally hard up.

It seems impossible to teach them to be provident and to store up for the winter.

The wintering of a ship at Herschel island this winter is almost providential, as otherwise the natives would have been close to starvation. The seal catch was very poor, 473 in all as against 656 last year. The fish catch was also much below the average. At Kittigazuit some 100 white whales were killed. This is good food, but the people have now become accustomed to tea and a little flour and the children cannot go a straight diet of fish, whalemeat, seal and oil. This is applicable in particular to places at which ships have been wintering for some years past, and more so at Herschel than elsewhere. The natives at such places depend on the ships entirely for their winter's food. This year the natives at Herschel island have had a good catch of white foxes which they were able to trade for flour, tea, tobacco, calico, ammunition, coal oil, &c. One 56-pound sack of flour costs two fox skins or $4 in cash. The price paid in San Francisco for white fox skins is from $5 to $12.

Much has been written in regard to the moral customs of these people, the Kogmollocks' tribe, and I wish to inform you as to the present conditions. It has been

one of the customs of the Kogmollocks through all the past to trade and loan their wives and daughters, and this practise is yet continued, although through the influence of the missionaries it is not nearly so prevalent as formerly. The woman must do what the husband or father says. This custom was extended to the whalers when they first appeared in our Arctic waters over twenty years ago, and has continued ever since. A whaler takes a native for the winter. He uses her igloo, making it comfortable and putting in a stove. He provides food for himself, her husband and family. In return she makes all his skin clothes, keeps all his clothes in repair, does his washing, &c. On the ship leaving, the woman receives about 10 sacks of flour, some tea, bacon and tobacco and dress goods. Sailors coming here repeatedly take the same woman. Years that they do not come, outfits are sent in by them by any ship that may be coming. Children are well cared for and when old enough are usually sent to the government schools in Alaska. Some of these children are now at school in San Francisco and other American cities. This question is one which cannot be regulated in a short space of time by law. This custom to these people is as natural to them as it is unnatural to us. It is also a question now of existence. Girls mature at a very early age and are generally married at 15 years. The percentage of female children born is so great that it was a custom in years past for a mother to let a newly born girl baby die as it would only be a drag instead of a help in the family. This is not done now, however, and it is well known that native parents are kind and indulgent to their children. These people cannot now do without tea and breadstuffs. Children must have it or probably die. Since their association with the whalers our coast natives have never lived or dressed so well. Also they have learned much of the white man's ways, his language, writing, cleanliness, cooking, housekeeping, &c. Most of the igloos are very clean, although sometimes the odour from seal and rotten fish is rather strong. Every family has a bath at least once a week and every Sunday appear in clean clothes. They take plenty of exercise and are very fond of football. They have no marriage ceremony, the consent of the bride's father being alone sufficient. Now that they have learned our marriage laws, some of them do not like the idea of their wives not taking sailors as they are afraid otherwise of not having food. Last summer four native couples were legally married at Herschel. Later when they found that a ship would winter here and that their wives should not take sailors for the winter they remarked 'Minister like me get married, what for he no give me grub.' The point in question was beyond their comprehension. It is pleasant to note, however, that those married natives stuck to their marriage vows and as far as I know did not revert to their old custom.

In the past native women used to go to the ships at all hours. This I had stopped and have not allowed the women on the ships under any pretext whatever, with the exception of a few who belonged to the officers and went on board for meals only. This order has been strictly enforced and I have been told by both officers and native men that this plan is much more satisfactory than the old way. Also with the exception of the officers who live ashore all men from the ships must be on board by 10 p.m. each night. Thus the settlement has been as quiet and orderly as could be desired.

I have talked over this moral question with the Bishop of Yukon and he agrees with me that it is one which must be handled delicately and with tact, and that the solution of it is a matter of time together with the teachings and examples of the missionaries and other white men in the country.

I would recommend an amendment to the Indian Act making it an indictable offence for any one to live in any kind of conjugal union with any Indian woman or Indian half-breed woman. This would apply to all the Indian country. This law is in force in Alaska and all men living thus with women were compelled to get married. The result has been greatly to the moral betterment of the natives and better protection to the women and children. Among all the Eskimo I have met have only seen two cases of disease and only one of these was of a serious character. They appear to be a very healthy race.

The Eskimo as a race are the most interesting of any I have seen. They are quick to learn, good manual workers, hospitable in the extreme, and are in almost every way the direct opposite of an Indian.

I consider a government school similar to those in Alaska an urgent necessity. Men, women, and children would attend.

These people do not mix with the Indians and come into contact only with the white men. It is essential that they should learn English, and the values of trade, if only for their own protection. They themselves are most anxious for this.

I have heard an Eskimo father who could speak but little English himself, teaching his baby girl to repeat the English alphabet.

INDIANS

At Arctic Red river the Loucheaux Indians number about 125. During the summer they make dry fish and in the fall put up frozen fish, some of which is sold to the traders. They keep sufficient to take them to the hunting grounds where they put in the winter. They come into the post and remain the better part of December and January for the Christmas festivities.

Thus what fur they have is eaten up, thus little hunting is done, and this year may possibly be a repetition of last and the Indians be in a starving condition before the spring break up. These Indians hunt and trap in the country at the head of the Red river and that bordering the Mackenzie east and south of the Fort.

In Fort Macpherson and La Pierre House districts the Indians number about 250 of which about one-third comprise the La Pierre House tribe. These latter hunt and trap around the Porcupine river. In summer they come here a few days before the arrival of the steamer to do their trading, and return to their grounds as soon as the steamer leaves. In spring, usually in April a few sleds come in for supplies.

The Peel River Indians making up two-thirds of the above total, hunt and trap in the country between the Peel river and the Bell river to the west, and up to the headwaters of the Peel river to the mountains. They come into the Fort for three or four weeks, but are compelled to leave shortly after the steamer goes as the Peel river here will not supply the crowd with fish. Usually in November they come in and trade their then fur catch for further supplies, but quickly return to their camps. A few families are scattered through the district within a radius of 25 miles of the Fort.

At Arctic Red River there is a Roman Catholic mission established and at Fort Macpherson a C.M.S mission. Under the C.M.S. mission there is one ordained native deacon, and two 'Christian Leaders,' whose duty it is to hold services and prayers among the Indians at their camps.

The total number of Indians in this immediate district is about 375. There have been 11 births, 4 deaths, and 7 marriages since our report of June, 1907.

The yearly miserable condition of the Indians in the spring is not always attributable to the poor fur catch.

This year is no exception to the past few in the fact that the trading posts in this district do not carry a sufficient stock of necessary staple articles, and natives coming in in the spring are unable to obtain such necessaries as flour, tea, tobacco, blankets, calico, &c., to which they are now as accustomed as the white man.

We have heard of very little sickness and no cases of destitution among the Indians this year.

MINING.

There is one mining outfit at present located on the Peel river, though they are not wintering at the place where their claims are staked. This is Waugh & Warn's outfit, comprised of the following party: H. F. Waugh and L. R. Warn, principals of the enterprise; S. Warn, O. Nuhn, H. Warn and W. B. Dumphy.

They arrived at Fort Macpherson on September 6 after being lost for three weeks in the Mackenzie delta.

Sergeant Selig found the outfit at Point Separation and conducted them to the fort. They had two large scows, one containing grub supplies for one year and the other a twin stamp mill with a capacity of 14 tons of ore per day.

They left Fort Macpherson on September 7 for the Big Wind river, where H. F. Waugh holds a concession of 40 quartz claims granted by order in council of March, 1907.

The claims are staked and are recorded in Dawson, Y.T., the ground located being in that territory.

Owing to the lateness of the season the party could make no further than Caribou river, some 100 miles from Fort Macpherson, and went into winter camp at that place.

They have been prospecting on that river, and up to our latest report from them had found nothing. Mr. Waugh has gone to Dawson over the winter trail, and, I understand, will have further supplies sent in this year by pack train.

The country bordering the Peel river has been prospected several times in the last 12 years; H. F. Waugh and a man named Sullivan having passed through it four years ago. The samples of ore taken out then from the present location were reported to have assayed a very high figure, but if such were the case the ground would have undoubtedly been staked out before now, for during the Klondike rush a party of miners were located on the Wind river at what is still called Wind city. On the other hand, that district is remote, and supplies and machinery for operating quartz claims would be very costly by the time they arrived there.

As far as is known at present there are several placer mining outfits located on the tributaries of the Porcupine river.

The report is that two men are located on the Driftwood river, and were sinking shafts but had not reached bedrock; they had found colours. There are also two outfits located on Berry creek, and one man located on Eagle creek. Some of these men were in the country last year, and have come in again this year with more supplies. Six men with three boats went up the Old Crow river in 1909, but nothing has been heard of them

Wada, the Jap, came to Herschel island in March, 1908, and reported having found paying ground on his route north from Rampart House. He took this report outside, but no prospecting or mining has been done in that district since, nor did Wada return to the country. Wada at Herschel island showed no samples of his discovery. It is possible that the outfit operating on the Old Crow may be on ground denoted by Wada.

HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS.

The following men are hunting and trapping in this district:—

Frank Williams arrived in this country in July, 1906. Since that time he has been on the east branch of the McKenzie, meeting with very poor success. We were compelled to issue to him, as a destitute, with a little rations in March, 1907, and in April, 1909; he is at present located in the Eskimo Lakes district, some 100 miles northeast of Arctic Red river. He is reported to have a small catch of fur this year. Williams is an American.

C. Steen, a Swede, is living at the Eskimo settlement of Kittigazuit, and is married, native fashion, to an Eskimo woman. For the last three years he has had the contract of freighting the police supplies by boat from Fort Macpherson to Herschel island. In the winter he does a little trading amongst the natives, and manages from year to year, to make a fair living.

P. L. Peterson, a Dane, is also married to a native woman and is living at Kittigazuit. He is a sailor, and has been in and out of the country for the past 15 or 16

years on whaling ships. He quit his ship in the fall of 1907, he just manages to make a living by fishing and trapping. Starting with a whaleboat and a good supply of provisions, he has dwindled down each year, and next year will apparently have nothing.

John Gruben, naturalized American, came from the coast of Alaska in the summer of 1909, and had a year's supply of grub, together with a large skin boat, camp outfit, and team of good dogs. He is trapping near Kittigazuit.

John Kuhl, a Swede, lived at Baillie island for two years and went outside. He returned in the summer of 1909 and is now at Baillie island. He has a very small trading outfit and depends a good deal on his own trapping.

The grub supply of these people is very largely supplemented by the fish they get. It is extremely hard for them to compete with natives at hunting and trapping, and all the above-named parties are now much worse off than when they came into the country. In fact it is almost impossible for any but a native to make a successful living in this district by his own efforts.

GAME AND FUR.

During the last few years, big game such as moose and deer, have become very scarce. This year very few of either have been killed in the district. This is a serious item to the natives as regards both fresh meat and hides. Very few bears are killed. In summer all kinds of wild fowl, such as ducks, geese and ptarmigan, are in abundance. The fur catch this year appears thus far to be less than former years, though mink and marten are plentiful, lynx are almost extinct. Foxes are fairly plentiful, with the exception of black and silver. At Herschel island the natives had a very good catch of white foxes. Very few Polar bears have been seen.

AID TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Post Office Department.—Our patrol leaving Herschel island took 184 letters, exclusive of official correspondence, 8 of them written by Eskimo to other Eskimo along the coast, to be delivered by our rural delivery system. Some 50 letters came from the west coast as far as Flaxman's island, a sled having been sent to Herschel with them, as there is no winter mail in that part of Alaska. A few letters were sent from the eastward to go out by the patrol. Our patrol from Dawson arrived on January 28, 1910, with 70 lbs. of mail and papers. They take back some 250 letters for outside.

Customs Department.—At Herschel island duty has been collected on all dutiable articles from foreign countries, all of which came from U.S.A. and Alaska. The major portion is brought in by whalers who usually carry a large stock of trade goods. One ship, now wintering at Baillie island, I have been unable to reach, but will no doubt meet her this summer. The amount of duty collected during the year 1909 was $399.43.

Department of Indian Affairs.—The Indians and Eskimo throughout the district have been visited by us as much as possible. Any complaints brought to our notice have been fully investigated. The natives have been protected on the score of morality and in regard to intoxicants.

IN GENERAL.

Bishop Stringer, of Yukon, had a dangerous experience in his going from Fort Macpherson to Dawson. The bishop and party left the fort on September 1. When at the head of the Rat river one of his natives took sick, and the bishop returned with him to the Huskie river, where he hired another native. At McDougall pass some of his party left him to return to the fort, leaving the bishop with Mr. Johnson to continue the trip. When these reached the Bell river they were caught in the young ice,

and were compelled to cache their canoe and walk to La Pierre House. From there they started overland to Fort Macpherson and got lost in the mountains The distance across is 85 miles and is usually made in four or five days. Bishop Stringer and Mr. Johnson arrived at the fort 26 days from La Pierre House, in a starved condition and very weak. They had but three days' rations when they started. They managed to get some ptarmigan and berries, but at one time were reduced to boiling and eating their sealskin water boots. The bishop left the fort again on November 5, and arrived safely in Dawson on December 23, 1909.

On behalf of the Norwegian government, I had the grave of Mr. Gustave Wiik at King's Point, Y.T., which was on the edge of the cliff and in danger of falling into the sea, removed to a higher elevation, some 250 yards further ashore. There is no danger of the sea encroaching on the present position of the grave.

At Herschel island there is a white man's cemetery in which are the following marked graves:—

Fred. Moran, age 51, died November 24, 1907.
Michael Thorn, age 27, on board *Mary D. Hume*, died March 18, 1899.
Georgie Edson, age 1, son of G. Edson, died February 27, 1898.
George Sorenson, age 32, native of Denmark, died December 17, 1897.
Charles Morton, age 41, died March 7, 1897.
Henry Williams, age 20, died September 2, 1896.
Edwin Isler, age 21, died March 6, 1897.
Fred. Jones, age 30 died September 1, 1896.
Wm. Mosher, age 65, died May 19, 1896.

Of bark *John and Winthrop*—

G. Santos, age 23, died November 4, 1895.
August Arnika, age 36, died May 27, ——
Joe Peters, age 27, died February 20, 1895.
Robert Hanson, age 22, died June 7, 1904.
George Kealoka, age 18, died February 12, 1895.
J. A. Drayton, age 32, died November 4, 1890.
John Hegan, age 29, died February 21, 1894.
J. P. White, age 19, died August 11, 1894.
John Wilke, age 20, died November 6, 1894.
Henry Cruiz, age 29, died April 9, 1895.
Frank Schwartz, age 26, died February 11, 1904.

Fred. Moran, who died in 1907, deserted from his ship two days after the police patrol left Herschel for Macpherson. He attempted to follow the patrol, but never reached the mainland, being found by the police search party from the island frozen to death on the ice.

In the summer of 1909 Constable S. Carter was married by the Bishop of Yukon to an Eskimo woman. Constable Carter is retiring to pension and remains in the country. I believe this is the first case of a white man in the Canadian Arctic being legally married to an Eskimo.

Whilst on our winter patrol from Herschel to Macpherson and after crossing a portage at Kay point, on the coast, a most novel sight met our view. A very strong S.E. wind, lasting for two days, had carried the ice as far as the eye could see to the open ocean to the north. For miles there was not enough ice on the coast to run our dogsleds. We pitched our tents facing this vast expanse of dark green water, with the thermometer 40° below.

No explorers have been along our Arctic coast this past year. Mr. Stefansson, who is making a study of the Eskimo race, accompanied by Mr. Anderson, Ph. D., an American naturalist, are wintering in the neighbourhood of Baillie islands. These

two came from Alaska in the summer of 1909, having passed the winter in that country. They have been carrying on their work now for about three years in the Arctic.

The rations sent in were very good and arrived in excellent condition. I am pleased to note that all our provisions were of Canadian manufacture, and came from almost every province. Bacon, canned beef and brawn is very much superior to anything of a like line of American manufacture. I think the same might be said of all the goods.

All the men serving in this district have been in for three years. Two will go out in July, 1910, and the others will remain by their own request for another year. I have pleasure in reporting to you the good conduct of all men. There has been no breach of discipline. The work at each detachment is monotonous, cooking, hauling wood, water, ice and fish, and the patrols are arduous either in the summer or winter. The men have cheerfully performed all duties required of them, and I have had no complaints. Sergt. Selig has taken part in almost all patrols in the two and a half years he has been here, and is a most efficient man on the trail. His mileage thus far is 3,100 miles with dog train, and 2,260 miles by water.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant

G. L. JENNINGS, *Inspector,*
Commanding Mackenzie River District.

'X' Division, Athabaska Landing,
Fort Macpherson, July 9, 1910.

The Officer Commanding
'X' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the Mackenzie River district for the half year ending July 15, 1910:—

DETACHMENTS.

At Herschel island the barrack building is badly in need of re-shingling. We were last winter put to much discomfort and inconvenience owing to the leakage from all quarters of the roof, particularly in the kitchen and dining room. If the shingles asked for arrive this year they can be put on before the severe weather comes. This would put all the buildings in good condition.

At Fort Macpherson I am asking the Hudson Bay Company, rentees of our buildings, to this summer put a new roof on the barrack building, which leaks very badly; jack up the centre of the north side and do some mudding on the outside walls. Also to build us a fish house instead of renting an old shack, a different one each year.

At each detachment the hot water connections between the kitchen and the water barrel were broken by the frost. One was repaired at the island on the whaleship, and a new one was asked to be sent in.

WHALERS.

The crew of the *Karluk* passed a very good winter at Herschel. No accident or sickness among them, and that sailor's dread, the scurvy, was not once suspected. A fair quantity of fresh meat was obtained from their hunters, natives, and in the early spring, by sending sleds up the Mackenzie, plenty of fish was to be had from the Eskimo there. The presence of Captain Cottle and his officers at the island made the

winter pass more pleasantly and apparently more quickly than otherwise. I am indebted to them for their own and the crews strict observance of the Canadian law, and to Capt. Cottle personally for his kindness and liberality to the natives not only in supplying them with work, but in also seeing that no women or children ever went hungry or cold during the absence of their men. Capt. Cottle has spent many winters at Herschel, and he stated that he had never seen the island so quiet and orderly. He often remarked the contrast between now and the old days when many ships were wintered there, liquor abundant, and vice rampant. He was much in favour of my order not allowing native women on the ships. The *Karluk* expects to leave for the eastward the first week in July. No direct news has been heard from the schooner *Rosie II*, but word came along the coast that she had wintered in Langdon Bay and all were well. I understand that the crew of 5 men are due to go out this fall, but that Capt. F. Wolki with his vessel will remain in the country.

CRIME.

The entire district has been very quiet and orderly and no reports of crime, or complaints of any kind have reached me.

THE ESKIMO.

During the past winter and spring nearly all the Eskimo in the district have been visited by us. All have done well and in some cases their fur catches have been large, these cases being Nunatalmutes in the Mackenzie delta. The coast natives did not do so well owing to there being fewer white foxes than usual. Five births and one death occurred. A very few of the older people have consumption, but I have not seen one case of disease among the Eskimo. They seem to be very free from sickness of any kind.

THE INDIANS.

The Indians have put in a hard winter owing to the decrease in the fur catch, and their proverbial laziness. A number of deaths are reported from Good Hope, mostly young men, a few at Aretic Red River, and three at Fort Macpherson. The births have been few and the marriages many. Many Indians are suffering from consumption but as a race they are fairly healthy. Very few have come into the fort this year, the report being that some of those who wintered up the Peel have gone to Dawson where they can get better prices for their fur. The La Pierre House Indians are the only ones in the district to make a catch large enough to cover their advances from the traders.

TRAPPERS.

The few white men trapping in this district have all been seen or heard from. They have managed to cover expenses but none have made anything. One man who has been living on the coast for some years is now no better off than when he started, and he has decided to leave the country next fall. I am of the opinion that no white man can compete with the natives here, nor can he make a living by trapping.

MINERS.

Many of the miners in this district have been visited by our patrols, others have been seen or heard from. So far their efforts have been unfruitful and in only one instance have colours been found, though at present not known if in paying quantities. One man, Mr. D. F. McRae, arrived this year late in June and left at once with an Indian guide for the vicinity of Black mountain, northwest of this post close to the

Yukon boundary. He claimed to have maps with him showing where to find a large deposit which had been made a few years ago. Nothing has been heard of him since leaving here.

Word was received from the officer commanding at Dawson, of the suicide of Mr. Waugh, head of the Waugh and Warn outfit, located some distance up the Peel. The sad news was sent to Mr. Warn and he with four others of the party arrived in a scow at Fort Macpherson some days before the steamer, abandoning their machinery which they left stored at the mouth of the Caribou river. This is in the custody of the police here until some disposition is made of it. Owing to the non-arrival of Mr. Waugh from Dawson with supplies and money the party were without funds and were given government assistance in transportation to Edmonton. As no work has been done and nothing is known regarding the value of the claims it is doubtful if any of the party will return to the country.

The following miners are in the district between the Peel river, the Porcupine river and the Alaska boundary:—

Wm. Breary, Carcroft, Eng., Paul Bertois, Liverpool, Eng.—Camped on the Porcupine river near Salmon cache at end on La Pierre House portage; second year prospecting; no success.

Willoughby Mason, of Nova Scotia, Wilbur Annett, New Brunswick.—Trapping and prospecting 60 miles up Drift river from its junction with the Porcupine; second year; found faint colours at mouth of Driftwood.

Situated on Old Crow river are:—

Peter Noburg, American, 60 miles up; first year.

Wm. Cope, American, 85 miles up; second year; no colours.

Ab. Schaeffer, Canadian, trapper and prospector; two years here, but came into Mackenzie river in 1898; was married to Indian woman in Alaska.

Fred Smith, England, in mountains near divide into Herschel river; six years in district; found good colours in 1909; if in paying quantities will get machinery.

Geo. Amerman, American, second year; has tried many places on Old Crow, but without success.

Wm. Koppe, American, second year; no success, also trapping.

Peter Oberg, Swede, first winter.

Harry Antony, Canadian, third winter; no success.

FUR AND GAME.

Fur-bearing animals are numerous, but especially white fox, mink, marten and muskrats. Lynx, bear and ermine are scarce. The total catch this year is a little below that of last. But one Polar bear was taken, and but few other tracks seen. The pelts of several grizzly bears were this spring brought to Fort Macpherson. The white fox is seldom taken any distance inland. Moose and deer are very scarce, and the big killings of some years ago are now a thing of the past. These animals appear to have migrated to the south and east. This is a serious matter as the meat is required for food and the fur and skin for clothing.

SCIENTIFIC PARTIES.

What is known as the 'Stefansson Expedition' came into Canadian territory from Alaska last summer, 1909, and went east along the coast, wintering in the district south and east of Baillie island. The party is composed of Mr. V. Stefansson, who has charge of the ethnological work, and Dr. E. M. Anderson, naturalist. The expedition is under the auspices of the New York Museum of Natural History, and which is also making reports to the Canadian Department of Interior, Geological Branch, has three objects in view:—

The scientific study of the Eskimo; the securing of collections which will illustrate the material cultures of the different races met with, particularly the Eskimo; the collection of zoological material and securing of notes upon the geological formation of the country. I received a letter from Mr. Stefansson from Baillie island, dated March 14, 1910, in which he stated he was well and hoped to go to the eastward as far as the Coppermine river. Dr. Anderson I met on the east coast, and he accompanied me to Fort Macpherson to meet the yearly boat. I understand that the expedition is meeting with good success.

Mr. H. V. Radford came into the country from Edmonton last year, 1909, coming as far as Fort Macpherson and returning to Fort Smith, where he wintered. His chief study is the wood bison. He had permission to accompany our police patrols into the Buffalo country and had a permit to kill one for a specimen. I have heard that he was successful in getting a large bull. Mr. Radford is an American working for an American society, but I believe sends a copy of his reports to the Canadian government.

PATROLS AND MILEAGE.

During the past year very much new territory has been covered by our patrols. The Arctic coast from Alaska east to Toker Point, 225 miles has been patrolled once in summer by boat and once in winter by dog train.

A special patrol sent *via* La Pierre House and Porcupine river to Rampart House, thence across the mountains to Herschel. Arctic Red river has been visited a number of times. Reports of all these patrols have been sent to you.

The mileage covered by the men in this district on strictly patrol work is:—

	Water.	Dogs.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Inspector Jennings, G.L.	830	835	1,665
Sergeant Selig, S.E.A.	980	1,100	2,080
Constable Pearson, F.S.	490	170	660
Constable Kinney, F.G.	560	750	1,310
Total patrol mileage	2,860	2,855	5,715

AID TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Post Office Department.—The non-commissioned officer in charge at Fort Macpherson has been appointed postmaster, unpaid, and all mail is received and distributed at the detachment. Mail was taken to people on the Porcupine, and at Rampart House our patrol got mail from Fort Yukon for the whalers at Herschel. The spring patrol brought mail from the coast for outside points.

Customs Department.—The following amount of duty has been collected during the year closing June 30, 1910:—

At Herschel island	$649 07
At Rampart House	64 18
Total	$713 25

Two parties at remote corners of the district, one at Baillie island and one far inland, I was unable to see. They are reported to have duitable goods for trade.

IN GENERAL.

Would recommend that all such parties as miners, prospectors, scientists, &c., be compelled to have with them on entering the north country not less than two years rations, and that a scale be made as to what should constitute one year's supply. A supply for more than one year for parties who intend to remain more than one year in the country is not enough.

The fish supply has so far been very small, barely enough for the natives so the dogs go hungry. The water in all rivers is very low.

The steamer *Mackenzie River* arrived July 14, nearly four days later than last year, bringing Inspector Fitzgerald and the reliefs. Two men who have served three years in this district leave on the up boat for Regina.

I have pleasure in mentioning the good work of all members of the district during the last year. The patrols have been long and arduous, the detachment work monotonous, but no complaint has been made.

Their general health has been excellent.

In leaving this district by your instructions, I do so with a certain amount of regret. There is a large and important work to be done throughout this large district and along the coast and I have found it to be of a very interesting character.

The presence of the police here has been of great benefit to the natives.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. L. JENNINGS, *Inspector,*
Commanding Mackenzie River District

APPENDIX L.

SURGEON G. P. BELL, Regina.

REGINA, October 27, 1910.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following medical report for the year ending September 30, 1910. The number of cases was 756, a small increase on that of last year. The average number constantly sick was 16·82, the average sick time to each man 10·75 days, and the average duration of each case of sickness 8·12 days. The deaths numbered 7, an increase of 1 on the previous year, the causes being, from pneumonia 3, from enteric fever 1, from tubercular laryngitis 1, and gunshot wounds 2, (one suicidal).

GENERAL DISEASES.

Eruptive fevers were represented by 9 cases of measles. There were 31 cases of influenza, and 1 of diphtheria, enteric fever furnished 9 cases, and there were 9 cases of gonorrhoea. Parasitic diseases gave 7 cases, consisting of 1 case of scabies, 5 of worms, and 1 of ringworm. Rheumatism furnished 40 cases, and there were 4 cases of debility, and 1 of anaemia.

LOCAL DISEASES.

For diseases of the nervous system there were 35 admissions comprising 16 cases of headache, 12 of neuralgia, 2 of nervous depression, 1 of paralysis, 1 of epilepsy, 1 of vertigo, 1 of heatstroke, and 1 of neuritis.

Diseases of the eye,—there were 12 cases, 1 of iritis, and 11 of conjunctivitis.

Diseases of the circulatory system.—There were 6 cases, namely, 1 of phlebitis, 2 disordered action of the heart, and 3 of syncope. Diseases of the respiratory system.—There were 139 cases, consisting largely of coughs and colds. There were 23 cases of bronchitis, 9 of pneumonia, 3 of pleurisy, 1 of laryngitis, and 1 of asthma.

Diseases of the digestive system accounted for 194 cases. Among these were 63 affections of the mouth and throat, 69 of diarrhoea, 3 of jaundice, 5 of appendicitis, 1 of gallstones, 9 of colic, 18 of biliousness, 4 of piles, and 1 of intestinal ulceration.

Diseases of the lymphatic system furnished 1 case of inflammation of the lymphatic glands.

Diseases of the urinary system gave 2 cases, 1 of cystitis, and 1 of nephritis.

Diseases of the generative system were 6 in number, consisting of 2 cases of orchits, 1 of phymosis, 2 of varicocele, and 1 of inflammation of scrotum.

Diseases of the organs of locomotion.—There were 2 cases of myalgia, 7 of synovitis, and 1 of periostitis.

Diseases of connective tissue gave 8 cases, chiefly of abscess.

Diseases of the skin accounted for 41 cases, the principal causes being, boils 32, ulcers 5, herpes 2.

INJURIES.

There were 191 cases of local injuries mostly due to wounds, sprains, contusions, and abrasions. There were 6 fractures, 2 of fibula and one each of the femur, ankle,

clavicle, and ribs, and 2 dislocations, one each of thumb and finger. There were 3 cases of gunshot wounds, two being fatal. One was suicidal, the others accidental.

INVALIDED.

There were 11 men invalided the causes being, for varicocele 2, synovitis 2, chronic cystitis 1, pneumonia 1, defective vision 1, chronic diarrhœa 1, epilepsy 1, amputation of thumb 1, and disability from old fracture 1.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The more important were, 1 for appendicitis, 1 for periostitis, and 1 for amputation of thumb.

RECRUITING.

One hundred and eighty-two were accepted, and 71 men re-engaged.

There were 35 cases in the Yukon during the year, including one of Bright's disease, and one constable was invalided for mental deficiency.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The general health of the men has been satisfactory. The large number of civilian prisoners received causes the guard-rooms to be very much overcrowded. The medical officer at Macleod recommends that the barracks be connected with the town sewage system, the present septic tank not being efficient. The medical officer at Prince Albert reports that the water supply and sewage disposal for the barracks are not satisfactory. The new lavatories at Regina have been very satisfactory, and are much appreciated. The sanitary conditions in the other posts are reported to be good.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. PEARSON BELL,
Surgeon.

Table showing the average annual strength, number of cases, deaths, number invalided, and constantly sick, of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police Force, outside Yukon Territory, for the year ending September 30, 1910, with ratio per 1,000 of the strength.

Average Annual Strength.	Number of Cases.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000.			
Disease.					Number of Cases.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.
General Diseases.								
Measles	9			·38	15·76			·66
Influenza	31			·31	54·29			·54
Diphtheria	1			·82	1·75			1·43
Enteric fever	9	1		·77	15·76	1·75		1·34
Gonorrhœa	9			·30	15·76			·52
Parasitic diseases	7			·24	12·25			·42
Rheumatism	40			·87	70·05			1·52
Debility	4			·21	7·00			·36
Other general diseases	1			·06	1·75			·10
Local Diseases.								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous system	35		1	·44	61·29		1·75	·77
Eye	12		1	·15	21·01		1·75	·26
Circulatory system	6			·78	10·50			1·36
Respiratory "	139	4	1	1·90	243·43	7·01	1·75	3·32
Digestive "	194		1	2·34	339·75		1·75	4·09
Lymphatic "	1			·01	1·75			·01
Urinary "	2		1	·10	3·50		1·75	·17
Generative "	6		2	·28	10·5		3·50	·49
Organs of locomotion	10		2	·96	17·51		3·50	1·68
Connective tissue	8			·33	14·01			·57
Skin	41			1·12	71·80			1·96
Injuries.								
Local	191	2	2	4·45	334·50	3·50	3·50	7·79
General total	756	7	11	16·82	1,323·92	12·26	19·25	29·36

APPENDIX M.

VETERINARY SURGEON J. F. BURNETT, REGINA.

Regina, October 25, 1910.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1910.

The general health and condition of the horses of the force has been satisfactory, although the number of cases requiring treatment has been slightly in excess of the preceding year, the increase being due to the prevalence of influenza, the horses of 'E' Division especially, having suffered from the outbreak. Horses affected lost flesh rapidly, suffered from a distressing cough, and regained condition very slowly.

I have to record this year the first case of tetanus (lock jaw) that I have seen in the country; the horse affected was Reg. No. 298 of 'E' Division was taken sick on June 22, and was returned to duty August 13, having made a good recovery. How this animal became infected I cannot say, as no external wound could be discovered although a careful search was made.

Only one case of glanders was dealt with during the year, that being horse Reg. No. 243, of 'C' Division. This horse had been on detachment at Scott where he no doubt contracted the disease, the horse reacted to the Mallein test, and was destroyed.

There were nineteen deaths during the year as the result of disease and accidents, an increase of seven in number over the preceding year, the increase being due principally to accidents whereby horses were killed outright or had to be destroyed when it was seen they could not recover.

List of horses which died or were destroyed during the year:—

Horse Reg. No. 348 of 'A' division, died from laryngitis at Maple Creek, October 9, 1909.

Horse Reg. No. 2998 of Depot division, killed by a Canadian Pacific railway train at Regina, October 6, 1909.

Horse Reg. No. 1938 of 'G' Division was destroyed on account of its suffering from an attack of acute laminitis at Edmonton, Nov. 12, 1909.

Horse Reg. No. 242 of 'C' Division died from acute laminitis, at Eagle Lake, October 12, 1909.

Horse Reg. No. 379, of 'B' Division, died from enteritis at Dawson, Y.T., February 1, 1910.

Horse Reg. No. 102, of Depot Division, died from laryngitis at Regina, April 6, 1910.

Horse Reg. No. 213, of 'C' Division died as the result of an accident in which its skull was fractured and its neck dislocated, at Battleford, April 8, 1910.

Horse Reg. No. 363, of 'F' Division, died from pneumonia, at Prince Albert, April 3, 1910.

Horse Reg. No. 2510, of 'C' Division, dropped dead at Battleford, May 5, 1910.

Horse Reg. No. 2788, of Depot Division, was destroyed on account of it having broken its leg at Mortlach, June 19, 1910.

Horse Reg. No. 2836, of Depot Division, was destroyed on account of injuries which it received by running into a barbed wire fence at Vibank, June 24, 1910.

Horse Reg. No. 160, of 'C' Division died from general debility at Battleford, June 25, 1910.

Horse Reg. No. 241, of Depot Division, died from colic, at Willow Bunch, September 2, 1910.

Horse Reg. No. 2871, of 'G' Division, died as the result of an accident in which its neck was broken, at Edmonton, August 30, 1910.

Horse Reg No. 2646, of Depot Division, dropped dead at Regina, May 24, 1910.

Horse Reg. No. 119, of Depot Division, died from azoturia at Regina, March 12, 1910.

Horse Reg. No. 243, of 'C' Division, was destroyed for glanders, at Battleford, April 19, 1910.

Horse Reg. No. 2666, of 'K' Division, was destroyed, on account of it having broken a leg, at Lethbridge, Sept. 23, 1910.

Horse Reg. No. 123, of 'F' Division, died from a chill, at Prince Albert, March 27, 1910.

The following is a list of the cases treated during the year:—

Diseases of the circulatory system	2
" digestive system	39
" respiratory system	44
" nervous system	1
" muscular system	101
" glandular system	12
" osseous system	29
" urinary system	4
" plantar system	59
" tegumentary system	15
" articulatory system	2
" organs of special sense	5
Wounds punctured	28
" lacerated	24
" incised	17
" contused	62
Tumors	1
Abscesses	7
Other diseases—	
Tetanus	1
Glanders	1
Parasitic	2

The following is a list of the horses cast and sold during the year, and the price realized for each:—

'A' Division, Maple Creek—

Horse Reg. No. 2618	$ 50 00
" 2445	136 00
" 2501	123 00

'C' Division, Battleford—

Horse Reg. No. 1987	45 00
" 2129	75 00
" 2869	60 00
" 2880	107 50

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'D' Division, Macleod—	
Horse Reg. No. 239	$ 77 00
" 2601	80 00
" 2651	80 00
" 2886	120 00
" 2390	110 00
" 2587	67 00
'E' Division, Calgary—	
Horse Reg. No. 301	30 00
" 2236	72 00
" 153	185 00
" 2538	150 00
" 2604	205 00
" 2790	115 00
" 2503	41 00
'F' Division, Prince Albert—	
Horse Reg. No. 167	95 00
" 2145	65 00
'G' Division, Fort Saskatchewan—	
Horse Reg. No. 280	55 00
" 281	34 00
" 2170	40 00
" 142	48 00
" 53	60 00
" 26	56 00
'K' Division, Lethbridge—	
Horse Reg. No. 277	85 00
" 2335	80 00
" 2593	70 00
" 2667	80 00
" 2722	85 00
Depot Division, Regina—	
Horse Reg. No. 2562	100 00
" 2778	100 00
" 3000	100 00
" 196	125 00
" 2840	65 00
'N' Division, Athabaska Landing—	
Horse Reg. No. 48	40 00
" 55	33 00
Pack pony No. 147	41 00
" 212	38 00
" 218	35 00
	$3,458 50
'B' Division, Y.T.—	
Horse Reg. No. 2853	$ 102 00
" 2854	102 00
" 2938	102 00
" 85	100 00
" 86	100 00

'B' Division, Y.T.—*Continued.*

Horses purchased, 38 cost	$6,325 00
Pack ponies, 17 cost	1,265 00
Total	$7,590 00

Horses:

Purchased		38
Loss—		
Cast and sold	45	
Died	14	
Destroyed	5	
Lost	1	
		65
Total decrease		27

Pack ponies—

Purchased		17
Cast and sold		3
Total increase		14

Mules, nil.

Difference in numbers from 1909, 13 horses less.

Thirty-eight horses (saddle and team) and seventeen pack ponies were purchased during the year, the price paid ranging from $50 to $80 for pack ponies, and from $140 to $225 for the saddle and team horses. While this was a higher price than we ever paid before, at least in my experience, I consider the figures were reasonable.

The following are the names of the parties from whom the horses were purchased, the number supplied by each, and the date of purchase:—

John Franklin, MacLeod, January 10, 1910	1
A. Smith, Medicine Hat, March 30, 1910	1
Jas. Mitchell, Medicine Hat, March 30, 1910	1
The Knight Sugar Company, Raymond, May 23, 1910	21
P. W. King, Calgary, July 9, 1910	8
George Hoadley, Okotoks, July 29, 1910	6

Pack ponies—

The Knight Sugar Company, Raymond, March 28, 1910	14
D. H. McDougal, Morley, March 18, 1910	3

Horses suitable for our work are becoming scarcer every year, as there are practically no persons breeding the stamp we require. The few light horses bred in the country are, as a rule, the get of standard bred sires and out of eastern mares, this class being readily brought up by livery stable keepers and others requiring horses for light driving, and even this stamp is not produced in sufficient numbers to supply the demand, necessitating the importation of a considerable number from the south and east. Sound young horses of this type, if possesed of a little style and speed, bring about $250 to $500 each.

The only solution to the problem which confronts the force that I can see, is to breed our own horses, and I would strongly advise the department to take the matter up with a view to making an early start.

I would not advise any great outlay of money, the purchase of a stallion and about fifteen mares, and these could be supplemented by about twelve or fifteen now in use in the force, and as we have a large reserve at Battleford with an abundance of water

and cheap feed, I would suggest that point as the most suitable for a breeding station. If it was found later on that more range was required, some of the land set aside as forest reserve might be utilized.

With regard to the choice of a stallion to head a stud of this kind, I would suggest either an Irish hunter or a standard bred, basing my preference on experience with horses of these breeds which we have had in the force; however, this is a question that can be settled later on.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. BURNETT, *Insp.*,
Veterinary Surgeon.

APPENDIX N.

REPORTS OF INSPECTOR G. L. JENNINGS ON PATROLS FROM FORT MACPHERSON TO HERSCHEL ISLAND AND RETURN.

Herschel Island, Y.T., April 10, 1910.

PATROL REPORT.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police, 'N' Division,
Athabaska Landing.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of a patrol from Fort Macpherson, N. W. T., *via* the Porcupine river and Rampart House to Herschel island, Y.T.

Object of patrol.—The large area lying westward from Peel river to the Alaska boundary, and north from the Porcupine river to the Arctic ocean, had not been patrolled by a police party save on the rivers through the west, and the coast on the north. Very little was known of the interior. I had learned that traders had come among the natives bringing goods from Alaska, duty unpaid, and also intoxicans; that many individual miners were located in the district; and I have received complaints of theft from both white men and natives. A trader was known to be established at Rampart House. I, therefore, deemed it necessary a patrol should be made in order to gain as accurate knowledge as possible on such a trip of the topography and general conditions of that country, the requirements of travelling, either in summer or winter, visit as many miners and traders as could be reached, collect customs where necessary, and investigate the complaints I had received.

Outline of trip and distances.—A copy of my diary appended hereto will give in detail our daily movements. Leaving Fort Macpherson we went up the Peel river five miles, thence west over a portage through thick willows and over many creeks and lagoons into a large creek called Nail river, up which we went for 1½ days, coming to the mountains over a glacier and divide called 'Chute' mountain into Fools river (flowing into the Bell) down which we went to La Pierre House. From La Pierre House down the Bell river, ½ mile, thence westward up the Rat river 1½ miles, there taking portage 25 miles across to the Porcupine river, reaching it about 6 miles up stream (east) from the mouth of Salmon creek. Thence down the Porcupine, taking advantage of portages across long bends in the river to Rampart House. Leaving there with a guide, we went in a general direction across Rapid river divide to the Old Crow river, crossing it and over a small divide, then a large one into the Firth, or as it is better known here as the Herschel river. We followed the Herschel river to within 5 miles of the coast, there taking portage north-east of 20 miles, arriving at the southwest end of Herschel island and some 10 miles from the detachment.

I make the distances approximately as follows:—

	Miles.
Fort Macpherson to La Pierre House	84
La Pierre House to Porcupine River portage	25
From end of La Pierre portage to Rampart House, taking all portages in river	105
Rampart House to Herschel island *via* Herschel river	201
Total, Macpherson to Herschel island *via* Rampart House	415

Number of days actual travel, 20.
Average daily mileage, 20¾.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The country west from Peel river to the Bell river is in summer very difficult to travel, Indian packers being the only way. A low ridge of mountains lies about midway, and on either side the country is flat with many small streams, lagoons, and muskegs. Small bunches of spruce are found, but dry wood is scarce. Willow is abundant. La Pierre House, situated on the west bank of the Bell river, about 75 miles from its confluence with the Porcupine, is an old abandoned post of the Hudson's Bay Company, and not even Indians are now living there. The three old buildings are used by all comers for firewood. The portage from La Pierre House to the Porcupine is over a rolling country of good land covered sparsely with small spruce. At no place was heavy timber seen. The Porcupine river, the largest in this district is very similar to the Athabaska river, only much more crooked. Its banks are heavily timbered with pine, spruce, and small poplar. In summer it is very shallow and navigable by light draft steamers only to Rampart House. About 10 miles above this place the banks of the river form a cañyon or ramparts, in places only 150 yards wide. This formation continues down to old Rampart House in Alaska, some 40 miles below the present site. In places the cliffs are some 250 feet in height. The present Rampart House is on a small flat on the north bank of the Porcupine, at the mouth of a small creek between two very high hills, and 1 mile from the Alaska boundary, on the Canadian side. It was chosen by the Hudson's Bay Company when they moved their post from the Old Ramparts, on the first eastern boundary of Alaska being defined. The Church of England had a mission there, but this was closed shortly after the Hudson's Bay Company abandoned their post there. This is the head of navigation on the Porcupine. In summer of 1909 a gasoline launch drawing nearly 4 feet came up this far. Immense quantities of dog-salmon are caught here.

Immediately on leaving Rampart House a ridge of low mountains is crossed, wood fairly plentiful, from there, however, no wood is seen for 35 miles, and very little is seen until the Old Crow river is reached. Dry wood very scarce. The Old Crow here flows through a beautiful plateau between two ridges of mountains some 50 miles apart. Spruce wood is here abundant, and continues so until the Herschel river is reached. The Indians have used up all the dry wood. This divide in which is the headquarters of the Old Crow, is some 800 feet high, and is absolutely barren as far as could be seen. As nearly as I could judge it is about on the Alaskan boundary, that is 141 degrees west longitude, as first defined. On reaching the Herschel river our course was northeast through Yukon Territory. This river is in some places ½ mile in width, and for 35 miles flows between two mountain ranges, which finally come together about 45 miles from the coast. Through these mountains then, the river has, in the course of ages, forced and eaten an outlet to the sea. This passage is a cañyon, the sides of which are precipitous, very rugged, and serrated, while the river narrows in some places to not over 75 feet. This cañyon is without wood and is 25 miles in length. The approach to the cañyon is 15 miles. During this distance of 40 miles the fall in the river must be over 200 feet, the declivity in some places being about 7 per cent. Winter travel with dogs is not practicable up this portion of the river. The mouth of this river is on the Arctic coast, 25 miles due west from Herschel island.

GAME AND FUR.

No game was seen, but from the Indians and others I learned that the deer had either migrated or there was a great decrease in their number, as the numerous large bands seen a few years ago have disappeared. Sufficient for food requirements are found. I left word with all people that no deer was to be killed, save for food, as in the past slaughter had been made solely for using or trading the skins. Moose and sheep are very scarce. Rampart House is the centre of a splendid fur-bearing dis-

trict and the trader there does a large business. When whalers winter at Herschel island native hunters are sent to get deer for the ships. In former years, when there were several ships and the deer were more numerous, immense numbers were killed. This year, with one ship at the island and deer scarce, but little meat was bought. I cannot see why the crews of foreign ships should be allowed to decimate our deer herds at will, and, the more so, without recompense of any kind.

MINING AND MINERS.

Operations in a very small way by individual miners are being carried on at several places on the Old Crow river, the Porcupine river and near vicinity, and in the region of the divide into the Herschel river. This latter is the head of many mountain streams and is reported to be the only place in the district north of Rampart House and the Porcupine in which colours have been found, but whether in paying quantities has not been ascertained.

It is not unlikely that in the near future gold may be found in the mountains in this vicinity, and if a 'rush' is expected I would recommend that very stringent laws be enforced. The country is most difficult of access to at any time of the year. The Porcupine river would be the principal highway at any season. In the summer it is open for four months and then only for light draft boats. Tracking on it is extremely hard owing to the long canyon. Freight landed at Rampart House in summer would have to wait till the winter to be moved, as in summer it is necessary to follow the ridges on account of the muskegs and swampy valleys. Pack horses could not be used as there is no feed of any kind. From Alaska some small rivers could be used, but they are very crooked and have numerous swift rapids. In winter everything would have to come by dog train. One years' supply for one man, together with his outfit would mean many dogs and there is no dog feed to be had. Wood is not to be found for many miles at a stretch and then only in small quantities, which would quickly disappear with many users. Fresh meat and game, with the exception of ptarmigan, ducks and geese, there would be none. To renew provisions the nearest places are approximately:—

Rampart House, the only trader in the district.. .. .. 60 to 100 miles.
Fort Yukon, Alaska.. .. .. .300 to 400 "
Fort Macpherson, not to be relied on.. .. .. .250 to 300 "
Herschel island, when ships are there and when they have trade goods.. .. .. .100 to 150 "

The district is at once barren and deserted and most difficult to live in.

TRADERS.

I had heard of one man who had brought a trading outfit from Alaska and gone up the Porcupine; also that he had some intoxicants. I was anxious to get in touch with him, but no one could say just where he was located, as no Indians from his district had traded with or seen him. On my arrival at the Porcupine creek, I learned from some miners that this man was located on the Eagle creek, 100 miles away and 85 miles further up the Porcupine. He had a small trading outfit but I could not ascertain if he had liquor. To go to his camp would mean 200 miles extra, breaking trail going, and as I had barely enough dog feed to get to Rampart House and could get no more where I was, I could not make the trip to Eagle creek. However, this man will hear of our patrol and will not likely again come into the country.

At Rampart House Mr. D. Cadzow had been established for six years as a trader and general merchant. He has done well and carries an excellent stock. His goods, excepting flour, are purchased in Victoria, B.C., each year, are brought in via Dawson, bonded through Alaska and tracked from Fort Yukon up the Porcupine. Shortages in stock are repleted in Fort Yukon in winter by dog sled. I here collected

duties on all goods imported. Mr. Cadzow gave us a warm welcome and was most hospitable during our stay of four days. He assisted me very much in the examination of his stock. He had been looking for a police patrol for some years and is very anxious for a detachment at Rampart House, a member of which to be sub-collector of customs. Mr. Cadzow pays much more for fur than any other trader in the north and he has a large trade, all who can go to him doing so, even to Eskimo from the coast. From many sources I learned of his very fair treatment of the natives, which is different from what I usually hear about traders in general.

IN GENERAL.

The patrol will have a good effect throughout the country, and I would suggest that it be made yearly. Mail was carried by us for parties en route to Rampart House, and there we received mail from Fort Yukon coming from outside points for the whalers at Herschel. This was fortunate for them as we were the only ones to cross the mountains this winter. Dog feed is very scarce, and although I managed to secure enough, it was seldom as much as I would have liked. The Indians are too lazy to put up enough for themselves, so never have any to trade. The Porcupine river is full of fish. Our dogs worked well and save a few sore feet came through in good condition, though all were thin. They soon picked up on seal meat at Herschel. Twice for short distances did I employ guides; on the Porcupine to take us across the portages, saving 75 miles, and on leaving Rampart to take us across Rapid river divide. We had neither compass or binoculars, which are essential on such a trip. Our general direction we took from our watches and the sun. The trip was a hard one, made in the coldest month, with snow, especially on the portages, very deep. I have pleasure in reporting to you that all members of the party worked hard and well and not a complaint was made. Our two Eskimos proved exceedingly handy men, although they had never been so far from the coast. Sergeant Selig had a great toe badly frozen, which later gave him much trouble at Herschel. All others of the party had minor frost bites, but arrived in the best of health.

COPY OF DIARY.

February 26, 1910.—Inspr. Jennings, Sergt. Selig, Const. Kinney, Inter. Roxy, and hired Eskimo Sexagolook, with two trains of dogs left Fort Macpherson at 8.35 a.m. for Rampart House. Went up Peel river 5 miles then portage west to Nail river. At 12.30 p.m. entered small canyon and followed river all afternoon. Banks of soft rock formation about 200 feet high. Dry wood was scarce. Camped on river, 4.10 p.m. Trail heavy, all dogs tired. Mileage, 20.

February 27, 1910.—Left camp at 8.20 a.m. and kept on Nail river all day. Canyon deeper and hills ranging 350 to 600 feet. At 3 p.m. came to mountain left of river, coming up a very steep hill some 300 feet and camped. Difficulty in getting dry wood. Mileage, 18.

February 28, 1910.—Morning misty with no sun. Looked too stormy to cross mountain. Remained in camp all day. At noon 2 Indians arrived from La Pierre House, 4 days out, reported trail heavy and snow deep. Their coming gives a good trail to follow over the divide. Put in day repairing dog harness, tent, mocassins and snowshoes. Const. Kinney followed tracks of 3 mountain sheep but could not come up with them.

March 1, 1910.—Fog over mountain in early a.m. Later cleared up and we struck camp at 9.50 a.m. to go across divide. In climbing mountain had to double up dogs on sleds. At 2.15 p.m. stopped 15 minutes and fed dogs. Reached summit at 3.30 p.m. Then across a small glacier on 'Chute' mountain and down a steep cut about 1,000 feet to the Fools river. Followed river for 4 miles to first timber and camped at 5 p.m. A hard day on the dogs. Mileage, 20.

March 2, 1910.—Started at 8.30 a.m. and followed Fools river all day. Passed over several hard portages and one small glacier. In p.m. lost trail and snow very deep. Had 3 men ahead of dogs breaking trail. Camped at 4.30 p.m. in spruce bush at foot of steep mountain. Dry wood very scarce. Mileage, 18.

March 3, 1910.—Left at 8.45 a.m. and at 9.15 picked up the old trail. From here trail was very heavy. Left river and made portages through low spruce country over several small lakes, to La Pierre House on the west bank of Bell river, where we arrived at 12.45 p.m. Parts of 3 old log houses remain of the former Hudson Bay Company post here. We got here a saddle of deer meat cached by the company at Fort Macpherson. Left at 1.30 p.m. going south on Bell river, ½ miles, west up Rat river 1½ miles, and started on portage of 25 miles to the Porcupine. We had a very old trail to follow but recent snowfalls had covered it well and the bottom was hard to find and keep. The country was rolling and covered with small spruce. Little dry wood. Camped at 5 p.m. some 8 miles southwest of La Pierre House, Mileage, 18.

March 4, 1910.—Left at 8.45 and followed old trail 2 miles coming to a dead end Trail appeared to be one used by Indians to bring in a dead moose. After spending some hours trying to find old trail, returned to camp at 1 p.m. and nooned. Left 1.45, coming back over trail to within 4 miles of La Pierre House and took trail we were told went to Indian camp. Followed this for 6 miles and camped. Saw some fresh moose tracks. Mileage from La Pierre House, 10.

March 5, 1910.—Continued on trail 2 miles when I found Indians had moved to new camp. Several trails, but could not tell which was the right one. Returned to La Pierre House to await arrival of some Indians due in 1 day for meat for Macpherson. Arrived at 2.15 p.m. Found meat cache all right so helped ourselves and got some for the dogs as we were now out of dog feed. Mileage, 14.

March 6, 1910.—In camp all day. Fed dogs last dried fish.

March 7, 1910.—Three Indians, 1 woman, 3 dog sleds arrived 9.15 a.m. They left at 11.30 for Indian camp. We followed at 1 p.m. On Rat creek we were stopped by an overflow of water and had to cut a portage of ½ mile through dense willows. At 4.45 p.m. we met Indian runner sent out to meet us and we arrived at camp at 5.45 p.m. 3 teepees in the camp. Indian called Edward the minister has killed 12 moose and 20 deer so far this winter. I traded some tea, bacon, tobacco, for enough meat for dog feed and 2 meals for ourselves. Learned I could fish for dog feed at the Porcupine. Engaged Indian here to be my guide from here to Rampart House for 25 skins and rations each way ($12.50). Mileage from La Pierre House, 11.

March 8, 1910.—Left Indian camp at 8.45 a.m. about 45 below zero. Snow deep and trail very heavy. Arrived at miner's cabin on banks of Porcupine at 4.30 p.m. The miners had been advised by Indian runner of our coming and had a fine warm dinner ready for us which was much appreciated. Also had dog feed ready. Our toboggans are cut and broken. Got a list of all white men known to be in this district.

March 9, 1910.—40 below and heavy mist on river. Borrowed 50 lbs. of flour from miners to be sent back from Rampart. Decided to remain a day to make repairs, rest dogs and bake some bannock. Indian guide repairing sleds, the burnt holes in the tent, and the snowshoes. Const. Kinney thawing and cutting up moose, and Sergt. Selig baking. Two Indians left at 1 p.m. for Fort Macpherson with 2 sled loads of fresh meat, purchased from the miners, 60 dry fish for dog feed. Traded 1 toboggan in part payment for a new one.

March 10, 1910.—Left miner's shack at 8.45 a.m. with three trains of dogs, miners coming 6 miles down with us to Berry creek. Arrived at Driftwood river at 5.45 p.m. going up it about ½ mile and pitching camp in front of Mason's shack, Mason and partner were away. Mileage, 26.

March 11, 1910.—Left camp at 8.30 p.m., light snow fall all day. Very old trail to follow and going heavy. Made 10 miles portage in middle of which had lunch. Passed over several small lakes to get to river. After nearly 2 miles on river made a

2 mile portage. On again coming to river we camped at 3.45 p.m. as our guide said it was a long way to the next dry wood. Guide found a large marten in one of his traps. Mileage, 17.

March 12, 1910.—Left camp at 8 a.m. and at 8.30 met 3 Indians going hunting. Reported a Peel River Indian going to the fort had just passed us, taking another portage. Old John came back with us to his teepee. We stayed there 20 minutes and gave them some tea and tobacco. At 4 p.m. passed mouth of Old Crow river, about 150 feet wide. One mile further down we came to 3 shacks, one of which belonged to Old John, which we were free to use. Camped here at 5 p.m. Some 14 miles above the Old Crow the Porcupine river widens to ¾ mile and for 2 miles has many islands. The river then narrows to about 250 yards when it begins to enter the foothills, several large peaks being in the vicinity. Good going on river to-day. Mileage, 25.

March 13, 1910.—Left camp at 8.20 a.m. and at 5 p.m. camped on river. Made 3 portages, short but hard, through thick bush and across several small lakes. Either end of each portage had high cut banks. River now winding among the foothills and banks are now steep. Mileage, 20.

March 14, 1910.—Started at 7.45 a.m. and at 8.30 entered the ramparts. The sides are 100 to 300 feet high, the river not over 250 yards in width; arrived at Rampart House at 12.45 noon. Found no dried fish here so sent our guide down to old Ramparts, 40 miles, to get as many as possible for use across mountains. Got green fish here for present use. In evening made out customs entries for goods imported by the trader here. Mileage 15.

March 15, 1910.—Inspected stock of the trader, Mr. Cadzow. Exceptionally good stock of goods at reasonable prices. Nothing illegal found. Got particulars re 6 white men and 2 halfbreeds in the district; some mining, some trapping, some doing both, and none making a great success. A few Eskimo come here and about 200 Indians, all Louchieux, are tributary to the place. Game and fur is said to be plentiful.

March 16, 1910.—Purchased rations for trip and had some cooking done. Got 1 pair snowshoes relaced. Decided to remain another day in hope a guide would arrive to take us over the Rapid river divide. Our Porcupine guide returned from old Ramparts with 120 dry fish which will about see us through.

March 17, 1910.—Morning foggy with light snowfall, storming on mountains and too bad to attempt to cross. Engaged Indian guide to take us to camp of a miner on the other side of Rapid river divide. In p.m. Sergt. Selig with the dogs took loads to the top of the mountain, ready for a start in the morning. Finished correspondence and left mail to be sent with next Indian runner to Ft. Yukon.

March 18, 1910.—Left Rampart House with three sleds at 9 a.m. On top of mountain, picked up our loads. Until noon trail went across very flat mountain covered with spare spruce. In p.m. crossed first divide. As far as could be seen, nothing but snow, a few boulders, and no wood or vegetation of any kind. Camped at 5 p.m. in small bush on far bank of Rapid river. Dry wood there was none, so we searched in all directions, getting some small stumps which we dug out of the snow. These, with green spruce with plenty of gum in it, made good burning. Mileage, 18.

March 19, 1910.—Left camp at 8.15 a.m. and all morning climbed a small divide, absolutely bare. Nooned in a small valley, where it took all six of us one-half hour to collect enough sticks to boil our kettle. In late p.m. descended into a long valley, sparcely timbered with stunted spruce, having a little dry wood. Camped at 5 p.m. Mr. H. Antony and a native arrived, going to Rampart House. They had no tent so camped with us. Very mild. Mileage, 20.

March 20, 1910.—During the night strong S.W. gale came on us and the tent just stood the strain. At 7 a.m. storm very severe and as we were in an exposed position we were compelled to move. As it was now impossible for Mr. Antony to

go in his direction he decided to come with us over his old trail to the Old Crow river. The wind during the night had loosened the tent supports and some dogs got inside and ate a few pounds of bacon and part of a tin of butter. We left the camp with a strong wind in our backs. Timber was now fairly plentiful and we had only one hill to cross. From this we came into an immense valley with high mountains on every side. It made a beautiful picture. We crossed a series of 7 small lakes and just before reaching the river, when on a slough, we all got in and everything got a little wet. Reached Old Crow river at 1.30 p.m. and camped in two cabins belonging to A. Linklater, a halfbreed, who was away. Here we saw some dogs which had been starved and frozen to death. Dried our robes and bedding. At 4 p.m. sent 2 natives with part of our loads on 10 miles to the camp of F. Smith. They returned at midnight. In p.m. storm subsided. Mileage, 22.

March 21, 1910.—Left camp at 9. 15, Mr. Antony leaving for Rampart House. We arrived at Mr. F. Smith's camp on Huskie cache creek at noon. He advised me camping as our second day from here would be very short otherwise from wood to wood. I did so. Mr. Smith has gone over a great extent of this country and I am indebted to him very much for his kindness in giving me all the information he could, in making sketches of the country through which I had to pass, and in coming with us 18 miles on our way in order to see that we got the right place from which to begin to cross the divide over to Herschel river. The country passed to-day was low, with muskeg and many small lakes. The sides of the mountains well covered with heavy spruce. Snow very deep. Mileage, 10.

March 22, 1910.—Left camp at 8 a.m., Mr. Smith going with us. He was our guide and we were grateful for his services. The country is low, with the hills coming close in. Very small creeks. Water on some of the creeks and we got wet a little. At 4.30 p.m. we reached Smith's cache and camped. Faced a strong N.W. wind all day. Very heavy mist on the mountains. Mileage, 16.

March 23, 1910.—Left camp at 8.45 a.m., Mr. Smith leaving at the same time to return to his camp. Before breakfast sent Roxy to get some ptarmigan, but he got only 2. We had to break trail, which was very heavy. Arrived at foot of divide at 10.30 a.m. Explored the neighbourhood for an easy grade. In p.m. all hands went on the hills and soon discovered divide. Broke trail up and sent one sled with goods not needed to top, making cache there. Camped in a bunch of hills with plenty of green and dry wood. Mileage, 5.

March 24, 1910.—Left at 7.40 a.m., excellent day for going on mountains. Put all the dogs on each sled, making two trips, reaching our cache at 9.10 a.m., where we reloaded sleds. From here could be seen the Herschel river, about 4 miles distant, in a small valley. In every direction nothing could be seen but the tops and peaks of mountains, a most desolate waste, but a magnificent sight, with the sun shining brightly. A few miles to the S.W. could be seen the headwaters of the Old Crow river. The descent was steep, about 1,200 feet, and the dogs were taken off the sleds. Snow very deep at the bottom. Herschell river was reached at 11 a.m. We had difficulty getting on it owing to an overflow of water and we all got wet. Found enough dry willows to make noon camp and a change of foot gear was made. In p.m. faced a strong head wind, but little snow was on river, and going was good. At 4 p.m. camped in a sheltered place where there was some green and dry wood. Owing to more water we got wet in getting ashore. Mileage 12.

March 25, 1910.—Left camp at 8 a.m. and had more trouble with water. Cold head wind all day. We hugged the cliffs on south side and were in part protected. Had glare ice with little patches of snow. In p.m. took sharp turn in river to westward. Large mountains on either side. Wood scarce and very poor. At 4.15 p.m. camped on small flat, about 30° below. Our grub getting low. Finished bacon at noon, coffee and meat to-night. Have 2 nights' dog feed. Mileage, 20.

March 26, 1910.—Left camp at 7.45 a.m. Colder, about 45° below. Natives were cold during the night and at 3 a.m. made fire in camp stove. Going heavy owing to light crust on deep snow. At 9.15 we made glare ice and began descending a long approach to the canyon, the entrance to which is called by the natives the 'Blow Hole.' We all rode, and in places could just keep the sleds off the dogs, the grade being 5 to 7 per cent. The mountain peeks are from 2,000 to 3,000 feet high. At 2 p.m. we entered the canyon, the river narrowing to 100 feet, and the sides ragged rock. No growth of any kind on them. This place would be extremely bad in which to be caught by a wind or snowstorm. At 4.30 p.m. we came to a small bluff on which was a little dry wood and green wood, and here camped. Dogs tired as the ice was very hard on them. Have now only one-half feed for dogs left. Mileage, 28.

March 27, 1910.—Left at 7.45 a.m., wind S.W., which was in our backs. Still very cold. From here on the canyon in some places only 50 feet, but very deep. It was fortunate we camped where we did last night for we did not see any more wood of any kind for 25 miles, or until we arrived within 5 miles of the coast. We could not stop for lunch. Going hard, in some places glare ice and in others very deep snow. The canyon was very winding with a general direction N.E. At 3 p.m. we came to end of canyon, about 6 miles from coast, where river widens to 125 yards, and is shallow. Here we found an Eskimo family living, hunting sheep and deer, for the ship at Herschel. They had got 23 sheep and 5 deer so far. They gave us a warm welcome as is their custom, cooked some meat and tea for us and gave me some meat for the dogs. Put up our tent here on the river and camped.. Mileage 25.

March 28, 1910.—Very cold night. At 8.30 a.m. left for Herschel. Morning bright and clear, followed river 2 miles then turned east across portage. Here a strong N.E. wind sprang up with thick mist and before long we were in the midst of a stiff blow with a biting wind on the side of the face. It was very cold and at times we could just distinguish the runner. Lost trail twice but soon picked it up. Passed Flanders island at 1.15 p.m. and arrived at barracks at Herschel island at 2.35 p.m. When our leader got in the natives came out to meet us expressing surprise that we would travel on such a day. They never leave a camp unless they are satisfied about the weather. I found all well at the island no complaints, and everything had been quiet and orderly during my absence. Sergeant Selig, and Constable Kinney are good men on the trail and performed their duties in a satisfactory manner. Sergeant Selig's frozen foot gave him much pain and trouble during the last few days.

The round trip since leaving the island in January 20, was about 700 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. L. JENNINGS, *Inspector.*
Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-District.

'N' Division, Fort Macpherson, N.W.T., July 1, 1910.

PATROL REPORT.

The Officer Commanding,
'N' Division Royal Northwest Mounted Police.
Athabaska Landing.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the spring patrol, 1910, from Herschel island, via Kittigazuit, to Fort Macpherson.

On my arrival at Herschel island from Rampart House on March 28, Sergeant Selig was suffering from a frozen foot which had occurred some 19 days previously.

On receiving treatment the foot got very much worse before beginning to heal. By the end of April it was not in condition to travel and as I could not delay longer in sending to Macpherson, in order to have the whaleboat come to the coast to meet us on May 1, I sent Constable Kinney and native runner to the Fort. They returned to the island on May 8, the native being brought in on a sled, he having broken down from an old wound in the leg. I attach hereto Constable Kinney's report.

It was now too late for any party to attempt to go to the Fort on account of the bad condition of the rivers just prior to the breakup. I therefore made arrangements with C. Steen who was at the time at the island, whereby we could go in his schooner from Kittigazuit to the Fort, as he had to go to get our freight.

We were to help him repair the boat and sail her up, thus doing away with native help.

I was glad of this opportunity to go to Kittigazuit as I had wanted to make a patrol during the winter to ascertain the number and condition of the Eskimo to the eastward, get information possibly of two scientists who were working in that country and news or mail from the schooner *Rosalie II* which was wintering in the vicinity of Baillie island. I regretted, however, I was not able to get to Fort Macpherson news of our whereabouts or plans, as I had two men of that detachment with me and the post had no word of us since we left there on February 28, for Rampart House.

I left Herschel island at 7 p.m. Wednesday May 11, 1910, with Sergeant Selig, Constables F. S. Pearson, F. E. Kinney, Inter. Roxy, and hired native dog driver, 3 Artic sleds, 16 dogs, 40 days rations with extra return rations for the natives to Herschel.

For dog feed we carried 2 frozen seals, 1 sack old flour, 1 sack oatmeal, and counted on shooting rabbits when we reached the delta.

Owing to having the personal baggage of two of the party who were going outside this summer we were unable to take complete rations for this trip, but relied on our guns to keep us in meat.

Our loads were heavy and our progress slow, although then much faster than any native travels. From a little east of Shingle Point we left the coast and headed towards Tent island, thence over to the islands of the outer delta. Here we encountered water on several of the rivers, but were able usually to avoid it. Only once were we stuck when the sleds broke through the upper crust. We met the natives at the south end of Richards island and at a small settlement on the East river near the coast. These people were very glad to see us sending boys and dogs to meet us and help us in. An igloo was prepared for us to use and they were disappointed that I would not remain for the night, but only two hours. On leaving I gave the headmen some tea, enough to make a pot for all. This pleased the natives as it was some time since they had had tea, of which they are very fond. Two native men offered themselves, sleds and dogs, gratis, to help us the 25 miles to our destination. I accepted one, paying him one pound tobacco for his trouble. This extra sled relieved our tired dogs very much. We arrived at Kittigazuit 4 p.m. May 19, finding only two families there, C. Steens and one native. Snow very deep and we had to dig out our camp which was on a sandpit. Hauled 4 large loads of wood which would keep us going until the snow melted and disclosed the driftwood. At 2 p.m. May 20, Inter. Roxy with native runner 3 sleds, 15 dogs left on return to Herschel. On nearing the island they were to pick up 3 loads of wood for the detachment.

For dog feed they took two-third seal and one-half sack old flour, which we had saved, and I supplied them with 100 rounds shot gun ammunition, with which to get rabbits and ptarmigan. I expected they would have but little difficulty with water, and would likely make the island in six sleeps. We now settled to a wait of at least four weeks until a breakup. On May 22 I went with dogs ten miles N.E. to a settlement called Kangeanek, about fifteen miles west of Toker Point. This is the largest settlement of Eskimo, east of Herschel. I found in all ten igloos and some forty

people. They had had a fair winter, no deaths, and all were well. Food was scarce, as ptarmigan were very wild; geese were just beginning to arrive, and it was about two weeks in advance of the fishing season. But these natives are hard up for food at most any time of the year. About 350 white fox pelts were in camp. P. L. Peterson, a white man with his native woman and a boy had spent the winter nearer to Toker Point. They had done fairly well and the fishing was good all winter. Here I also met Dr. Anderson, of the New York Museum of Natural History, who, with his fellow scientist had wintered in the Baillie Island district.

I received a letter at a village on the East Branch from Mr. Stefansson which had come from him by coast natives. I had heard from natives that Dr. Anderson was out of grub and had taken him a little, but was pleased to find that he still had a small amount left, which he was wise enough to keep cached from the natives. Dr. Anderson was this far on his way to Fort Macpherson to meet the steamer and get supplies.

I delivered to him mail which had arrived some by steamer *Karl Karluk* from San Francisco and some by Mackenzie packet in the winter.

During our first three weeks at Kittigazuit we had abundance of ptarmigan, geese and ducks, but by June 12 nothing was to be had, the latter birds having migrated, soon to go to their usual moulting grounds at the north end of Richards island. On this date we were out of everything, save 75 pounds of flour, some beans, tea and coffee, and our nets had given us but three small fish.

As soon as weather permitted work was done on the schooner. She had to be strengthened amidships, so as to be perfectly safe with our summer freight; new masts put in, the cabin raised and 4 bunks put in. This took much time and labour as nearly all the lumber used had to be whipsawed. Sergt. Selig gave very efficient help at this repair work. The natives from down the coast made frequent visits to us.

As early as the ice would permit we got the boat out of winter quarters, and on June 18 we loaded and sailed at 10 p.m. En route we put out our fish nets at every good place but had little success. Once we managed to buy some dried fish from some natives. Our food supply was low and we had seven men, four women, four children, and seven dogs, on board. We had favourable winds coming up the east and main branches of the Mackenzie to the mouth of the Peel river, where we arrived at 4 a.m. of June 26. A few miles up the Peel we got a perfect calm and as there was only one day's rations on board for all hands I sent Sergt. Selig and Const. Pearson in a whaleboat to try and make Fort Macpherson, twenty-two miles, and send us a food supply. Mostly by tracking they got the boat up fourteen miles and hauling the boat up on the bank walked the eight miles into the post, taking eighteen hours from leaving the schooner. At 11 p.m., next day Const. Pearson, C.H.C., and Inter., arrived with the rations asked for and we at once had a good meal. On June 29 we managed to get the schooner up to the mouth of Huskie river, some ten miles from the post, by hard work poling and tracking aided by very light and puffy breezes. In early a.m., on June 30, two natives arrived from the Fort in a canoe, sent by Sergt. Selig to track me to the post. I left the schooner at 11 a.m. and arrived at the Detachment at 4.30 p.m., June 30. I found all well at the settlement, no complaints, and Const. Pearson, C.H.C., reported that everything had been quiet and orderly since I left on February 26 last.

Sergt. Acland was at the post with a hired canoe man awaiting to convey the Hon. F. Oliver, Minister of the Interior from Fort Macpherson via La Pierre House and the Porcupine River to Dawson.

Mileage from Herschel island, 370.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. L. JENNINGS, *Inspector.*
Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-District.

Mackenzie River District,
Herschel Island, May 9, 1910.

The Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Mackenzie River District.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that in accordance with your instructions, I left Herschel island on May 2, 1910, with one train of dogs (five) and hired native Terakchina, as runner, Fort Macpherson detachment. The following is a copy of my diary:—

Tuesday, May 2.—Fine, left Herschel island at 9 a.m. Met Constable Carter and party returning from grouse shooting, two miles west of Stokes point. Had lunch at Stokes point at 12.30 p.m. Left at 1.30 p.m. and reached Kay point portage at 4 p.m., where we camped for the night on account of strong wind. Mileage, 31.

Wednesday, May 3.—Broke camp at 8 a.m. and reached King point at 10.30 a.m. One permanent native camp here, and four native families camped en route Herschel island. Had lunch here and left at 12 noon. Met C. Steen en route Herschel island about three miles west from Shingle point. Arrived at Shingle at 4.30 p.m. and camped, the weather being too warm for day travel with a toboggan. Mileage, 23.

Thursday, May 4.—Left Shingle at 6 a.m. and made camp at Escape Reef at 7 a.m. Stopped here until 7 p.m., when we broke camp and proceeded on our way. About five miles east of here the native suddenly fell down and said he could go no further on account of a sore knee. He could not walk, so I had to place him on the toboggan and returned to Shingle point, which place I reached at 11 p.m. Had a lunch and made a cache of grub and dog feed, loading the sled with enough grub and dog feed to take me to Herschel island. Mileage, 18.

Friday, May 5.—Left Shingle point at 1 a.m. and reached King point at 5.30 a.m., hauling the native all the way. Camped here for the day. Left King point at 2.30 p.m. and had lunch at Kay point portage at 6 p.m. Arrived at Stokes point at 11 p.m. Hauled the native all the way. A very strong wind with snow sprung up and blew down the tent, and we had to roll up in our beds and the tent for the wind to abate. Mileage, 39.

Saturday, May 6.—Strong wind but no snow. Went to native Niaiyok's camp in the evening and dried our foot-gear. Left here at 8 p.m. for the island. Niaiyok crossed with us. He had a runner sled and load. We loaded the toboggan on his sled and strung out all the dogs, which made much easier going than the toboggan. We reached Herschel island at 12.30 a.m. of Sunday, May 7. Native rode all the way, Mileage, 15.

A toboggan is not suited to travel on the coast at this time of the year, and the dogs are very tired at the end of the march. The native, Terakchina, was no doubt very ill, as he has had a bad knee for years past, and in the present instance could not have reached here otherwise than by hauling him. As there were no camps en route at which I could leave him and hire another native, I was compelled to return.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEORGE F. KINNEY, *Const.*,
Reg. No. 4582.

The Officer Commanding 'N' Division.

Forwarded with the report of spring patrol, 1910, Herschel island *via* Kitigazuit to Fort Macpherson.

G. L. JENNINGS, *Inspr.*,
Commanding Mackenzie River District.

APPENDIX 0.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR G. L. JENNINGS ON PATROL, FROM HERSCHEL ISLAND TO SEATTLE, UNITED STATES, BY STEAM WHALER.

REGINA, October 3, 1910.

The Commissioner R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of a special trip made by your authority from Herschel island *via* steam whaler around the Alaskan coast to Seattle, thence to Regina.

Your instructions were, if possible, I was to go as far along the Canadian coast as I could get. I was very fortunate in being able to do this, owing to the arrival at Herschel island of the steam whaler *Herman*, en route to Baillie island from San Francisco with a consignment of goods to the traders living in that vicinity.

Captain H. H. Bodfish, of the *Herman*, readily consented to give me passage. I left Herschel island on August 8, 1910, at 12 o'clock, midnight on the *Herman*. Besides her consignment of freight, she was on a whaling cruise in the vicinity of Bank's Land. Her trade goods were consigned to Captain Fritz Wolki, who is remaining in Canada, living at Baillie island and Horton river. Wolki is married to an Eskimo squaw, and has decided to put in the remaining portion of his life trapping and trading along that part of the Canadian Arctic coast.

On the *Herman* I arrived at Baillie island on August 10, after a quick run of 34 hours, but the weather being too rough to land, the ship proceeded on a cruise around Liverpool bay and the southeast coast of Bank's Land. We got no whales. We returned to Baillie island on August 12 at 8 p.m., in a dense fog. Next a.m. we discovered the steamer *Karluk*, which had wintered at Herschel, anchored two miles from us. A heavy surf was running, no boats went ashore and in the late afternoon the two steamers went to the bay inside the sandspit, some two miles from the village, where the water was smooth and goods, principally provisions, were transferred from the *Herman* to the *Karluk*. I delivered mail for the *Karluk*, which had come *via* Edmonton.

Some dozen natives came on the boat. They were the poorest physically and commercially of all the natives I have seen. Their fur catch had been poor and nearly all was owed to the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Macpherson. There are about forty-seven natives all told who live at or near Baillie island. These people told me they had heard of natives on the south coast of Prince Albert land, but owing to neither of them having large boats there is no intercourse between them. Thus little is known of any natives east of Baillie island either on the mainland coast or on the islands to the north.

On August 13 I transferred to the steamer *Karluk*, Captain Cottle, who had wintered at Herschel, and who had very kindly offered me passage to Nome, Alaska. Captain Cottle had killed nine whales during July, making twenty in all for two seasons with an approximate value of $130,000. He had also $10,000 fur received in trade. On leaving Baillie island on August 14, the *Karluk* cruised along the south and west coast of Bank's Land, north of Cape Kellett, to north latitude 72·31.

Bank's Land appeared to us from a distance of some ten miles to be a very beautiful island. The shores are steep and the interior, as far as we could see, was hilly and beautifully green at this time of the year. One small stream was seen wind-

ing its way among the hills to the sea. No timber or vegetation of any kind, save grasses, nor animal life of any kind was to be seen. This island is a very large one and the whalers seldom, if ever, go north of 73 degrees north latitude, nor have any of the whalers ever circumnavigated it.

Returning in an irregular circle to Baillie, and not having seen whales in any numbers in August, Captain Cottle decided to leave for Herschel and the westward, as he was compelled to go to Nome for coal to enable him to complete his season's cruise in the Arctic waters north of Port Barrow. The following day we were caught in a southwest gale and with difficulty we made Herschel at 9 p.m., the next day, August 19, under forced draught. Early next day the *Herman* arrived, and both boats lay at anchor nearly forty-eight hours before a boat could be sent ashore. The sandspit of the island was completely covered, the natives compelled to move their tents to higher ground, and the water came within a few feet of the barracks. Never in the memory of the oldest native did the water come so high over the sandspit. I remained three days at the Herschel Detachment, while the *Karluk* went to the mainland for wood. The *Herman* left for Port Barrow at 4 p.m., August 22.

On my leaving Herschel on the morning of August 26, all the members of the Post were well, the year's stores had been received and checked, the wood supply had been delivered, and half the fish supply had been secured. With the exception of repairs to the building the Post was in good condition for the coming winter, which will be a lonely one as there will be no ships there this year.

The run to Port Barrow was uneventful. No whales were seen. The weather was wet and foggy, and several times we were compelled to tie up to the ice flow and wait for the fog to lift. We made a short call at Flaxman's island, where Mr. Leffingwell is doing some scientific work and some trading to cover expenses. He speaks of coming into Canada and east to Bank's Land in 1911.

In four days we arrived at Port Barrow, passing there, the most northerly point on the mainland of North America, at 10 a.m. Spoke the steamer *Herman* and anchored at Cape Smith, 10 miles southwest from Barrow, at 12 noon. Traders and natives came on board to trade. I went ashore and called on the school teacher and Dr. Marsh, Presbyterian missionary and physician. I had some conversation with these gentlemen along the lines of their respective work.

There are about 650 Eskimo making their headquarters here. Port Barrow, north latitude 71·25, is the most northerly point on the mainland of North America. It is a narrow sandspit running some miles to sea. A small settlement is here, with one independent trader, Mr. Tom Gordon, a British subject. Cape Smith is distant some ten miles from Barrow, and is the larger settlement, having Liebes & Company trading station, the Government school house, and Dr. Marsh, missionary and medical officer. The post office for the two settlements is called Port Barrow, although the office is in charge of the school teacher. Mail is brought by boat in summer and by dog sled from Port Hope twice each winter. In the summer flaw whaling is the general occupation; the traders employing several boats with crews of natives; also, some few of the more important natives now have as many as twenty natives working for them. One such native has this year, so far, got five bowhead whales. Some of the bone got by the natives is shipped direct to agents in Seattle and San Francisco, and some kept for trade with the ships for provisions and ammunition. The natives appear to be all healthy and in comfortable circumstances, many of them now living in frame shacks.

Dr. Marsh is under the Presbyterian Mission Society and for medical services receives 50 cents a visit to natives and free medicine. The doctor is also a justice of the peace, and holds other minor appointments.

We left Cape Smith at 8.30 p.m for Nome, going under sail as our wood supply was about out. We passed Cape Disborne at 3 p.m and Port Hope at 7 p.m., September 1, but too distant to see the settlement; very misty and the sea rugged. On Sep-

tember 2 passed Cape Prince of Wales 5 p.m. and Diomedes at 7 p.m., the east cape on the Siberian coast being seen in the distance. The Diomedes are two islands situated in the centre of Behring straits, distance from each other about two miles, with the international boundary passing midway between them. The larger island is on the west and is therefore Russian territory. These islands are the home of several hundred Eskimo, whose livelihood is chiefly in hunting white whale and walrus and in manufacturing ivory.

On Saturday, September 3, we sighted Nome at 8 a.m., passed several small camps and individual miners along the coast and dropped anchor in front of Nome at 12.30 p.m. In the afternoon the customs and medical officers came aboard and after the ship was passed I went ashore, putting up at the Golden Gate hotel.

I found that a passenger boat for Seattle had left that a.m. and the next one would not leave for some four days. Owing to a severe gale lasting for four days, during which time no communication could be had with the two passenger ships which arrived and were at anchor, the schedule of the ship was changed and I was compelled to remain eleven days in Nome before leaving on the SS. *Victoria* at 1 a.m. September 15, for Seattle.

During my stay in Nome I met most of the prominent business and professional men, and had several conversations on topics relating to law and order, mining, mission work and education and general treatment of the natives, both Indian and Eskimo. I called on His Honour Judge Murane, of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Evans, chief of the Department of Education, and superintendent of government reindeer herds in Alaska.

Nome is a mining town of about 3,500 persons. Of this number there is a floating population of about 1,000 who usually go outside for each winter and return to the country the following spring. The town is entirely artificial, being built from the beach, some of the roads being corduroy. I am told the town has decreased greatly in the last few years owing to the day of the individual miner being over. Mining is, however, carried on extensively in the district but more and more by machinery, some thirteen dredges having been ordered for next year's work.

It is the general opinion, however, that Nome is now permanently established as a commercial centre, and there is little doubt but that in the near future, when Alaska becomes an independent state, that Nome will be the capital.

Free mining is still being carried on extensively and the country is full of prospectors.

I saw some excellent grades of gold from the Squirrel river country, which is north some 200 miles from Nome on the Behring sea coast. On my leaving Nome a rush was then going to Squirrel river.

After a very pleasant run of eight days we reached Seattle in a dense fog at 5 a.m. September 23. I advised you by wire of my arrival, and remained in Seattle two days, during which time I called on Mr. Lopp, superintendent of Education of Natives of Alaska, and chief of Alaska Division Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, Washington, under whose direct control is the Government Reindeer in Alaska.

I left Seattle by Grand Trunk Pacific steamer *Prince Rupert* on September 25, arriving in Victoria the same evening, where I remained until the 29th September, when I went to Vancouver, which place I left on September 30 and arrived in Regina on October 2.

MILEAGE.

	Miles.
Herschel island to Baillie island, to Bank's land and return .	900
Herschel island to Port Barrow.	360
Port Barrow to Nome.	540

	Miles.
Nome to Seattle	2,318
Seattle to Vancouver	142
Vancouver to Regina	1,125
Total mileage	5,385

IN GENERAL.

My opinion, based upon my experience among our Canadian Eskimo and a study of their customs, is that these people will be far better left alone to their aboriginal life for the present. In Alaska many prominent persons, people well acquainted with the subject, condemn giving the Eskimo either religion or education. When the Eskimo boy or girl is educated there is very little for them to do. The girl becomes a domestic, but this life they do not like and the boy is not sufficiently educated to do any work but manual labour. However, it must be remembered that Alaska is a far different country to our Northern coast. Alaska has now a large population of white people which is rapidly increasing. The Eskimo there inhabit the country, especially the coast, far below the Arctic Circle.

Our country, from the Circle to the Coast, is physically and climatically much different to Alaska. It is most difficult of access at any time of the year, even whalers not being able to depend yearly upon seasons sufficiently open to enable them to come along the coast. No gold has been discovered in it, and any white man by his best efforts can but barely make a living. I believe that country will remain for generations yet what it is at present, a great fur-bearing country, the home of the big game.

In regard to Baillie island, there is no need of a detachment there, nor is it likely there will be for many years, not until more traders get into that district. There are but few natives, and they seldom come into contact with white men. There are only five white men residing in that district at present. The whalers do not care to winter there as the harbour is poor and wood and water hard to get, also little trade. The whalers will not winter at Baillie unless compelled to do so by a large and late run of whales or being frozen in before they can make Herschel island or the westward.

The whalers are very amenable to our laws, and we have now no trouble with them and the Eskimo.

TRADERS.

In my 1909 report I mentioned that it was regrettable that American ships were the only ones coming to the Canadian Western Arctic. Since then I have learned that a Canadian company has been organized to engage in this business. Canada should be able to successfully compete in the whaling, and on account of having no duty on trade goods could undersell the Americans and secure for our markets the valuable fur trade of the Arctic coast.

Two small trading outfits arrived, one in whaleboat and one in a gasoline boat, this summer. They were making for the district east of Baillie island, intending to settle later on the south end of Prince Albert Land.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. L. JENNINGS,
Inspector.

APPENDIX P.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR F. J. FITZGERALD ON PATROL FROM ATHABASKA LANDING TO FORT MACPHERSON AND HERSCHEL ISLAND.

HERSCHEL ISLAND DETACHMENT,
MACKENZIE RIVER SUBDISTRICT, August 8, 1910.

Officer Comanding 'N' Division,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Athabaska Landing,

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the journey from Athabaska Landing to Fort Macpherson and Herschel island.

On May 21, 1910, I left Athabaska Landing with the Hudson Bay Company transport, with the following party:—Reg. No. 4539, Corporal Somers, J.; Reg. No. 4346, Constable Taylor, R. O'H.; 4481, Constable Blake, A. N.; 4583, Constable Wissenden, F. L. R.

The boats left the Landing at 7 p.m. and moved down the river about three-quarters of a mile and partly reloaded and seven of them moved about six miles further down and camped for the night. On the morning of the 22nd the rest of the boats arrived and the crew spent the rest of the morning refixing the loads and then all the boats left camp at 1 p.m.

Owing to the low state of the water the crew could only take half of the boats over the Pelican portage at one time and we did not arrive at the head of Grand rapids until 1 p.m. of May 28. The water was so low that the boats could only run with half a load to the head of the island. The crew took until 12.30 p.m. of June 3 getting the supplies and the boats to the lower end of the island.

Judge Noel's party and yourself arrived with the Roman Catholic mission boats at the island on the evening of May 29. The Hudson Bay Company boats left the island at 1 p.m. of June 3. The crew had to double up on the boats at all the rapids between Grand rapids and Fort McMurray and had to run the Big Cascade with only half a boat load, but we arrived at McMurray at 8.30 p.m. on the 8th without any accident to the boats. Hon. Mr. Oliver, Minister of the Interior, arrived at McMurray on the morning of the 9th on his way down the Mackenzie river to the Yukon. As Mr. Oliver thought that the Hudson Bay Company's transport was too slow, he decided to go down to Fort Smith by canoe and either go by E. Nagle's steamer or the Roman Catholic mission steamer from there to Fort Macpherson. He left McMurray on the morning of June 11, about the same time as yourself and Judge Noel's party left in the mission boat. H. A. Conroy, Indian Inspector, paid treaty at McMurray on the 10th instant. Corporal Somers and three constables were on duty at the payment.

The Hudson Bay Company's steamer *Grahame* did not arrive at McMurray until the 13th and left at noon of the 15th, and arrived at Fort Chipewyan on the 17th. The 18th and 19th was raining and blowing very hard and the *Grahame* could not get away until 1.30 p.m. on the 20th. The night of the 21st we tied up where the Hudson Bay Company's tug *Primrose* had run on a rock (about half-way between Chipewyan and Smith), and the crew spent all the next day trying to get her off but did not succeed.

We started again at 4 p.m. on the 23rd, and arrived at Smith's Landing at 11.30 p.m. of the same date.

On the 24th instant the Hudson Bay Company sent five scows over the rapids and I sent Constables Taylor and Blake over with them.

The steamer *Grahame* left for up the river in the morning of the 25th, with yourself and Judge Noel's party on it.

I went across to Fort Smith on the 25th in a Hudson Bay Company team with Corporal Somers and Constable Wissenden and we went on board the steamer *Mackenzie River*.

Mr. Tremaine, Inspector Hudson Bay Company, reported that one of the teamsters had broken into his baggage and stolen a bottle of brandy. Corporal Somers arrested him on the 26th and took him to Smith's Landing, where he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment by B. Herschel, J.P., at that place.

Sergeant Mellor laid information against J. Houle for giving liquor to one David McPherson, an Indian at Fort Smith.

J. Houle came before me on June 30 and was found guilty, and was fined $50 and costs. Fine and costs paid.

Constables Taylor and Blake arrived with the scows on the 30th.

The steamer *Mackenzie River* finished loading on July 4 and left at 7.30 p.m., and arrived at the mouth of Slave river at 4 a.m. of the 6th instant. As it was blowing on the lake we had to stay at the mouth of the river until 2.10 p.m. of the 8th, arriving at Fort Resolution at 4 p.m. and left there at 10.40 p.m.

H. A. Conroy and his party stayed at Fort Resolution.

We arrived at Hay river at 6.30 a.m. of the 9th and left at 10 p.m. of the same date.

Miss Page, a school teacher for the C. M. S., got off at this place. I gave Rev. Mr. Vail one of the large flags sent in. We arrived at Fort Providence at 5.50 a.m. of the 10th and left at 9.15 a.m.

I presented one of the flags to the Roman Catholic mission here.

We arrived at Fort Simpson at 4.30 a.m. of the 13th, and stayed there until 9.30 p.m. The Hudson Bay Company unloaded supplies for the two posts on the Liard river.

I was informed here that T. Nagle's brother-in-law had fallen off one of his scows, while going down the river above Simpson, and was drowned. As Mr. Nagle passed us on the river I could not see him or the crew to get the particulars of the accident. The body had not been recovered.

We arrived at Fort Wrigley at 9 a.m. of the 12th, and left at noon and arrived at Fort Norman at 10.40 p.m. of the same date.

The Roman Catholic priests are French and some of them cannot understand English at all. We left Norman at 2 a.m. of the 13th and arrived at Good Hope at 3.30 p.m. and left at 8.30 p.m. and arrived at Arctic Red river at 3 p.m. of the 14th.

A large number of the Eskimos were waiting here for the arrival of the steamer. Leaving Red river at 5.50 p.m. of the 14th we arrived at Fort Macpherson at 10 p.m.

Mr. Tremaine, inspector of the Hudson Bay Company, inspected the posts in the Athabaska and MacKenzie river districts, and intends to return by the way of the Peace river. Mrs. Tremaine accompanied him on the trip. Dr. Milne, of the Hudson Bay Company made the trip down the Athabaska and MacKenzie river.

The steamer *Mackenzie River* left Fort Macpherson at 4 p.m. of the 16th on her return trip. Reg. No. 3730 Const. Pearson, F.S., and 3820, Const. Pearson, C.H.C. left to return to headquarters. I gave the C.M.S. and the Eskimo M.S. a flag each.

On the 15th inst. I checked all stores remaining at the detachment and took the stores and books over from Inspector Jennings, found everything correct and in good condition.

On the 16th I checked all the supplies for Fort Macpherson detachment and had them stored in storehouse, also checked Herschel island detachment supplies and had them put in Sten's sloop.

At 11 a.m. of the 18th Sten left with freight for Herschel island. Inspt. Jennings and Const. Kinney going to Herschel island in Sten's boat. After instructing Corpl Somers as to the work at Fort Macpherson detachment I left for Herschel island at 7.30 p.m. of the 19th in police whaleboat with Sergt. Selig and Const. Wissenden We had a slight fair wind and sailed until 2 a.m. of the 20th, when the wind dropped and we went into camp until 10.30 a.m. when we started again and got about 20 miles below the mouth of Peel river at 8 p.m. when we had to go ashore and make camp owing to heavy rain.

It was raining all the morning of the 21st and we did not leave camp until 1.30 p.m. and had to go ashore just as we got in the Aclavik river owing to the rain. Raining again in a.m. of the 22nd and we did not leave camp until 11.15 a.m. and beat against head wind until 9 p.m. when we got to the mouth of Aclavik river and camped. Raining with strong head wind on the big river, tried to beat against it, but had to go ashore again, and stayed until 7 p.m. of the 23rd, when we started with a slight fair wind, met Sten's boat at 1.30 a.m. of the 24th and sailed with him until about 6 a.m., and as our boat sailed faster we left him. Head wind at 9 a.m. so went ashore until 7.30 p.m., when we caught a light fair wind and started again and got to the coast at 9 p.m. We came out on the coast east of the big river so had a long distance to go along the coast.

We sailed along the coast until 2 a.m. of the 25th, when a strong gale sprung up from the northwest and we had to turn tail and run for it. We tried to get into two small rivers but it was very shoal, and we also tried to get near the shore and pull the boat up, but along Shoalwater bay a boat cannot get near the shore unless there is a river near. After trying for over an hour and the waves kept getting bigger we had to run as near shore as we could in a lagoon and get out in the water up to our waist and carry the cargo ashore, and then pull the empty boat up. The land is very low and swampy, and every step we take there is left a small pool of water, and we had to make our beds on this for two nights.

At 7 a.m. of the 27th Sten passed our camp and we loaded up and pushed off at 9 a.m. with a fair wind for Shingle Point. Just after starting our rudder struck a hump on the bottom and smashed, and we had to sail to Shingle Point with the sweep oar, arriving there at 1 p.m. We found Sten's boat, small native tug and five whaleboats here. Sergt. Selig made a new rudder out of a piece of hard wood he had for that purpose.

We had to lay at Shingle Point until 5 p.m. of the 29th owing to head wind, then we had a light fair wind and we pulled out together with a native whaleboat and made King Point about midnight, and then the wind changed and we had to go into King Point lagoon and camped on the sandspit. During the 31st the breeze turned to a gale and on the 1st of August it got so strong that the waves swept the sandspit and we had to move our camp outfit to the high bank.

We had to stay at King Point until 4.45 a.m. of the 3rd of August when we got a strong fair wind and we left and sailed to Herschel island, arriving there at 3 p.m.

Inspt. Jennings and Const. Kinney arrived with the supplies in Sten's boat at 1.30 a.m. of the 7th, taking 20 days to make the trip from Fort Macpherson.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. FITZGERALD, *Inspt.*,
Commanding Mackenzie River Subdistrict.

APPENDIX Q.

REPORT OF CORPORAL A. H. L. MELLOR ON PATROL FROM SMITH LANDING TO FORT RAE.

'N' DIVISION, CHIPEWYAN SUBDISTRICT.
SMITH'S LANDING DETACHMENT, February 5, 1910.

The Officer Commanding,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to herewith submit to your notice a report on a patrol made by me to Fort Rae *via* Resolution, Hay River and Providence.

I left Smith's Landing on December 27, accompanied by Special Constable Mercridi with one dog team, and after an uneventful journey down the Slave river, arrived at Resolution on the evening of December 31.

Resolution is a large settlement, situated on the southern shore of Great Slave lake, about 170 miles north of here.

There is a post of the Hudson Bay Company, also posts of Messrs. Hislop and Nagle, and the Swiggart Trading Company.

There is a large Roman Catholic mission and convent, the latter having 43 children attending school. I was shown around the establishment by one of the Sisters, and was much impressed by the systematic manner in which everything was done; some of the children reflect great credit on the educational abilities of the Sisters of Charity, who are in charge of the school.

The mission buildings are all new, and are rather imposing collection for the north, being all framework.

The traders all report a good fur trade at Resolution, but many of the Indians are having a very hard time, owing to the absence of caribou this year.

The rations for the sick and destitute Indians, supplied by the government and left in charge of the Roman Catholic mission, are all exhausted, so unless the deer finally arrive there, starvation is bound to be common.

From Resolution my next stopping place was Hay River about 80 miles further west of the lake.

This is an insignificant and squalid Indian village with nothing of note except a Protestant mission and school with 36 children.

The Indians here are Slaves, and are a most useless band; they seldom stir from the village, but live from hand to mouth on the few fish they catch, and what they beg from the mission. While the treaty party were at this point last year, Dr. Donald ordered a house to be burnt down, on account of its being a regular death trap for tuberculosis.

This had not been done when I arrived, but I had it done before I left.

Fort Providence is the next post from Hay River, about 80 miles west, and situated on the MacKenzie river.

This is another squalid settlement, with a large Roman Catholic mission, and a convent with 73 children. The Indians here were starving, and the traders report very little fur.

From Providence I proceeded across country to Fort Rae situated on the north arm of the Great Slave lake, about 200 miles northeast of Fort Providence.

The trail is entirely across country, and is the most execrable route to travel it is possible to imagine, there being a constant succession of dead-falls and holes; the dogs were completely played out upon arrival at Rae.

This point is situated at the mouth of Willow river, and consists of about 20 houses perched on an inhospitable looking shelf of rock, entirely without shelter, and practically devoid of vegetation. The Hudson Bay Company and Messrs. Hislop and Nagle have trading posts here.

Things were in a most lamentable state at Rae; the Indians were practically all starving, owing to the entire absence of caribou. Father Ruore the priest there, informed me that this is the only time the deer have failed to arrive, during his 42 years stay at the place.

To add to the horrors of starvation, a mysterious epidemic has also attacked them, with the result that 70 out of an entire population of about 600 are dead, and many more are sick.

The Indians here are Dog Ribs, and are a physically deteriorated outfit; seeming without any stamina to resist disease. Their dogs have practically all starved to death already.

This is the first time the police have patrolled to Rae, and many of the Indians had never seen a policeman before.

From Rae I returned to Resolution entirely on the lake, a distance of about 200 miles, which journey we fortunately made without encountering any storms, which are much dreaded on the lake.

I arrived back at Smith's Landing on January 31, after an absence of 34 days; total distance covered, 900 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. H. L. MELLOR, *Corporal,*
In charge of Detachment.

APPENDIX R.

REPORT OF CORPORAL A. H. SCHURER ON PATROL FROM ATHABASKA LANDING TO FORT M'MURRAY AND LAC LA BICHE.

'K' DIVISION.

ATHABASKA LANDING, January 29, 1910.

The Officer Commanding,
'K' Division,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on my recent patrol to Fort McMurray *via* Lac la Biche.

On January 2 I left Athabaska Landing, accompanied by Special Const. Brazeau, with team Reg. Nos. 227 & 228, for Lac la Biche. I arrived at Lac la Biche on the evening of the 3rd inst. I had previously made arrangements with one Isadore Euphie to take me with his dog train from Lac la Biche to Fort McMurray for $3 per day, but upon my arrival at Lac la Biche I found that he was unable to do this as he had already been hired by the Hudson's Bay Company to carry the northern mail.

I had some difficulty in hiring a train of dogs and driver owing to the scarcity of dog food en route, but eventually made a bargain with one John McDonald, to take me to Fort McMurray and back for $75, at which figure he provided his own dog feed.

On the evening of the 4th inst. one Dr. Wheeler, of Boston, U.S.A., arrived at Lac la Biche, from Edmonton, on his way to Fort Resolution for the purpose of hunting big game under permit obtained from the Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, and in order that we might travel together I delayed starting from Lac la Biche until the morning of the 6th inst.

On the morning of the 6th inst. I left Lac la Biche at 6 a.m., accompanied by John McDonald and his train of dogs and Dr. Wheeler and train and driver, and proceeded from there to Gull river where we spelled for one hour, from there we proceeded for about thirteen miles and spelled for one hour, we then went on till we reached Hart lake about 6.30 p.m., where we camped for the night. We covered about forty miles this day. The country through which we travelled after leaving the north end of Lac la Biche consisted of muskeg and spruce and jackpine ridges. There are no Indians living between Lac la Biche and Hart lake.

Hart lake, across which the Fort McMurray trail runs, is about fifteen miles long and about three miles wide. There are some 38 Indians living here who take treaty at Saddle lake, two halfbreeds, and one white man. The Indians do a little hunting but live mainly on fish (jackfish) and moose meat during the winter months. There are no cases of destitution in this settlement. The white man is a trader, Gourlay, of Lavoy; he is assisted by one of the halfbreeds, Joe Gregoire. He states that very little fur has as yet been taken, but that prospects are good for a good trade in the early spring. There are three horses and one cow at this lake. When we arrived here we found that the Rev. Father Le Goff, from Gold lake, was paying his annual visit to the Indians, and that some had come from Whitefish lake (150 miles, N.E.) to see him.

On the morning of the 7th instant we left Hart lake at 6 a.m. and travelled in a N.E. direction until 10 a.m., when we spelled for one hour; here we met the Hudson

Bay Company's mail packet from Fort Chipewyan en route to Lac la Biche; after spelling we proceeded to Whitewood lake, arrived there 3 p.m., where we decided to camp overnight in an empty shack.

From Hart lake it was necessary to carry dog feed for three nights (80 lbs. fish), there being no fish cache at Whitewood Lake.

Whitewood lake is very small, being about three miles long by one mile wide; all around this lake fresh moose and caribou tracks were to be seen, and occasionally those of timber wolves travelling in small packs, probably three or four together. The country through which we passed was nearly all muskeg, which is said to be very hard to travel through in the summer time, but quite passable in the fall of the year Distance travelled, 26 miles.

On the 8th instant we left Whitewood lake at 4.30 a.m. and travelled in a northerly direction until 8.30 a.m., when we spelled again for an hour, after which we travelled until 2 p.m. and spelled again at a little lake about twenty-five miles from Whitewood lake. We started again at 3 p.m. and reached the south end of Big Jackfish lake at 4 p.m. At this point we found that the trail had been completely blown over, and it was necessary to use snowshoes to cross the lake, a distance of nine miles. We arrived at the north end of the lake at about 6.30 p.m. Here there is a small settlement of Chipewyan Indians, about 25 in number. These people belong to Treaty No. 8 and are paid at Fort McMurray, they live at this lake during the winter months, and in the summer time move around the country, packing their tepees with them. They have caught very little fur this winter, but more than last year. Moose are very plentiful, and there are no cases of destitution.

The Hudson's Bay Company have a fish cache at this lake, kept by one André Le Pousse, but they have only sufficient fish to supply their own needs, and the traveller finds difficulty in obtaining fish at this lake for his dogs.

From Whitewood lake to Jackfish lake the country consists of a succession of small lakes, and muskeg country, totally unfitted for even grazing purposes. The distance is about thirty-five miles.

At 6 a.m. on the 9th inst. we left Jackfish lake, and travelled due north till 10 a.m., when we spelled in a spruce muskeg. Here we saw fresh tracks of caribou, and followed them for awhile, but wanting to make Weson's lake before sunset we went back to camp and proceeded on our journey. We arrived at Weson's lake at 5 p.m. This is a small lake about three miles square, it is claimed that the whitefish caught in it in the summer are the largest known in the country, but that it is impossible to catch them in the winter time. There are some 40 Chipewyan Indians living near here. The headman being one Paul Jauvier. These people also belong to Treaty No. 8 and receive their payment at Fort McMurray. Their houses are well built, most of them using hewn timber and whipsawn lumber in their construction. There is a lot of good spruce timber to be obtained around the lake. Very little fur has been caught, but as moose and caribou hunting is exceptionally good, the Indians are not complaining of hunger, neither are there any evidences of it. Shortly after our arrival a party of hunters arrived, bringing in three moose and six caribou, being one day's hunt (five men and a boy). Wolves are said to be numerous around this lake. The distance travelled was about thirty miles, all of which was through muskeg. From Weson's lake there is a pack trail running in a N.W. direction to Portage la Loche.

On the morning of the 10th inst. we left Weson's lake at 4 a.m. and travelled in a northwesterly direction for five miles. We climbed a steep mountain called Weson's Hill, and upon reaching the base on the other side we camped for an hour and had breakfast. Proceeding through open muskeg where the trail had become drifted with snow so badly that it was necessary for the two dog drivers to go ahead of the dogs and break trail with snowshoes, whilst Dr. Wheeler and I drove our dogs, we came to the Pembina river. This river rises near Whitefish lake, and empties into the Clearwater

river, about 12 miles above Fort McMurray. We travelled up the Pembina for about 12 miles, and in that direction saw innumerable wolf and caribou tracks, also lynx and fox tracks. Leaving the Pembina we camped and had dinner.

I am told that along the banks of the Pembina good grazing land is to be found, but the prairies are very small there. There is also quite a lot of good timber, spruce and tamarack along its banks.

The Indians at Weson's lake claim that the wolves are chasing all the game from Portage la Loche south, which would account for so many moose and caribou being killed in this vicinity. From this point we travelled on through more open muskeg and burnt timber until we reached Cheecham's lake at 6.30 p.m.

There are eight Indians living here, Old Cheecham, his two sons and their families; they also have been killing moose and caribou, and as there is no fish to be caught in the lake, they feed most of the meat to their dogs. Cheecham and his sons are Cree Indians and belong to Treaty No. 8; they have caught a little fur this winter, but expect to have a good catch in the spring.

This distance of 45 miles from Weson's to Cheecham's is the hardest day on the patrol, most of the country being open muskeg where the snow soon fills up the dog trail, making travelling very hard for both dogs and men.

We left Cheecham's at 7 a.m. of the 11th inst., and travelled until 11 a.m., when we camped for dinner. Here we met a party of Indians en route to Fort McMurray to get fish (caught in the Clearwater river in the fall of the year and cached for use in the winter time). We arrived at Red Willow lake at 4 p.m., and camped at the house of Francois Black. There is a settlement of about 30 Indians at this lake; they are Chipewyans, and belong to Treaty No. 8; they are of the mendicant variety and will not hunt fur, if it is possible to live without doing so. This old man, Francois Black, complains that the Indian Department does not make provision for indigent Indians, and that he should be provided for, being old and infirm. I told him he should complain to the Treaty Commissioner when he comes up next summer. The country between Cheecham's and Red Willow lake consists mostly of muskeg and jack pine ridges, the only open places being salt prairies. Distance travelled, 29 miles.

On the morning of the 12th inst., we left Red Willow lake at 7 a.m.. We travelled through small salt prairies and jack pine ridges until 11 a.m. when we had dinner.

On resuming our journey I noticed that we were going downhill all the time, and upon inquiring found that the topographical survey found that the Red Willow lake lay at the altitude of about 700 feet above Fort McMurray.

We arrived at Fort McMurray at 4 p.m. of the 12th inst. Distance travelled being 25 miles.

Whilst at Fort McMurray, I stayed at Wm. Gordon's trading post, there being no Hudson Bay Company's post at that place.

I stayed at Fort McMurray five days, and whilst there made inquiries into the state of the Indians, the fur catch, and the result of prospections of several parties, who had been visiting McMurray for the purpose of locating coal-oil and mineral claims.

At Fort McMurray Dr. Wheeler hired a dog train and proceeded to Fort Resolution on the 13th inst.

I left Fort McMurray on January 18, and made the same stages as on my trip down.

I arrived at Lac la Biche on January 24, and came back to Athabaska Landing by police team which you sent for me, arriving here on the 28th inst.

During the trip the weather was ideal, never being colder than 30° below zero (at Fort McMurray) on the 16th inst., the average being about 3° below zero.

GREAT WATERWAYS RAILWAY.

The projected line of the Great Waterways railway from Edmonton to Fort McMurray is being surveyed from the east end of Lac la Biche.

It was my intention to go to Fort McMurray over their line, but as dog feed was not obtainable, this had to be abandoned.

At Fort McMurray there are two destitute Indians, the old chief who is blind, and unfitted for agricultural pursuits of any kind whatever, and if the word of the old Indian trappers is to be relied upon the route chosen by the railway surveyors is very similar, so that if this railway reaches McMurray, its object must be solely for the purpose of taking out mineral products.

There are two survey parties under Mr. Heathcote at present at work and two lines are being blazed.

Mr. Heathcote's camp is now at Martin mountain, about 50 miles from Lac la Biche, and his second party is now near the mouth of Lac la Biche river.

INDIANS.

On the whole, the Indians between Lac la Biche and Fort McMurray are well provided for, there being an unusually large supply of game this winter.

At Fort McMurray there are two destitute Indians, the old chief who is blind, and a widow woman, Caroline, whose husband died at the beginning of the winter. These two people are being provided for by Wm. Gordon, who will no doubt be paid by the Indian Department as in former years. There are about thirty Indians at Fort McMurray who make their living by hunting and trapping.

At Weson's lake I received a complaint from an Indian, Paul Janvier, of Treaty No. 8, stating that he had been swindled out of about $200 by one of the Hudson Bay Company's traders. I told Janvier that I would see that his complaint was investigated.

FUR TRADE.

Wm. Gordon is the chief trader at Fort McMurray; he has quite a large supply of clothing and feed.

Emille Schott (a halfbreed) is also trading at this point.

Up to the present time very little fur has been taken in the McMurray district, the most plentiful pelts being those of the muskrat, for which twenty-five cents per pelt is being paid.

Wm. Gordon purchased two silver foxes and Emille Schott one half-black, the average price paid for same being about $75.

The traders expect to get a good catch in the spring, as lynx and rabbit tracks are beginning to show up, this being taken as an indication that fur is returning to the country.

MINERALS.

I visited the oil wells sunk by Baron A. von Hammerstein at Poplar island, six miles below Fort McMurray. I could see very little with the exception of the machinery, as the snow had covered everything up.

A Mr. Falkner, supposed to be representing a party of eastern capitalists, has been staking out claims between Fort McMurray and Fort McKay for oil, during the past two months, and I understand that he is also to prospect the Clearwater river east of Fort McMurray for petroleum and other minerals.

In December last Mr. Julius Alteschul, a German, claiming to be a representative of a London, England, financial house visited Fort McMurray, and after having been there for a few days, stated that he had found a mineral more valuable than radium, and that as soon as the Athabaska river was navigable, he would place one hundred workmen and their families at Fort McMurray, where he intended to start an industry; what this industry was to be Mr. Alteschul did not make clear. It is

the general impression that Alteschul was merely paying a visit to a much talked of place in order to find out what minerals actually existed, but did not want his mission to be known.

SURVEYS.

Mr. Crane, of the Dominion Government Topographical Survey, spent most of the early part of the winter around Fort McMurray taking observations and renaming the lakes and smaller rivers in the vicinity.

The total distance travelled on this patrol was about 590 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. SCHURER, *Corpl.*

APPENDIX S.

REPORT OF PIERRE GLADU, BUFFALO GUARDIAN, ON PATROL FROM CHIPEWYAN TO THE CARIBOU AND SALT MOUNTAINS.

CHIPEWYAN, August 31, 1910.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of Buffalo Guardian Pierre Gladu; J. Wylie, J.P., interpreting.

I left Chipewyan on the night of July 2, accompanied by Antoine White Knife, we encountered windy and wet weather, and on 9th reached Peace Point, and headed towards the Caribou mountains.

After travelling for half a day we saw the first buffalo tracks; we kept going in this direction for about a week.

Wolves were heard barking and making a noise around our camps and lots of their tracks were seen.

There were no buffalo over this side, but I saw an old path heading towards the mountains, which I will follow another time.

There were no tracks here, so we turned to the east and crossed where I passed last summer, went towards the Peace river for some distance and then turned northwards.

All this country around the southern part appears to be where they work in winter, as we saw no fresh buffalo tracks.

After travelling some time to the north, we reached Salt mountain, the part I was on last summer, and there we saw twelve buffalo; there were lots more but we could not see them all on account of the thick bush.

They looked fine, just as if somebody had greased them.

There was very little fresh water here.

Buffalo tracks were plentiful, but we could not follow them without water, so we returned southward between where I passed last summer with you and the Slave river.

We saw no fresh tracks on the way back, and arrived at Peace Point again to get some grub from the caché.

We had been away about four weeks.

I killed a bear and we made some dried meat for grub.

We made a trip to the northeast of Peace Point for eight days, but did not see any tracks or anything, so we returned to the river again.

We were short of mocassins, but some Indians were passing and we got a mooseskin and had some made, staying there for five days; we then took the skiff and went as far as the bay west of Point Providence, where we struck north, passing on top of the Sand hills (Pine mountains) and going to the north of Little Salt river where we circled round to the east and came back to the skiff.

There were no fresh buffalo tracks seen, but on top of the hills wolf tracks were very thick.

Starting with the skiff we left for Chipewyan, arriving on August 30.

The country passed through was all thick bush and muskeg.

I shot one wolf, which was the only one I saw.

The farthest west the buffalo go, was where I went, they do not go as far west as the Jackfish river.

I did not go right to the north end this time.

his
PIERRE X GLADU
mark.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. C. BATES, *Const.*

The Commissioner forwarded.

G. E. SANDERS, *Supt.,*
Commanding 'N' Division.

APPENDIX T.

REPORT OF SERGEANT A. H. L. MELLOR, ON PATROL ALONG THE SOUTHERN SHORE OF GREAT SLAVE LAKE, IN CONNECTION WITH LOCATION OF WOOD BUFFALO.

'N' Division,
Smith Landing Detachment, September 28, 1910.

The Officer Commanding,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Athabaska Landing.

WOOD BUFFALO PATROL.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that in accordance wth your instructions, I left Fort Smith by canoe, accompanied by Constable Johnson, on the 1st August, for the purpose of patrolling along the southern shore of the Great Slave lake, and determining as far as possible the northern boundary of the Wood Bison habitat.

We arrived at Fort Resolution, on the Great Slave lake, on the 4th August, and left next day with the R.N.W.M. Police sail boat, towing our canoe alongside: we had a fine sailing breeze, and reached Sulphur Point, about 30 miles west, the same evening; this point, of course, derives its name from the large deposits of sulphur to be found there. At this point we landed, and after carefully mooring the sail boat and canoe in a splendid little natural harbour, left on foot in a southerly direction, carrying nothing but a rifle, blanket and a little 'grub.'

The going was extremely bad, as the bush was very dense, being solely composed of dwarf spruce, growing in mossy muskegs, which are strongly impregnated with sulphur.

Game tracks were conspicuous for their absence; the only living thing we saw being an odd squirrel or so.

We camped at dark in the middle of a muskeg, surrounded closely by dense spruce scrub, and scented with a most appalling smell of sulphur; we resumed the trail early in the morning, and after travelling for about four hours, still with the same atrocious going, we encountered a clump of giant spruce trees, towering in solitary grandeur amid the dense muskeg growth.

We climbed up the largest of these in order to get a view of the surrounding country; as far as the eye could reach, south, east and west, the country was of an unvarying flatness and covered with dense dwarf spruce, a sure sign of muskeg country.

There was not the remotest sign of buffalo, or indeed of any other game, bearing out the Indian statement that the buffalo never come close to the Great Slave lake.

I judged, therefore, that it was a waste of time going on any further, even if we could do so, so from this point we turned back, and reached the boat late in the evening.

Next day, the 8th, we left Sulphur Point with much pleasure, and sailed along the shore of the lake to the Big Buffalo river, about 20 miles further west.

I had tried hard at Resolution to secure an Indian to accompany us up this river, as far as Buffalo lake, as no white man has yet made the trip, but was unable to secure one; they painted the dangers and hardships to be found on this river in most appalling terms, but I was sure these stories were exaggerated, so resolved to go up without any Indian at all.

We arrived at the mouth of the Big Buffalo river on the evening of the 8th August, and camped there that night.

The river at its mouth is about 100 yards wide, divided into two almost equal channels by a small island; there is a collection of nine Indian houses on the eastern bank of the river, all being empty while we were there.

The current of the river is extremely rapid, with a measured velocity of 6½ miles per hour; the dark river water is carried out into the lake for two miles.

Paddling in such a stream is of course quite impossible, so our progress was almost solely by means of the track line.

For the first ten miles or so, the river is swift and deep, running between low cut banks heavily timbered with large spruce and poplar, with a dense foregrowth of willows.

Tracking was extremely arduous, as the water was high; for the greater part of the trip we were in water up to our waists, and in many places higher than this.

The next thirty or thirty-five miles of the river are practically all rapids, only one of which, however, it is necessary to portage; at this point the river descends a steep chute, in a narrow limestone gorge, necessitating a portage of about 150 yards. Unfortunately our canoe is a large one, and we found it very hard work carrying it over this portage, which is steep and rocky.

The river in this stretch changes considerably in character; it is shallow, with large boulders showing above water all over the stream; it runs with great velocity, between clay cutbanks varying in height from 50 to 150 feet.

Both the sides of the river are well timbered with good sized spruce, birch and poplar.

In this stretch we certainly got our fill of tracking; we could only just move the canoe by exerting every pound of strength we possessed on the track line, and as in many places we were scratching our way along crumbly cutbanks, hanging on almost by our eyelashes, it was decidedly trying work.

These cutbanks are riddled with sulphur springs, the odour of which overhangs the whole river, interspersed in peculiarly intimate proximity, with streams of beautifully fresh water.

The river was literally alive with 'conies,' a species of fish somewhat resembling a salmon, and which attains a large size; the name is a corruption of the French name for the fish 'poisson inconnu,' 'the unknown fish.'

They were apparently ascending the river for spawning purposes; it was quite unnecessary to use a net or line to catch them, as it was a simple matter to throw them on land with a paddle or stick. For the next twenty miles the river while still running with great velocity, has not so many rapids to encounter, and the going is considerably better.

The banks are lower, and in many places were clothed in berry bushes of all kinds, and simply riddled with bear tracks.

We did not have the good fortune to kill one of these latter, although we saw them several times.

The river only possesses one large tributary, which enters about 45 miles up on the west side; it bears a very long Indian name which means 'the river where the men lived who were not afraid in the rapids.'

This river is of a fair size, with a slow current, and is said to come out of the Caribou mountains.

We made detours inland on foot at several points on the main river, for the purpose of getting some idea of the nature of the country, and found that the whole region seems to be of a swampy nature, with, however, here and there a sandy stretch.

The stream is dotted with many islands, and is considerably broader, and for the last 15-mile stretch to the Buffalo lake it is possible to paddle.

At the point of exit from this lake the river is fully a mile wide, with a broad stretch of marshy foreshore.

As nearly as we could make out the Big Buffalo river flows in a direction slightly west of north, and winds considerably during its course of about 75 miles, and coming out from the Buffalo lake at its northeast end.

The lake is a large one, about 25 miles wide where we crossed, and from Indian reports, about 80 miles long.

The general lay of the lake is S.W. and N.E.; it is of a very irregular shape, being composed of a succession of deeply indented bays of considerable size; it apparently lies almost parallel with the Great Slave lake.

It is dotted with numerous islands of a granite formation; the water is shallow all over, the deepest sounding we could get being 7 feet.

Far away in the dim distance in a southwesterly direction, a line of hills could be seen; the Indians say that these are the Caribou hills, which therefore run from Red river, near Vermilion, to very close to the shore of the Great Slave lake, a very considerable stretch. Hay river is on the far side of these hills, which run midway between it and the S.W. end of Buffalo lake.

We spent seven days at the lake exploring inland along the southern shore; invariably we found the same dreary muskeg country, thicketed with dwarf spruce and riddled with innumerable streams of water, both sulphur and clear.

Not the slightest sign of buffalo were observed, thus confirming the Indian statement, that for many years the buffalo have not come within two days' journey of Buffalo lake.

We left on the 22nd August to return to the Great Slave lake, and journeyed without incident until we reached the last stretch of rapids about 20 miles from the mouth.

Here we had to let the canoe down by means of two lines, one on the bow and the other on the stern, a perfectly safe and simple manner of negotiating this rapid.

The bow line which I was holding was attached to the front thwart of the canoe, with another short line attached to the ring of the bow, and fastened to the bow line, making what is known as a 'bridle.' The current was very strong, and there was naturally a considerable pull on the ropes; suddenly the front thwart ripped completely out of the canoe, followed immediately by the bow string, and all that was left holding the canoe was the stern line. The canoe swung right across the rapid, and the pull became too strong for Constable Johnson, who was then on the edge of a cut-bank, and seeing that he would be pulled into the rapid he let go the stern line. The canoe shot right into the worst part of the rapid and capsized, and we had the mortification of seeing all our stuff floating merrily down stream.

We set off in chase as hard as we could go, but the current was too swift for us to overtake our goods; luckily the stern line which was still attached to the canoe, caught in a rock about five miles below the place where the accident occurred, and held the canoe till we came.

It was badly broken up, and had three large holes punched in it, which we mended as well as possible with birch bark and our shirts, and by steady baling, managed to get to the mouth of the river in her, steering with a piece of stick for a paddle.

We made careful search all the way along the river for any of our possessions, but did not recover anything at all.

Fortunately we had left a small cache of food in the sail boat at the mouth of the river, so we were only the one day without food. We were held up at the mouth of the river for two more days by wind and rainstorms, and passed a rather unenjoyable time, as we had no blankets and our clothing consisted of a pair of overalls and an undershirt apiece.

During these two days we made careful search up the river and along the lake shore, but all we found was the empty grub box.

The canoe being too badly battered up to be of any further use, we left it there, and left for Hay river in the sail boat, which place we reached in a regular gale of wind, on the 27th August.

We were received with the utmost hospitality by the Rev. A. J. Vale and his wife of the Protestant mission, at which place we were obliged to remain until the 21st September, when the Hudson Bay steamer arrived. I offered a substantial reward to the Indians at Hay river for the recovery of my kit bag, which contained among other things the sum of $240, being the Dominion wolf bounty money.

Several of them were out looking for this bag, as were Constable Johnson and myself, but it was not recovered.

We arrived back at Smith Landing on the 27th inst., after an uneventfull trip on the steamer.

To sum up, it appears certain that the wood bison never range as far as Buffalo lake, nor across the Caribou hills, neither do they reach the Great Slave lake at any point; on the other hand, they come close to the Slave river from a point about 50 miles below Fort Smith right up to the Peace river, and also reach the Peace river, at any rate, as far as Jackfish river.

Their habitat would therefore appear to be bounded on the west by the Caribou mountains, on the south by the Peace river, on the east by the Slave river, and on the north by an imaginary line drawn from the Caribou mountains on the west to the Slave river on the east, touching the latter at about Point Ennuyoux, and the former about 50 miles south of Buffalo lake.

The buffalo have, as far as I can make out from careful inquiry, never been seen for many years north of these two points.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. H. MELLOR, *Sergt.*,
In command of Detachment.

PART II

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1910.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Depot	Regina	1	2	1	5	1	1	7	4	6	68	13	109	73
	Arcola								1		1		2	1
	Balcarres										1		1	1
	Big Muddy									1	1	1	3	4
	Broadview										1		1	1
	Canora										1		1	1
	Carnduff										1		1	1
	Craik								1				1	1
	Drinkwater										1		1	1
	Elbow										1		1	1
	Estevan								1		1		2	2
	Esterhazy										1		1	1
	Fillmore										1		1	1
	Fort Qu'Appelle										1		1	1
	Gravelbourg									1	2		3	4
	Indian Head							1			1		2	3
	Kamsack									1	1		2	4
	Lanigan								1				1	1
	Melville									1			1	1
	Milestone										1		1	1
	Mortlach										1		1	1
	Marienthal										1		1	1
	Moosejaw								1	1	1		3	2
	Moosomin									1	2		3	2
	Norway House								1		1	1	3	
	North Portal									1			1	1
	Nakonis										1		1	1
	Ottawa				1			4			2		7	
	Outlook									2			2	1
	Oxbow										1		1	1
	Pelly Siding										1		1	1
	Punnichy										1		1	1
	Shebo										1		1	1
	Strassburg										1		1	1
	Split Lake								1		1	1	3	
	Town Station									1	1		2	1
	Tugaske										1		1	1
	Weyburn										1		1	1
	Windthorst										1		1	1
	Willow Bunch									1		1	2	5
	Wolseley								1				1	1
	Wood Mountain				1					1	4	1	7	11
	Watrous										1		1	1
	Wynyard									1			1	1
	Yorkton				1					1	3		5	4
	Yellow Grass										1		1	1
	On command				1								1	
	On leave								2				2	
	Total Depot Division	1	2	1	9	1	1	12	14	20	113	18	192	146

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1910.—*Con.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
'A'	Maple Creek				1				3	2	6	2	14	14	
	East End								1		1	1	3	4	
	Gull Lake										2		2	2	
	Herbert										1		1	1	
	Montgomery's Landing										1		1	2	
	Morse									1			1	1	
	Saskatchewan Landing										2		2	2	
	Swift Current									1	2		3	4	
	Ten Mile								1		1	1	3	4	
	Town Station										1		1	1	
	Willow Creek								1		2	1	4	4	
	Pelletier's Lake										1		1	1	
	On leave			1				1	1				3		
	Total, Division 'A'			1	1			1	7	4	20	5	39	40	
'B'	Dawson				2			2	1	2	16	4	27	16	
	Carcross										1		1	1	
	Champagne's Landing										1		1	1	
	Forty Mile								1		1		2		10
	Grand Forks										1		1	1	
	Granville										1		1	1	
	Livingston Creek										1		1	2	
	Selkirk									1			1		
	Town Station								1		5		6		
	Whitehorse				1				2	1	7	1	12	4	
	On command			1				1			3		5		
	On leave					1				1			2		
	Total, 'B' Division			1	3	1		3	5	5	37	5	60	26	10
															16
'C'	Battleford			1	1			2	1	2	9	2	18	18	
	Beachview										1		1	1	
	Bigzar										1		1	1	
	Kindersley								1		1		2	3	
	Lashburn										1		1	1	
	Lloydminster									1	1		2	2	
	Macklin									1	1		2	2	
	N. Battleford										1		1	1	
	Onion Lake									1			1	2	
	Paynton										1		1	1	
	Radisson										1		1	1	
	Scott										1		1	1	
	Unity										1		1	1	
	Wilkie				1				1		2		4	6	
	G.T.P. Camp										1		1	1	
	Total, 'C' Division			1	2			2	3	5	23	2	38	42	

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1910.—*Con.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
'D'	Macleod			1		1		5	1	1	18	5	32	33	
	Big Bend									1	1		2	3	
	Blairmore													1	
	Cardston								1		1	2	4	4	
	Claresholm									1	1		2	2	
	Coleman										1		1	1	
	Frank									1	1		2	2	
	Granum										1		1	1	
	Lille										1		1	1	
	Lundbreck										1		1	2	
	Monarch										1		1	1	
	Nanton										1		1	1	
	Peigan										1	1	2	2	
	Pincher Creek				1						2		3	3	
	Stand Off								1		1	2	4	6	
	Stavely										1		1	1	
	Twin Lakes									1	1	1	3	4	
	On leave				2								2		
	Total 'D' Division			1	3	1		5	3	5	34	11	63	68	
'E'	Calgary			1	1			2	2	2	14	4	26	20	
	Banff									1	1		2	2	
	Bassano									1			1	2	
	Berry Creek								1		1		2	5	
	Canmore									1			1	1	
	Carbon										2		2	4	
	Cochrane										1		1	1	
	Gleichen										1	2	3	3	
	High River								1				1	1	
	Innisfail										1		1	1	
	Ivricana										1		1	1	
	Okotoks										1		1	1	
	Olds										1		1	1	
	Red Deer										1		1	1	
	Strathmore										1		1	1	
	Trochu								1		1		2	4	
	On leave									1	1		2		
	Total, 'E' Division			1	1			2	5	6	28	6	49	49	
'F'	Prince Albert			1					2	1	9	4	17	20	
	Asquith										1		1	1	
	Duck Lake										1	1	2	3	
	Hudson's Bay Junction									1			1		
	Hanley									1			1	1	
	Humboldt									1	1		2	2	
	Isle a la Crosse										1		1		
	Nulfort							1					1	1	
	Rosetown										1		1	1	
	Saskatoon				1				1		3		5	6	
	Shell Brook										1		1	1	
	Tisdale										1		1	2	
	The Pas								1				1		3
	Vanda										1		1	1	
	Wadena										1		1	1	
	Zealandia									1			1	1	
	On Command										1		1		
	On leave				1								1		
	Total, 'F' Division			1	2			1	4	5	22	5	40	41	3

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1910.—*Con.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
'G'	Edmonton			1	2			1	1	2	8	2	17	7	
	Alix										1		1	1	
	Andrew										1		1	1	
	Camrose									1			1	1	
	Castor										1		1	1	
	Daysland										1		1	1	
	Edson				1					1	1		3	4	
	Entwistle										1		1	1	
	Hardisty										1		1	1	
	Jasper Park										1		1	1	
	Lacombe										1		1	1	
	Lac Ste. Anne										1		1	1	
	Morinville										1		1	1	
	Provost										1		1	1	
	St. Paul de Métis										1		1	1	
	Stettler									1			1	1	
	Stony Plain								1				1	1	
	Tofield										1		1	1	
	Vegreville										1		1	1	
	Vermilion										1		1	1	
	Viking										1		1	1	
	Wainwright										1		1	1	
	Webaskiwin									1			1	1	
	Fort Saskatchewan				2			2	1	1	14	4	24	17	
	On leave							1					1		
	Total, 'G' Division			1	5			4	4	6	40	6	66	49	
'K'	Lethbridge			1	1			2	2		13	2	21	20	
	Coutts								1		2		3	6	
	Grassy Lake										1		1	1	
	Irvine										1		1	2	
	Magrath										1		1	1	
	Medicine Hat				1					1	2		4	4	
	Medicine Lodge										2		2	2	
	Pendant d'Oreille									1	1	1	3	3	
	Royal View										1		1	1	
	Sundial										1		1	1	
	Taber								1				1	1	
	Warner										1		1	1	
	Wild Horse									1	1	1	3	3	
	Writing-on-Stone										2	1	3	4	
	On command								2		3		5	1	
	Total, 'K' Division			1	2			2	6	3	32	5	51	51	
'M'	Fort Churchill			1					2		5	1	9		41
	Fullerton										2		2		
	On Command			1									1		
	Total, 'M' Division			2					2		7	1	12		41

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1910.—*Con.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
'N'....	Athabaska Landing			1					1		3	2	7	6	
	Chipewyan								1		1	1	3		6
	Grande Prairie									1			1	2	
	Herschell Island				1				1		2		4		4
	Lesser Slave Lake				1				1		1	2	5	5	
	Fort Macpherson									1	2		3		9
	Peace River Crossing							1					1	2	
	Sawridge										1		1	2	
	Smith's Landing								1		1	1	3	4	5
	Sturgeon Lake							1					1	1	
	Fort Vermilion								1				1	1	3
	On command				1				1		3		5	11	
	On leave								1		3		4		
	Total, 'N' Division			1	3			2	8	2	17	6	39	34	27

Recapitulation.

Place.														
Regina District	1	2	1	9	1	1	12	14	20	113	18	192	146	
Maple Creek District			1	1			1	7	4	20	5	39	40	
Dawson District			1	3	1		3	5	5	37	5	60	26	10
Battleford District			1	2			2	3	5	23	2	38	42	
Macleod District			1	3	1		5	3	5	34	11	63	68	
Calgary District			1	1			2	5	6	28	6	49	49	
Prince Albert District			1	2			1	4	5	22	5	40	41	3
Edmonton District			1	5			4	4	6	40	6	66	49	
Lethbridge District			1	2			2	6	3	32	5	51	51	
Hudson's Bay District			2					2		7	1	12		41
Athabaska and MacKenzie District			1	3			2	8	2	17	6	39	34	27
Total strength, Sept. 30, 1910	1	2	12	31	3	1	34	61	61	373	70	649	545	81

PART III

YUKON TERRITORY

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APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. E. SNYDER, COMMANDING, DAWSON.

'B' Division Office,
Dawson, Y.T., September 30, 1910.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith the following annual report of 'B' Division. This is accompanied by a report for the Whitehorse subdistrict.

Since the 1st of September, 'H' Division, formerly with headquarters at Whitehorse, has been merged into 'B' Division, with headquarters at Dawson.

The following changes have taken place in the personnel of officers in the territory since the last annual report:—

Assistant Commissioner Z. T. Wood, transferred to Regina.
Inspector R. Y. Douglas, transferred to Macleod.
Assistant Surgeon W. E. Thompson, retired.

This leaves the undermentioned officers stationed as follows:—

Dawson—
Superintendent A. E. Snyder.
Inspector T. A. Wroughton.
Inspector F. J. Horrigan.

Whitehorse subdistrict—
Inspector J. A. Macdonald.
Surgeon L. A. Pare.

At Dawson, Acting Assistant Surgeon W. E. Thompson is in attendance, being employed from month to month.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The general state of the district is good. Hydraulic and dredge mining is on the increase, two large companies, in addition to the Yukon Consolidated Gold Company, are this season installing large plants, each of which has many years of work ahead of them. The companies referred to are the Canadian Klondike Company, of Bear Creek, and the Granville Mining Company of the Klondike and Dominion Creek.

One cannot help but remark, however, between the feverish excitement of the individual miner and the prosaic work of the large corporations. The natural passing of the individual miner has, of course, a tendency to decrease the population. The smaller tradesmen are the first to notice this, but the larger companies are alleged to be doing a large business in Dawson and vicinity.

One large undertaking has been completed this year, namely, the establishment of an electric power plant, known as Northern Light and Power Company, which bought out the Dawson City Electric Light and Power Company—and kindred companies—and has now established a plant of great power at their coal mines at Coal

Creek, some eighty miles below Dawson. This plant has been established with the object of supplying power for mining and other purposes required in Dawson and vicinity.

Regarding the Whitehorse subdistrict, Inspector J. A. Macdonald, in his report for that subdistrict, deals very comprehensively with the matter.

CRIME.

For a summary of cases under this head, I refer you to the list of cases tried, which follows:—

Only two cases are worthy of special mention. On the 22nd November a man named Sam Voluvich entered the house of woman of the under world and stabbed her twelve times. The only reason her life was saved was on account of a third party entering the house. In January Voluvich was sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude. He was transferred to the provincial penitentiary at New Westminster, B.C., shortly after sentence.

At present we are investigating two cases of gold dust, or gold brick robbery. A sack of mail containing approximately nineteen thousand dollars in gold dust or bullion, and an express box containing approximately sixty-one thousand dollars in gold bullion have been stolen. Both sack and express box were in transit from Fairbanks to Seattle, and apparently checked correctly when leaving Dawson. I will report fully on this matter from time to time as the case developes.

The list of cases entered and dealt with in the territory, both in the magistrates and territorial courts, follows on next page.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Cases entered and dealt with in Magistrate's Court, year ending September 30, 1910.

Offence.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Discharged.	Awaiting trial.
Against administration of law and justice—						
Resisting arrest	1	1				
Against religion, morals, &c.—						
Keeping house of ill-fame	1	1				
Keeping a common gaming house	3	2	1			
Players in common gaming house	7	4	1	2		
On-lookers in common gaming house	4	4				
Prostitution	1	1				
Drunk and disorderly	76	73	3			
Non-support of wife	1		1			
Against the person—						
Assault on peace officer	2	1	1			
Assault, aggravated	1	1				
Assault, common	32	22	8	2		
Attempted murder	1*	1*				
Assault causing actual bodily harm	2	2				
Assault with intent to do bodily harm	1	1				
Defamatory libel	1		1			
Attempting to commit suicide	1*		1*			
Intimidation	1	1				
Against property—						
Theft, common	13	7	3	3		
Theft, by conversion	2		2			
Shopbreaking	1	1				
Mischief, cruelty to a horse	4	2	2			
Malicious damage	1	1				
Against the Indian Act—						
Supplying liquor to Indians	16	14	2			
Intoxicated	23	22	1			
Having liquor in possession	1	1				
Prostituting Indian women	1	1				
Against Yukon ordinances—						
Against the Liquor Ordinance	1	1				
Interdiction	16	15		1		
Intoxicated while interdicted	6	6				
Insane	13	8	2		3	
Excessive use of intoxicants	4	4				
Supplying liquor to interdicted persons	1		1			
Selling liquor during prohibited hours	1	1				
Admitting women of loose character on licensed premises	1	1				
Shooting game during close season	1	1				
Driving horses on sidewalk	1		1			
Against city by-laws—						
By-law No. 17	2	2				
By-law No. 19	1	1				
Discharging firearms within city limits	1	1				
Violation of health ordinance	8	8				
Total	255	213	31	8	3	0

* Sent up to Territorial Court for final disposal.

CASES dealt with in the Yukon Territorial Court.

Offences.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.
Against the person—			
Attempted murder	1	1	
Attempted suicide	1		1
Against property—			
Theft	1	1	
Theft from dwelling	1*		

* Awaiting trial.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The only places we act as agents to the mining recorders and to the Crown Timber and Land Agent, are Fortymile, Selkirk, Grand Forks, Quartz, and Livingstone Creek, but the last place will be closed for the winter, and Mr. D. G. Snure will act in our place. Quartz will also be withdrawn for the winter months.

Members of the town stations at Dawson and Whitehorse, with a matron at each point, search passengers going down river, and outgoing passengers respectively for contraband gold dust. Those leaving Dawson for down river points are searched by the detachment at Fortymile.

During the opening of the season, a constable was stationed at the Summit as immigration inspector, while the sergeant in charge of the Fortymile detachment acts in the same capacity for that district.

Members of the force at the various detachments execute all legal processes received from the sheriff, of which there have been ninety-two (92).

We have given every assistance to the Liquor License department, and all other local departments.

INQUIRY DEPARTMENT.

We have received one hundred and twenty (120) inquiries for missing persons during the year, and were able to supply information in fifty-two (52) cases.

INDIGENTS.

The number of indigents during the past year was comparatively small, and no assistance was rendered except on the authority of the Commissioner, Yukon Territory.

Two cases arose during the winter which might be mentioned; a certain aged woman, who does dressmaking in Dawson for a living was practically kept in provisions and wood all winter. The other case was a man, an old English army man, who worked all summer and put his earnings into representation work, and later on came to us for grub for the winter.

We issued this relief on the authority of the Commissioner of the Territory after the cases had been investigated by us, and we were reimbursed by the local government.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The division is still equipped with Lee-Enfield rifles, taken over in 1900 from the Yukon Field Force, a few Lee-Metford carbines and the Colts revolver.

All arms are inspected weekly in the post, and at the various detachments when opportunity offers, and all are in good serviceable condition.

Our artillery consists of two (2) seven pounder muzzle-loading guns—one steel and one brass—two Maxims and one Maxim-Nordenfeldt.

We have been unable to hold any annual target practice on account of pressure of police duty and the scarcity of men, but on Saturday afternoons and holidays a good percentage of the men avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the rifle ranges at Whitehorse and Dawson.

CORONERS.—ACCIDENTS, DEATHS, SUICIDES.

The following is a list of casualties under this head for the past year.

On October 31, 1909, George B. Matheson, en route to his camp from Carcross, went aground on a sandbar and perished in the cold. Surgeon Pare held an investigation, and found that Matheson had been under the influence of liquor to such an extent that when his boat struck the bar he did not have strength enough to put her off, and perished from cold and exposure. No inquest was held, as it was unnecessary.

On January 26 a man named Andrew S. Johnson died suddenly in a saloon in Dawson. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of 'death from the excessive use of alcohol.'

A young man named J. W. Young died in the hills from exposure in January. He had been out hunting moose, got lost and could not find his camp. The body was brought to Dawson and an inquiry held.

On March 23 a man named John Valuanso was badly injured by a mass of frozen gravel falling on him while working in a drift on Upper Dominion. After being under the doctors care for some time recovered.

In April two men named Antoine Wildhaber and Charles McCluskey were killed in the Pioneer Quartz mine on Victoria gulch. An explosion of dynamite took place in the tunnel, and the fumes killed Wildhaber before his body was brought out, but McCluskey managed to get out but died shortly after reaching Dawson. An inquest was held, but no one blamed.

On June 8 a man named William Thomas was badly injured by an explosion in the mine at Coal Creek. He was brought to Dawson and is recovering slowly.

On June 18 a man named C. W. Rehm fell off a raft in the Stewart river and was drowned. His body has not been recovered.

On June 21 a man named Nels Knudson was drowned in the Stewart river while swimming horses across the river. His body has not been recovered.

On June 22, a man named Amzi Bridges was killed on Highet creek, in the Duncan district, by a cave-in in the mine which was owned by a Mr. Middlecoff. The matter was only reported after a lapse of a couple of weeks, as Highet creek is three hundred miles from Dawson. The accident was purely accidental, and if any blame should attach to any one it should be on Bridges for being too venturesome. His body was buried at Highet.

On June 27, a man named Andrew N. Warren, was killed in a claim on Quartz creek, by a rock falling out of the bucket and striking him on the head. An inquest was held, the verdict rendered being accidental death.

On July 9 a man named Stewart Menzies, mechanical expert to the Yukon Consolidated Gold Company, was killed in the machine shops by a wheel belonging to one of the dredges, weighing about ten tons, falling on him. An inquest was held, the verdict being accidental death.

On July 17, William McKenzie died at Fortymile under circumstances which demanded an investigation. An inquiry was held and it was found that he died from over indulgence in alcholic stimulants.

On August 1, a man named Philip Ivey was badly injured on Sulphur creek by a piece of frozen dirt hitting him on the head and driving his head against an iron bucket, cutting it very badly. He is recovering.

BUILDINGS, REPAIRS, &C.

Comparatively few repairs were had during the year until recently, except those of a general nature necessary for the upkeep of the various quarters.

During the past month, however, extensive repairs and renewals were commenced.

The old office building was abandoned and torn down, and the quarters formerly occupied by Assistant Commissioner Z. T. Wood, are now used as office quarters, and they are very adaptable and convenient.

The old building formerly used as a police hospital, has been gutted, and the contractor is now at work changing it into a jail and guard-room, and the old building used for this purpose will be abandoned and torn down.

The new canteen and sergeant's mess building has also undergone some alterations. The recreation room, billiard room and library are now used as barrack rooms; the canteen portion of the building is now altered to a recreation room, billiard room and library; the room formerly occupied by the canteen manager is now used as the canteen, while the room used for a dispensary is occupied by the canteen manager. The sergeant's mess anteroom and dining room is now used as the division mess dining room, while the sergeants' mess kitchen is altered into the division mess kitchen. The sergeant's mess sitting room and dining room are now upstairs over the division mess rooms.

These changes will certainly prove very economical from the standpoint of fuel consumption and light, and will also be of greater comfort to all concerned.

It will be necessary in the spring to build a small larder adjoining the present division mess kitchen. The cost would be nominal, as no material other than hardware or labour will have to be purchased.

It is too late this fall to build the enclosure about the new guard-room. I proposed using the logs recovered from buildings torn down, *i.e.*, guard-room and office, but am afraid there will not be nearly sufficient to meet the requirements.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is on a sound, financial basis, but we have less stock on hand than at any time since the canteen was inaugurated, but, I think, sufficient for all requirements.

We have eliminated dry goods, other than socks, handkerchiefs and such small lines, from the stock, as at the reasonable prices for which dry goods can be purchased in town, and the impossibility of having a complete stock without having an extensive one at a great outlay of money, makes it undesirable.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply of clothing and kit is very satisfactory, and sufficient for our requirements.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of the division has been very satisfactory, there being only seven breaches of discipline of a more or less serious nature. One constable was dismissed.

DETACHMENTS.

We practically maintain the same detachments as last year: Livingstone creek will be abandoned for the winter, as will also Selkirk, but the old detachment at Yukon Crossing will be re-established for the winter only. Quartz detachment was re-established again for the summer and withdrawn on September 30.

We are renting cabins at Grand Forks and Fortymile for the winter quarters of these detachments as the barrack buildings are so large it costs too much to keep them heated, and the saving in wood will more than pay for the rent.

On this date we are maintaining the following detachments:—

Grand Forks, Granville, Quartz (summer only), Fortymile, Selkirk, Town Station, Dawson; Town Station, Whitehorse; Whitehorse, Livingstone Creek (in summer), Yukon Crossing (in winter only), Carcross, Champagne Landing.

I propose to vacate the Dawson Town Station building now in use, and rent smaller premises in a more convenient locality, for greater economy. The present town station building having been built when a large number of men were stationed there, is too large for economical maintenance.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

At Dawson we have been unable to have any regular drill during the year, but during the early part of August, as our prisoners were reduced to an almost unprecedented number, we were able to have a few days' drill, and I must say that the men performed their drill in a very creditable manner.

Drill and lectures will be frequently held during the winter months. Winter is the natural period for this, thereby leaving us the summer untrammeled for our police duties, the greater part of which, as you can readily understand, are performed during the summer months. This state of affairs is due to the peculiar conditions existing in the Yukon.

At Whitehorse we had regular drills and lectures on police duties throughout the winter.

DOGS.

We have ten (10) dogs on charge at present, and it will probably be necessary to supplement these either by purchase or hire if a patrol is to be made to Fort Macpherson again this winter.

FIRES, FOREST, ETC.

Forty-two fire alarms were turned in to the Dawson fire department during the year, and the estimated amount damage caused by fire was $4,020.

A member of the force was present at each fire and gave assistance when required. The police were only called out once during the year, to a fire in Klondike city, which caused considerable damage.

There were no fires in Whitehorse during the year.

Forest fires were very few this year, and no particular damage has been reported to date.

FORAGE.

The forage was supplied by a local contractor, and was of excellent quality.

FIRE PROTECTION.

For protection against fire in Dawson we have a hydrant, 800 feet of hose, fire extinguishers (Babcocks) and fire buckets. There have been no fires in barracks, or on any of the detachments, during the year.

At Whitehorse we have an engine and sufficient hose for all requirements, but from this on we will, at that point, be dependent on the town fire department for our protection, as with the reduced strength it is not possible to maintain any effective means of protection in the post.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

At Dawson wood is used for fuel and is of good quality, but dear. I consider were it not for the cost of changing our equipment of stoves, &c., it would be more economical to burn coal, an abundant supply of which at reasonable prices can now be obtained.

The Dawson Electric Light and Power Company supply our light, which is good.

At Whitehorse no wood was purchased this year, as with the reduction of that post we have enough left over to last, I think, till next year.

The Yukon Electric Light Company supply our light at Whitehorse.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Our supply is ample for all requirements. All surplus stock caused by the reduction in this territory, was shipped to Regina during the present month.

HEALTH.

This subject is dealt with in the report of Acting Assistant Surgeon Thompson.

HORSES.

We have at present twenty-six (26) horses, stationed as follows:—

Grand Forks	1
Grandville	1
Fortymile (on herd)	2
Whitehorse	5
Champagne Landing (on herd)	7
Carcross	1
Livingston Creek	2
Dawson	7

Two horses were sent during the past month from Dawson to Champagne Landing to be turned out on herd, as they are lame and require a long rest.

Horse Reg. No. 2653 (Tony) received injuries to such an extent that he had to be killed. The proceedings of a board of officers have already gone forward.

Horse Reg. No. 2836 (Buckskin) has been condemned, and will be used as dog feed as he is unsaleable.

INSPECTIONS.

All detachments were inspected frequently during the year by the various officers.

Dawson and Whitehorse were inspected by yourself during the month of August of this year.

The post is inspected weekly by the officer commanding and daily by the orderly officer.

LIBRARY.

Our libraries at Dawson and Whitehorse are well supplied with books, magazines and papers. At Dawson we have recently subscribed for 18 magazines for the coming year, and we have also a fairly large order of books en route.

PATROLS.

Several important patrols were made during the year, but as copies of reports, in almost all instances, are attached, it will not be necessary for me to comment upon them. All patrols found everything in a normal condition in the various districts patrolled.

Each and every patrol leaving for outlying points carry such mail as may be on hand in the post office.

Two mails were carried from Dawson to Fort Macpherson during the past year, one with the annual patrol last winter and one with the patrol sent over this summer to meet the Hon. F. Oliver. Two mails were also brought back from Herschel island and Macpherson by these patrols.

I might state that each mail brought back from these points has to be stamped here as there are no postage stamps available where the mail originated. Last winter the stamping of these letters cost our department some $7.50.

The patrols sent out during the year were as follows:—

1. Dawson-Macpherson patrol, winter 1909-1910, with Reg. No. 3193 Constable Dempster, W. J. D., in charge. Report attached.

2. Dawson-Macpherson patrol, summer 1910, with Reg. No. 3234 Sergeant Aeland, A. E., in charge. Report attached.

3. Pelly River patrol, summer 1910, by Reg. No. 2447 Corporal Thompson, F. H. Report attached.

4. Dawson-Mayo-Duncan patrol, summer of 1910, by Reg. No. 4075 Constable Simons, A. L. Report attached.

5. Whitehorse-Teslin patrol by Superintendent A. E. Snyder, summer of 1910, report of which has been forwarded.

6. Whitehorse-Kluahne patrol by Reg. No. 4746 Constable McKenzie, R. M.

MINING.

Mining in the Klondike has been slightly improved since last season's work with a larger output, which should increase as the large companies get their different plants in working order.

Mr. A. N. C. Treadgold is installing a large power plant on the north fork of the Klondike river for the purpose of working the placer ground on Hunker and Dominion, Sulphur and Quartz creeks and their tributaries.

The Northern Light, Power and Coal Company have installed a large power plant at Coal creek on the Yukon and are at present supplying power to the Yukon Gold Company on Bonanza and Hunker creeks for the working of the several dredges.

At the present time there are two dredges on the Fortymile river, several on Bonanza and Hunker creeks and one on the Klondike, which is being supplemented this fall by another which will be the largest dredge in the world.

On the lower end of Dominion creek, where mining has been carried on since 1900, but where last year's work was disappointing, the miners this year are recovering good pay and this part of Dominion now supports quite a number of miners.

Quartz creek, where a number of individual miners are located, has shown up well this year, and will increase last season's output.

Bonanza, Eldorado and Hunker creeks are now mostly owned and worked by the large companies.

The Glacier creek district has seen renewed activity this summer, while the Duncan creek district about holds its own.

QUARTZ.

The Dome Lode Development Company have constructed a tunnel some 2,600 feet in length on the upper Dominion slope so as to cut the Lost Chord ledge at a good depth.

On the Victoria Gulch ledge, namely the Lone Star Company property, the small stamp mill operating had to close down as the cost of running was very expensive, but the company are both sinking and driving tunnels on the property to develop the same with very encouraging prospects.

On the whole, the outlook is very good that in the near future quartz mining will be one of the permanent features of the Yukon district.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies which were sent in from Ottawa, and those purchased locally, were of excellent quality.

TRANSPORT.

All transport on charge is in good condition, and sufficient for our requirements. The gasoline launch in use on the river is a great convenience.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the season of navigation, up to the 25th of September, 1,952 passengers arrived in Dawson from upper Yukon points, and 861 from lower river, making a total of 2,813 arrivals.

The departures from Dawson for the upper river were 1,293, and for lower river 1,773, a total of 3,066. The large number of people going down river is accounted for by the big strike in the Iditarod country in lower Alaska.

During the season approximately 15,000 tons of freight were received from the upper river, and 1,000 tons from the lower river, a total of 16,000 tons.

I have received the hearty support of all ranks during the year.

Accompanying this report I beg to submit reports of patrols as stated under that heading.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. E. SNYDER, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police.

DAWSON, Y.T., September 24, 1910.

The Officer Commanding,
'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the penitentiary and common jail from September 30, 1909, to September 24, 1910:—

Total number prisoners confined on 30th September, 1909	11
Total number prisoners confined for the year (male)	126
Total number prisoners confined for the year (female)	7
Total number lunatics confined for the year	12
Total	156
Total number prisoners confined on September 24, 1910	2
Daily average	9¼
Maximum in any one day	16
Minimum in any one day	2
Number of lunatics received (male)	10
Number of lunatics received (female)	2
Total number of lunatics received	12

Of the twelve lunatics confined, seven were transferred to the New Westminster Asylum, and five discharged as cured.

The ethnology and nationality of prisoners are shown below:—

ETHNOLOGY OF PRISONERS.

Race.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White	133	4	137
Indian	12	5	17
Negro	2		2
Total	147	9	156

NATIONALITY OF PRISONERS.

Nationality.	Male.	Female.	Total.
American	30	3	33
Canadian	25		25
English	22		22
Irish	17		17
Indians	12	5	17
Scotch	11	1	12
Swede	10		10
Austrian	5		5
French	5		5
German	3		3
Dutch	2		2
Italians	2		2
Norwegian	1		1
Negro	2		2
Total	147	9	156

NATIONALITY OF LUNATICS.

Nationality.	Male.	Female.	Total.
English	3		3
Irish	2		2
American	2	1	3
Scotch		1	1
French	1		1
Swede	1		1
Norwegian	1		1
Total	10	2	12

Number of convicts confined	2
Number of common jail prisoners confined	36
Judgment debtors confined	2
Total	40

CONVICTS RELEASED, TIME EXPIRED.

Name.	Crime.	Sentence.	Date of release.
Thomas Anthony Ross	Theft.	2 years P.S.	28-6-'10.

Samuel Volivich sentenced to 10 years penal servitude for wounding with intent to kill, and one year for theft, was transferred to the New Westminster penitentiary on March 15, 1910.

PRISON CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the prisoners as shown by the returns, has been very good. Strict discipline has been maintained, and the escorts have performed their duties in a satisfactory manner.

PRISON HEALTH.

The health of the prisoners has been very good.

PRISON FOOD.

The food supplied the prisoners has been of very good quality, and in sufficient quantity.

PRISON CLOTHING.

The clothing used by the prisoners is of excellent quality, the greater part of which is supplied through the quartermaster's store. The clothing of female prisoners has been made mostly by themselves, boots, &c., are purchased locally.

PRISON EMPLOYMENT.

During the year the prisoners have been employed at sawing, splitting and delivering wood, and such work as repairing roadways, whitewashing, painting, building, &c.

SYNOPSIS of prisoners confined on September 24, 1910.

Offence.	Months.		
	Two.	1 month, 15 days.	Total.
Resisting arrest	1		1
Liquor in possession (Indian Act)		1	1
Total	1	1	2

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. SCOTT, *Corpl.*,
Acting Provost.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR J. A. MACDONALD, WHITEHORSE.

WHITEHORSE, Y.T., September 19, 1910.

The Officer Commanding,
'B' Division, R.N.W.M.P.,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as the annual report of the subdistrict of Whitehorse, Y. T., covering that period from the date of 'H' Division annual report of date September 27, 1909, to the present time: 'H' Division as a unit having ceased to exist and merged with 'B' Division from September 1, 1910, this report for the past year therefore purports to be as that of subdistrict of Whitehorse, Y.T., during that period.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

During the past year, while the conditions in this district as regards general and individual prosperity have not greatly altered since last years' report, there are a few new undertakings being carried on in a conservative, sane, business like way which promise more permanent results than some of those operations of a more speculative, and spectacular nature, undertaken in former years, which latter while perhaps leaving more money in the district have been of less permanent benefit to the camp than those now in evidence.

Among these recent operations, the completion of the Western Pacific and Yukon railway spur to the Pueblo Mine is now so far advanced, that shipments from that mine are made daily; the shipment of 245 tons having been made on August 20, and the intention stated of increasing the daily shipments to 300 tons after January 1. About 57 men are at present employed, the number having dropped from about 70 during the present month by reason of dissatisfaction with the rate of wages; which it is understood will only be likely to have a temporary effect, as recent results of development work have demonstrated a further body of ore which will necessitate the employment of a greater number than ever. The ground for complaint seems to be the workings are wet; the accommodation, appliances and general conditions being otherwise in keeping with the previous experience of the operators in older established mining camps, and are in every way modern. The prospects of the undertaking so far as can be judged from the ore body developed, are good, and likely to encourage the investment of further capital in other properties in this mineral belt. It is fairly safe to say that even now negotiations are under way in respect to other mines, which have also a better prospect of being permanent by reason of conditions slightly more advantageous than formerly when these same properties were under consideration.

From the nature of the ore in this and the Conrad District, the margin of profit is not, however, under existing conditions such as warrant the supposition that there will be anything in the nature of a sudden boom. The growth can only be looked for along safe conservative lines indicated by experience of former operators, and therefore of necessity gradual, unless some of the coal deposits in the district prove to be of a nature suitable for smelting purposes, which would eliminate the vastly important element of transportation charges on waste, which at the present time appear to be the only factor detrimental to such operations in this district.

With reference to placer industry, the known areas of auriferous gravels in this district having been pretty well exploited and those in the Livingston Creek (heretofore the only camp in this district of the first magnitude so far as the nature of the operations, production and stability of business conditions go) which can be worked profitably, pretty well worked out, that camp will, unless further discoveries are made, be of minor importance, and even now, the operations of prospectors tributary to this camp are so far removed from that base, that, as a winter camp of importance it has practically ceased to exist and the detachment is consequently being withdrawn for the winter months.

In the Alsek District, a few individual claims on different creeks continue to pay moderate wages; but some of the ground on Burwash, being in the nature of winter diggings has proved much better and promises to be increasingly productive within a moderate degree for some years to come. The difficulties attending operations on this creek, however, render progress slow and the extension of the area of production beyond a few claims, doubtful.

The discouragements in the matter of the lack of favourable conditions for the operation or disposal of mineral in place, and the attraction of other fields where recent strikes have been made, has had a considerable influence on that portion of the population of prospectors not tied here by acquired interests. The population while about the same numerically, has in some measure given way to an influx of new comers left by the tide of migration and temporarily absorbed in local industries in this district, where supply and demand are pretty evenly balanced as regards labour, there being no unemployed, as in former years. Wages are about the same, 50 cents an hour for casual labour, 75 to 80 cents for skilled labour; much of the employment being dependent on the season, ceases with the advent of winter, when the population of the town itself is greatly lessened by a very considerable number making a practice of wintering on the coast and returning here in the spring.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

In addition to relief furnished to destitute Indian families under the careful supervision of members of the Force in charge of detachments at various points, and medical attendance by the police surgeon, the Department of Immigration has been assisted materially during the year by the detail of one man as assistant immigration inspector at White Pass Summit, B.C., where he was stationed from May 12 till July 16, the period covered being that which former experience of the movement of population indicated as necessary. The presence of a uniformed member of the force at the Summit having naturally been widely advertised by the travelling public themselves, few of the undesirable element came in that way unprovided with through transportation to United States points, and arrangements were made to ensure that none of these changed their mind as to their ultimate destination.

Two of those deported were notoriously bad characters, being professional beggars with an assortment of confidence games which had made them pretty well known and avoided on the Alaskan coast, which for their purposes was pretty well worked out before they tried this section, although it is likely that they would have gone on to some of the newer camps on the United States side.

One old woman of apparently respectable antecedents, but unable to meet the requirements so far as assurances of her ability to remain self-supporting and of not becoming at some time a public charge, did evade deportation and gave us considerable trouble and uneasiness while temporarily lost sight of at various points *en route* from White Pass Summit, mushing along mostly at night and making wide detours in the bush. But for the kindly help of more fortunate fellow argonauts, who connived at her joining a small boat some miles below this place, her persevering disregard of hardship would inevitably have landed her in some natural impassé where

she might have perished before a general search could have located her. We were, however, relieved of further anxiety by the report of the River patrol that she had eventually re-embarked on a small steamer fitting out at Lower Laberge, and doubtless reached her destination, which was Fairbanks, where she claimed to have relatives.

As reported last year the preventive station at Champagne Landing was discontinued from October 1, 1909, and books and papers relative thereto handed over to the collector of customs here by the N.C.O. in charge at that time.

The N.C.O or constable in charge at Livingston Creek has, as in former years, acted as mining recorder and agent for the Crown Land and Timber Agent.

Members of the Town Station detachment, assisted by a female searcher, acted as a preventive force in connection with enforcing the terms of the Yukon Gold Export Ordinance. During the year there have been no attempts at evasion, and as reported last year the discretion vested in the officer commanding has enabled this duty to be carried out effectively without giving ground for complaint by indiscriminate search which might from the nature of things from time to time be unnecessary. Arrangements have also been made for the examination of baggage in Dawson and issuance of certificates which eliminate the necessity of searching the baggage of persons of known responsibility and integrity on arrival here, as also provisions made for the passing of departmental officials and representatives of foreign governments.

INDIANS.

The condition of Indians in this district having been reported on pretty exhaustively in last year's report, there is little to add as to changed conditions, their sick and aged being provided for. Their condition is at present in no material sense worse than that of the peasantry of many European countries, and in many ways better now that an increasingly greater number of the younger men are able to obtain and do give fairly satisfactory service as labourers. Their condition as a result of educational advantages is not, other than in a moral sense deplorable, and that not especially desperate. They have now but few opportunities of indulging in habitual alcoholic excesses. Their vices are not yet those tending to moral degeneracy, and are confined to those prevalent among primitive social conditions. They are not of a quarrelsome or strife-making disposition, and have a strong aversion to speak of the affairs of others which do not concern them, which naturally fosters kindly relations among themselves and those living in outlying districts. The white population, at all anxious to give them fair treatment, generally have small grounds for complaint of the Indians, other than those which, on investigation, generally tend to show something more than a colour of right on the aboriginal side of the argument. During the year they have given, proportionate to the rest of the population, but little trouble.

CRIME.

Under this heading we have very little that requires special mention. We are at present bending all our energies investigating the loss of a mail sack containing bullion, which was presumably abstracted while in transit from Dawson to White horse, between the dates of August 28 and September 3. As this investigation is only at its commencement I am unable to give further details.

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed.
Offences against the person—			
Assault, common	3	3	
" doing bodily harm	1	1	
" on peace officer	2	1	1
Offences against property—			
Shopbreaking	1	1	
Theft from dwelling house	1	1	
Offences against Indian Act—			
Indians drunk	7	7	
Supplying liquor to Indians	7	7	
Prostituting Indian women	1	1	
Offences against religion and morals—			
Drunk and disorderly	6	5	1
Prostitution	1	1	
Offences against Yukon Ordinances—			
Excessive use of intoxicants	4	4	
Drunk while interdicted	3	3	
Supplying liquor to interdicted person	1		1
Insanity	1	1	
Totals	39	36	3

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, &c.

At such times during the year as sufficient number of N.C.O. and men were available for instructional purposes and time permitted, but little more than elementary drills. In the early part of the summer when conditions on the range were favourable, Saturday afternoons were devoted to rifle practice.

Lectures on police duty were carried out when necessary, when the greater number of those examined showed themselves well instructed and grounded in the theoretical knowledge of police duties and with a little practical experience, capable of using that knowledge intelligently.

The arms and equipment are practically new and in serviceable condition, as are the two machine guns on charge.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division up to the time merged into 'B' Division and subsequently has been for the year very satisfactory. The general run of entries in Defaulters sheets being few and generally attributable to youth and indiscretion rather than deliberately conceived breaches of discipline, are with the exception of instances of general slackness and particularly those with regard to the care of prisoners, treated accordingly.

HEALTH.

The health of the division and district has been as in former years very good, there having been nothing of a serious nature in Barracks, and little of an epidemic nature abroad in the district. One case of typhoid fever contracted from local well water, under treatment in the general hospital terminated fatally this summer. Other cases of contagious nature arriving in the District or appearing spontaneously were so carefully safe-guarded in the initial stages, that there was never any danger of a serious outbreak.

HORSES.

Of the sixteen horses and one pony on hand at the date of last annual report, two young team horses were transferred to Dawson on April 11, and two mares east and sold on April 13, there remained at the rendering of the last muster roll of horses of 'H' Division on August 31, twelve and one pony.

TRANSPORT.

Land transport, saddlery and harness are all in serviceable condition; one heavy wagon was disposed of in April, together with a set of heavy wheel harness, which went with the old mares when sold and realized good prices.

The launch *Gladys* was not in use this season and remains on the ways at Carcross, where every necessary precaution has been taken for her protection, machinery and parts stripped, boxed, inventoried and ready for reassembling at short notice.

The gasoline launch has been used for river patrol work and gave satisfactory results. A few repairs will be required before next season. The work of this year showed that if the launch is properly handled, she is capable of doing the work required of her. A patrol was made late in the season from White Horse to Teslin lake when her capacity against swift water was pretty well gauged, and her performance satisfactory. She has now been laid up at Hootalinqua since September 8, where she will be available to accompany the spring exodus of small boats which starts from points below the still frozen lakes, for down river points.

CANTEEN.

With the discontinuation of this as a headquarters post, the canteen as a divisional institution was closed at this place from September 1. The canteen was in good financial condition and had been of great benefit to the division generally, and these benefits being now withdrawn, will doubtless make considerable difference to the various messes of this detachment.

Practically the whole of the stock has been shipped to Dawson, and including the cash on hand, will be somewhat in excess of two thousand dollars.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The reading and recreation room is all that could be desired in the way of comfort, and is much appreciated; since being set aside for this purpose.

STORES.

The stores are in excellent condition, and reflect credit on those responsible for their care and distribution.

Provisions, forage, and general stores purchased under contract have been satisfactory and economical in every way.

The clothing and kit on hand being up to former standards is serviceable and suitable for issue.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. MACDONALD, *Inspector,*
Commanding Sub-District of 'B' Division
at Whitehorse, Y.T.

WHITEHORSE, Y.T., September 19, 1910.

The Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Whitehorse Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the guard-room here for the period between date of last annual report, September 27, 1909, and the present time.

There were on September 27, 1909, in the guard-room here:—

	Males.	Females.
Serving sentence, whites	1	..
Serving sentence, Indians	1	..
Lunatics in transit to asylum from Dawson, whites	1	..
Under observation, alcholic temporarily irresponsible and since deceased, after removal to general hospital	1	..
Total	4	..
Received during the year	22	3
Received during the year, insane	4	..
Total number dealt with	30	3
Released on expiration of sentence, &c	21	3
Lunatics transferred to asylum	4	..
Lunatics transferred to hospital	1	..
Prisoners released on ticket-of-leave	1	..
Remaining on hand at this date (September, 1910)	2	3

The prisoner released on ticket-of-leave having been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment on March 23, 1909, has since been released on May 2, reported monthly and a record of same forwarded to Commissioner of Dominion Police as required.

One female lunatic passed through in charge of the Dawson matron en route to New Westminster, this date, and does not appear in guard-room records, having been billeted in town.

Prisoners confined in Whitehorse guard-room during year:—

Daily average	2
Maximum number in any one day	6
Minimum number in any one day	0
Awaiting trial	0
Serving sentence	3
Males—	
Number of lunatics received from Dawson en route to asylum	3
Number of lunatics committed at Whitehorse	1
Total	4

All of the lunatics were transferred to asylum at New Westminster; there were no females received other than those billeted in local hotels while passing through under escort.

The general health of prisoners has been good with the usual number of minor ailments.

The food has been of good quality, well cooked and served in accordance with regulations as to cleanliness and regularity.

Prison clothing has been of good quality and the articles available suitable for the purpose.

During the year the prisoners have been employed as far as possible in the disposal of garbage and similar barrack fatigues. There have been no serious breaches of discipline during the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. J. LEE. *Const.*,
Acting Provost.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF SERGEANT A. E. ACLAND ON PATROL FROM DAWSON TO FORT MACPHERSON (SUMMER).

Dawson, Y.T., July 20, 1910.

The Officer Commanding 'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police.
Dawson, Y.T.

Sir,—I have the honour to report as follows *re* patrol to Fort Macpherson, to meet the Honourable Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior.

Acting on your instructions, I left here at 3 a.m. of June 12, 1910, on the gasoline launch *Frontiersman* with two canoes and supplies for the round trip; there were with me Reg. No. 4075, Constable Simons, A. L., ex-Const. R. A. Small, H. Darrell and Jesse Watters.

As time was an object on this patrol, and there being but a single crew on the launch, I arranged with Capt. Smith to work the boat part of the time, I changing shifts with him and Watters with the engineer, and by this means we were enabled to get in an average of nearly 20 running hours each day, stopping only three times in the twenty-four hours for meals, which we cooked on shore.

Passing into Alaska at Eagle, we were shown every courtesy and kindness by the American customs officials, and assistance was given us in every possible way.

Going down stream on the Yukon river, we made about 14 miles per hour, arriving at Fort Yukon at 7.30 p.m. on the 13th. Here we re-arranged the cargo for the up-stream work, and left at 11 p.m., turning up the Porcupine river, which we found to be in flood for about forty miles up, and running at about five miles per hour, full of islands and bars, so we only averaged about three miles per hour over this part of the river.

We passed the mouth of Big Black on the 14th and the Big Salmon on the 15th, and as these two tributaries were the cause of the high water in the Porcupine the river improved considerably after they were passed, averaging about three miles per hour to about ten miles per hour above the boundary, when it again slacked to two miles per hour, the water being generally deep with very occasional riffles and no bad places.

We turned into the Bell river at 11 p.m. of the 19th, and arrived at La Pierre House at 9.30 a.m. of the 20th. The Bell is very slack with well defined banks and almost no bars or islands.

At La Pierre House the supplies and canoes were unloaded and the *Frontiersman* left for Dawson. Tents were pitched and arrangements made for the walk over the portage.

On the 21st at 8 p.m. I left La Pierre House with Waters and Darrell and five days' grub, leaving Simons and Small at La Pierre House to await our return, and started over the portage to the Peel river, packing about twenty-five pounds each.

We found the walking very bad indeed, being mostly swamp and 'nigger-head' country. We found the first ford of the Rock river about all we could wade, and only made it with difficulty, and camped for the day at the second ford, leg-weary and tired, at 9 a.m. We travelled at night to escape the greater part of the heat, which was intense, and the mosquitos who never left us the entire time we were on the portage.

We resumed our march in the evening of the 22nd, and finding that the second and third fords only crossed a loop in the river we climbed a bench to the left and went around the loop, thus eliminating the two fords, a distinct advantage when the river is high, as the distance is not greater, but it entails more climbing.

The night of the 23rd we made to the timber line on the summit, crossing it the next night. It is about seven miles wide and is covered with nigger-heads all the way, and on the morning of the 25th we camped near some small lakes about fourteen miles from Fort Macpherson, which we reached at 4 a.m. of the 26th.

The distance over the portage is variously estimated, but is, I think, about 62 miles, but it gave us, with our packs, five good days work. H. Darrell, according to your instructions, was paid off on the 27th.

The Hon. Frank Oliver arrived at the Fort on the morning of July 2, and I immediately made arrangements for departure. Four Indian packers were engaged, Watters and myself packing our own loads.

The party left at 8 p.m. and proceeded by short stages to La Pierre House, making it in the same time we had used going over—five days—arriving at La Pierre House at 2 a.m. on the 7th. The mosquitoes were worse than before, but the trail had dried up somewhat.

After a short sleep at La Pierre House we loaded the canoes and left at 1 p.m., Mr. Oliver, Watters and myself in one canoe and Mr. Forbes, Simons and Small in the other.

We proceeded down the Bell and Porcupine rivers by five-hour runs, going night and day, one man each shift, catching what sleep he could in the bow of the canoe, and only landing for meals, until we ran into head winds during the daytime, which compelled us to go into camp as headway could not be made against it. However, we reached Fort Yukon at 7 a.m. on the 14th in 17 shifts, making 75 running hours, and the distance I estimate at 450 miles.

The country passed through is low, dull, flat and uninteresting. Game seems scarce, but fish is abundant.

Two miners were met at the mouth of the Old Crow river who reported fine gold on its upper branches.

On the 16th we took passage on the steamer *Susie*, arriving in Dawson on the 19th.

I desire to record the fact that the men under me worked willingly and zealously to ensure the success of the patrol, and cheerfully gave me every assistance in their power.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR E. ACLAND, *Sergt.*, Reg. No. 3234.
In Charge of Patrol

APPENDIX D.

REPORT OF CONSTABLE W. J. DEMPSTER ON PATROL FROM DAWSON TO FORT MACPHERSON. (WINTER.)

Dawson, Y.T., March 17, 1910

The Officer Commanding,
'B' Div., R.N.W.M. Police.
Dawson, Y.T.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report re patrol from Dawson to Fort Macpherson, winter of 1909-1910.

I left Dawson on December 27, 1909, in company with the following:

Regimental	No. 4889	Constable	Turner, F.
"	" 4937	"	Fyfe, J. F.
	Special	"	Darrell, H.
	Special	"	Horne, F.

We carried about seventy (70) pounds of mail and newspapers for Macpherson and Herschel island. Constables Simons, A. L. and Schultz, F. W., with a team of horses and heavy sleigh accompanied us as far as the Yukon Gold Company's Power House at the mouth of the Little Twelve Mile river, a distance of 48 miles from Dawson.

We arrived at Macpherson on January 28, 1910, having been thirty three (33) days on the trail. We remained there for twenty-three (23) days. The reason for our lengthy delay at Macpherson was on account of Inspector Jennings being informed that the official mail had been sent via Edmonton packet in error, and this packet did not arrive until February 16, which is the usual date of its arrival.

On our return trip we left Macpherson on February 21, 1910, and arrived in Dawson on March 16, having been 23 days on the home trip.

After the arrival of the Edmonton packet, Inspector Jennings and Sergeant Selig were occupied for five days completing their returns, reports, &c., thus necessitating a lengthy delay at Macpherson.

We brought twenty-seven (27) pounds of mail from Macpherson, but a large proportion of this mail was brought by the Edmonton packet from various posts along the Mackenzie river, which are not served by an outgoing mail packet.

ROUTE.

The route followed was the same as usual, excepting that instead of crossing the Caribou Born river and Mountain and following Trail river down to the Peel river, we followed the Caribou-Born river. This river enters the Peel about twenty-five miles south of Trail river. It is very crooked, and is called by the Indians 'The Fishes Gut,' for that reason. It is nearly fifty miles farther by this river than by Trail river, the usual route. The reason we took this route was on representations made to us by Mr. Harry Waugh, whose party we met, and he informed us that it was probably one day longer, but that we would have a freshly broken trail, and that he had made it, breaking trail all the way, in four days. This was a gross misrepresentation on his part, for instead of his making the trip in four days, it took him eight, and made the journey at least two days longer for us. I might state here, that I met Mr. Waugh and party about five miles above Wind city, they camped with us

over night and his party had practically no grub, and I gave him some bacon, flour, tea and sugar, and he gave me a letter to his man in charge of the camp at the mouth of the Caribou-Born river to give us anything we wanted. I have no doubt, but that this party would have had a pretty hard trip had they not met us and replenished their stock of grub, as they had over a hundred miles to go before they could meet with any of the Indians, in fact the Indians told us that Waugh's party were starving by the time they arrived at the Indians camp.

TRANSPORT.

Our transport consisted of four toboggans, all made of oak. Three were new and one old one which had been used on the last patrol. They were all well made, but the wood in the new ones was a little cross grained. We went through several miles of shell ice on the Little Wind river, and this tore pieces out of the sides of the sleds. The head of one sled got broken off by striking against a tree while going down a steep pitch on Mountain creek. It could not be used again. Another was so badly used up that it was unfit for the return trip, so I used a part of it to repair the other two. I purchased two new ones for the return trip.

The snow shoes were not very good, that is, the workmanship was poor. They were so badly balanced that the tail of them would lift and the toe pitch down. This made it very tiring to walk with them.

Indian John Martin will be in Dawson in the summer, and I told him he had better bring in several pairs, and if he does, I would strongly recommend the purchase of them, as he makes first-class snow shoes.

DOGS.

We had four teams of five dogs each, a total of twenty dogs. Eight of these were hired for the trip. They were by far the best outfit of dogs that I have had on this trip. I purchased a quantity of dry meat from the Indians near the Little Wind river, and fed them well, and on arrival at Macpherson all the dogs were in splendid condition, excepting a few that had sore feet through being cut by shell ice, but none of them were very bad. On the home trip I purchased dried meat and fed the dogs well, but some of them got very thin before the end. One of the dogs in my team was bitten in the foot at an Indian camp and I was unable to work him, and later on had to carry him on the sled.

Before leaving Dawson, I made some 280 pounds of pemmican out of dried meat scraps and tallow. I put this up in twenty pound sacks and fed on the outward trip. It proved a first-class feed, and the dogs seemed to thrive on it. It is very convenient to pack and was a success in every way.

INDIANS.

On our outward trip we passed one camp at the head of Waugh creek. This camp had a great deal of game, and seemed to be in a very prosperous condition.

On the return trip we met two families on the Seven Mile portage who were almost destitute. We could see in the banks of the river where they had been digging for roots. I gave them some flour and bacon.

We met another outfit of Indians on the Little Wind, but these were the same we met on the outward trip. We also met a few families at the mouth of Forrest creek, two old men and their families. They were well stocked with meat.

PROVISIONS.

The provisions were of the best quality and ample for all our requirements. Owing to the fact that we met with little or no game, we were obliged to purchase fresh meat from the Indians.

WEATHER.

Taking everything into consideration, the weather was ideal during the whole of the trip. Of course we had a few days of very cold weather, and a few days of very warm, but taking it on an average, it could not be improved.

GENERAL.

All members of the patrol performed their arduous duties in a very satisfactory manner. Constables Turner and Fyfe were new men, who had never made a trip like this before, they had never driven dogs or used snowshoes, and I must say that they proved themselves hard workers and were at all times willing to do more than their share of the work.

Mr. Harry Waugh's outfit of five men were prospecting at the mouth of the Caribou-Born river, but had found no prospects, and contemplate taking their outfit to Snake river, and from there to Wind river where his property is situated.

There are six men prospecting on the Old Crow, two men on Driftwood river, and two men on Eagle creek, and one on Berry creek. The outfit on the Driftwood had found colours but had struck bed rock when last heard from.

All of these creeks are on the Porcupine side of the divide.

There is only one whaler at Herschel island this season, the SS. *Karluk*, Capt. Cottles. The *Rosie II.* is at Bailly island, Capt. Wolki, master and owner.

Ernest DeK. Leffingwell, formerly with the Anglo-American polar expedition, is wintering at Flaxman's island, engaged in scientific research.

Messrs. Steffensen & Anderson, of the New York Museum of Natral History, are wintering between Bailey island and Cape Parry.

The second mate of the SS. *Karluk* was fined $100 and cost for giving whisky to an Eskimo woman.

No other crime or case of prostitution was reported, and there have been very few deaths since last year, and very few births.

While we were at Macpherson, the Edmonton packet arrived and brought word that some seventy-eight (78) Dog-Rib Indians had died during the winter of starvation. It is alleged that this tribe depends almost entirely on caribou meat for a living, and had been very unsuccessful this season, hence the starvation.

Of course, we were unable to confirm this rumour, as the Dog-Ribs country is about Fort Rae, on the Great Slave lake. The Hudson Bay factor at Macpherson stated that he did not believe that any such number had died, but that probably seven or eight had died, and that probably more would die during the winter.

The following is a copy of my diary.

December 27.—Left Dawson at 9 a.m., four dog teams, twenty dogs, team of horses and heavy bob sleigh. Arrived at the mouth of Twelve Mile at 5 p.m., trails rather heavy.

December 28.—15 above, mild. Left mouth of Twelve Mile at 8.30 a.m., trail up the river was good for dogs but heavy for horses. Arrived at Ten Mile camp 1.30 p.m. where we camped for night, as horses were played out.

December 29.—Cloudy, with south wind, 22 below. Broke camp at 7.15 a.m., arrived with dogs at the Twenty Mile camp at 10.25 a.m. Horse team arrived at 1.30 p.m., remained here for the night on account of the horses. Mr. Angus McDonald, of the Yukon Gold Company, passed us at noon.

December 30.—Clear in morning, cloudy in afternoon, slight snow storm, 35 below, a.m., 25 below, p.m. Left camp at 7.30 a.m. and met three Porcupine Indians with one dog team, arrived at Power Horse with dogs at 11 a.m., team of horses arrived at 1 p.m., and we loaded up the toboggans in p.m. Remained here for the night.

December 31.—Cloudy in a.m., calm and clear in p.m., 10 below, a.m., 19 below in p.m. Left Power House 8.30 a.m., made very slow time, as trail up the Twelve

Mile was very heavy, loads being heavy were hard to handle on account of water in places. Camped at one mile above Wolverine canyon at 3.40 p.m. Two Indians with a dog team passed up while we were making camp.

January 1.—Cloudy and calm, 18 below, a.m., 1 below, p.m. Broke camp at 8.25 a.m., trail fair, heavy in places, travelling very slow, every member of the party has diarrhœa from some unknown cause. We camped at 2.45 p.m.

January 2.—Cloudy a.m., clear p.m., 2 below a.m., 3 below p.m. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m., trail fairly good, found water in places, met George Bull and Mrs. Harvey about three miles below the pass, camped at 1.30 p.m. in the last timber, about a mile below the pass, too late to go across.

January 3.—Clear in a.m., cloudy with snow and strong south wind in p.m., 12 below a.m., 2 below p.m. Broke camp at 8.15 a.m. Encountered water and glacier in Seeley pass, good going down Blackstone river, very little snow, moss and grass showing up all around. Little Blackstone river is glacier most of the way. We all got into the water on the lower glacier and were delayed a long time on account of it. Had to pull over the side hills to get out of it. Arrived at Michelle's cabin at 2.25 p.m., wind blowing a half gale from the south, struck an Indian trail leading up a creek about two miles below the summit of the pass, most likely leading to the Porcupine.

January 4.—Clear, south wind, 4 below a.m., 20 below p.m. Broke camp at 8.10 a.m. Very little snow, trail to-day very good. Made Blackstone cache and camped at 1.15 p.m., as it was too late to make Christmas creek, and there was no dry wood there. There is very little wood around here, and we had to go back up the river gathering dead willows for wood.

January 5.—Cloudy, east wind, 8 below a.m., 7 below p.m. Broke camp at 8.10 a.m., crossed over several hills and arrived at cache on Christmas creek at 10.30 a.m. Searched cache for dried meat but found none. Reached summit of Divide at 12.45 p.m., cold head wind blowing. Camped about five miles down Michelle creek about 2.30 p.m. Trail was good, dogs very tired as they have had a lot of uphill work.

January 6.—Cloudy, 2 below a.m., 8 below p.m. Broke camp at 8.10 a.m., struck old Indian camp about half a mile, and got about 64 pounds dried meat which had been left there for us by Indian John Martin. Had good trail all morning, made dinner at Richards cabin at noon. Snowing all morning. From cabin down, the creek is flooded a good deal, and we had to go through a lot of water, snow fell in a.m. about an inch. This impeded our progress, as the snow would cling to the toboggans after going through the water. Had to be constantly scraping toboggans. Hope to camp at near portage near Hart river, but afraid we cannot make it, weather soft and disagreeable, camped at 3.30 p.m. about six miles below the cabin.

January 7.—Snowing, 15 above a.m., 7 below p.m. Broke camp at 8.35 a.m., weather dark, and it had snowed all night and continued snowing all day. Could not leave camp before it was light enough to see, so that we could avoid all water possible. Creeks flooded all over. Had to go through a lot of water and were continually delayed on account of it. Camped on the summit of Hart River portage at 3 p.m. It was a very heavy pull up the hill. It has been a miserable day, weather was too thick to see, but cleared up a little towards night.

January 8.—Cloudy, light snow all day. Ten above a.m., 12 below p.m. Broke camp at 8 a.m., crossed Little and Big Hart rivers, and reached Wolf creek at 10.15 a.m. Up Wolf the trail was abominable, going through water sometimes a foot deep, sleds breaking through the ice, constantly scraping toboggans, every one wet through, camped at 3.30 p.m. a mile and a half below Canyon.

January 9.—Clear and calm, 24 below a.m., 55 below p.m. Broke camp at 8.45 a.m., spent some time scraping and cleaning ice off toboggans, going to-day was fairly good, rather heavy on portages. The thermometer dropped steadily all day. Water

in places on the glaciers, but we were able to avoid it. Camped at 3.30 p.m. on the portage below the Divide.

January 10.—Clear sky, 60 below a.m., 48 below p.m. Broke camp at 8.10 a.m., followed Indian trail about a mile and found it was not going in right direction, swung off to left and struck upper glacier which was badly flooded, but it was so foggy that we could not see it until we were right into it. Lost a lot of time by avoiding water. Met John Martin when we had passed his camp about a quarter of a mile distant. Arranged with him to bring some dried meat into our camp. Camped at 1.30 p.m., and in the evening Martin and three other Indians came over with 481 pounds dog meat and 80 pounds green meat. Dempster went to head of Two Mile creek to break trail.

January 11.—Clear, light wind, 36 below a.m., 42 below p.m. Broke camp at 8.15 a.m. Trail to-day was very heavy, saw a lot of caribou to-day, but the rifles are on the sled some distance behind and before they got up the caribou were gone. Camped at 3 p.m.

January 12.—Clear, strong south wind. Thirty-seven below a.m., 33 below p.m. Broke camp at 8.10 a.m., struck water on the glacier opposite Caché creek; trails heavy between the glacier and the mouth of the creek. Glacier on the Little Wind is good, no water, strong wind blowing down the Little Wind, snow drifting in clouds, camped in a little draw on right limit at 3.30 p.m.

January 13.—Clear, strong west wind. Zero a.m., 35 below p.m. Broke camp 8.15 a.m. Lower part of big glacier very good, snow drifting, struck water in a few places. Some of the stringers leading off the glacier were formed of very shelly ice, further on the snow was from four to eight inches deep. Camped on the right limit at 2.30 p.m.

January 14.—Clear, 15 below a.m., 20 below p.m. Broke camp at 8 a.m. Going down the Little Wind was fairly good, a good deal of water on the glacier, saw two caribou out on the ice. Darrell and I tried to get on to them, but they were half a mile away and had already heard the dogs, and we were unable to get a shot at them. Made dinner at the mouth of Little Wind river at noon, camped 3.15 p.m. on the Big Wind a little above Rock camp.

January 15.—Clear, 6 below a.m., 2 below p.m. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m., going to the portage was good, not much snow. Crossed the portage and from there, for several miles crossing the bars, the snow was about two feet deep; travelling was very slow. The river was open all the way from the portage down to Hungry creek. Camped at 3.30 p.m. just above the mouth of Hungry creek.

January 16.—Cloudy, mild, 22 below a.m., 5 below p.m. Broke camp at 8 a.m., going was fairly good, rather heavy over the bars. Found open water at a number of places, and lost considerable time going around to avoid it. About 3 p.m., while heading for a small timber island about two miles above Wind City, we heard the welcome sound of a white man's voice, and saw three men with a dog team coming up the river. They turned out to be Mr. Harry Waugh, Mr. Nuhn and an Indian on their way to Dawson from the mouth of the Caribou-Born river. They camped with us that night.

January 17.—Cloudy, snowing, 4 below a.m., 2 below p.m. Broke camp at 8.25 a.m. Harry Waugh's trail did not help us much, as his toboggan was light and did not pack the snow, and our dogs broke through right along. Down the Peel his trail was drifted and was hard to follow. Gale blowing up the Peel. Camped at 3 p.m., eight miles down the Peel. Waugh was practically out of grub so I gave him a small outfit of grub, also breakfast and supper.

January 18.—Weather thick, 22 below a.m., 32 below p.m. Broke camp at 8 a.m., trail was heavy down the Peel, followed Waugh's trail which led us three miles lower than usual to make the portage to the mouth of the creek. Camped at 3.15 p.m. Turner and Fyfe, not having yet arrived in camp, I left at 4.45 to see what had

delayed them. Met them about five miles down, Fife had broken his toboggan. Turner had brought on part of his load, leaving the toboggan and part of the load a long way down the creek. Trail up Mountain creek was fairly good.

January 19.—Clear, cold, 33 below a.m., 48 p.m. Horne left at 7.30 a.m. to get Fyfe's toboggan and remainder of load, about six miles from camp; the toboggan is broken beyond repair. It struck a tree coming down a steep pitch. I was making repairs to other toboggans.

January 20.—Clear, 54 below a.m., 42 below p.m. Broke camp at 8.30 a.m. Turner got into water, lost some time getting around the water and glacier, made dinner about a mile below hill, got up the hill in p.m. and camped in last timber at 2.15 p.m. as there were several hills to get over before we could strike another camping place.

January 21.—Clear in a.m., cloudy in p.m. 25 below in a.m., 26 below in p.m. Broke camp at 7.15 a.m. and made across the Caribou-Born river. Snow is not so deep as usual, followed Waugh's trail for some distance, which led us out of our way. We cut down into the river where we usually strike it. Camped at 4.15 p.m. about half a mile below the Forks.

January 22,—Cloudy, 26 below a.m., 5 below p.m. Broke camp at 7.50 a.m., followed Waugh's trail down the Caribou-Born river, trail got heavy and more difficult to locate as we got further down, the river is very crooked.

January 23.—Cloudy, 22 below a.m., 26 below p.m. Broke camp at 7.50 a.m. Hard to find Waugh's trail, river a little wider. Camped at 4.30 p.m.

January 24.—Cloudy, 26 below a.m., 16 below p.m. Broke camp at 7.45 a.m. Lost trail altogether for several miles, found it again in p.m., and made portage on left limit and arrived at Waugh's camp on Peel river at 2 p.m. Mr. Dumphy was the only member of the party present, the others having gone to Macpherson. He very kindly gave us board and lodging for the night.

January 25.—Cloudy, 22 below a.m., 14 below p.m. Left Waugh's at 8.05 a.m., trail down the Peel was obliterated altogether, in p.m. we kept it fairly well and made good time. Camped opposite Trail river at 4.45 p.m. Not a good place, high bank, thick willows, purchased a sled from Indian, William Smith, for $7.50.

January 26.—Cloudy, 14 below a.m., 16 below p.m. Broke camp at 7.45 a.m. Met Colin and two other Indians with dog team about 8 miles below Trail river. Met four men of Waugh's outfit with one dog team, about two miles above Colin's cabin. Had a good trail after meeting them. Camped at Colin's cabin at 2.30 p.m.

January 27.—Cloudy, 26 below a.m. 12 below p.m. Broke camp at 6.45 a.m. Trail was good, did not take the seven-mile portage as the trail went around the river. Met Indian Francis and family; they don't appear to have much to eat, camped at 3.30 p.m. four miles above Vetriquah's cabin. Constable Dempster broke one of his ribs in this camp. In going into a tent his moccasin caught on a twig, throwing him heavily against the stove in the camp. He did not notice his rib was broken until after his arrival at Macpherson a couple of days later. Rib mended all right.

January 27.—Cloudy, 20 below a.m., 25 below p.m. Broke camp at 6.25 a.m. and arrived at Macpherson at 2.55 p.m.

Remained at Macpherson until February 21, awaiting the Edmonton packet. It seems that Inspector Jennings received word that his official mail had been sent by mistake by this packet, and after it arrived we had to remain a few days more to enable him and Sergeant Selig to get their reports, returns, &c., ready.

February 21.—Clear, 32 below a.m., 37 below p.m. Left Macpherson at 10 a.m. for Dawson, 27 lbs. mail, also 10 lbs. mail for Waugh's camp. Mr. Charles Johnstone, a missionary accompanied the patrol to Dawson. Camped at 3 p.m.

February 22.—Cloudy, 32 below a.m., 20 below p.m. Broke camp at 7.20 a.m., trail fairly good, camped at 4 p.m. at Seven Mile portage.

February 23.—Cloudy, 20 below p.m. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m. There are two families here, both were apparently destitute, living on rabbits and roots; gave them

25 lbs. flour, 15 lbs. bacon, a little tea and baking powder. Had to break trail for six miles across portage. Snow was deep and travelling slow. Made Collin's cabin at 3 p.m. and camped.

February 24.—Clear, 26 below a.m. 26 below p.m. Broke camp 7.20 a.m., trail rather heavy, camped at 4 p.m. about seven miles above Trail river.

February 25.—Cloudy, 20 below. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m., trail rather heavy, arrived at Waugh's cabin at 1.45 p.m. and found it locked up, so went on up the Caribou-Born river and overtook Mr. L. Warren and party, who were relaying part of their property to the Wind river. Camped with this party at 4 p.m. about 6 miles up the Caribou-Born river.

February 26.—Cloudy, 15 below a.m., 26 below p.m. Broke camp at 9.15 a.m., trail fairly good, camped at 4.15 p.m.

February 27.—Cloudy, 32 below a.m., 42 below p.m. Broke camp at 7.25 a.m., trails heavy, filled in all the way, camped at 4.15 p.m.

February 28.—Cloudy in a.m., clear in p.m., 26 below a.m., 33 below p.m. Broke camp at 7.15 a.m., trail to-day was very heavy, strong cold wind part of the day. Camped at 5 p.m. on Cardinal creek.

March 1.—Cloudy, 26 below a.m., 32 below p.m. Broke camp 7.35 a.m., trail to-day very heavy and dogs working very slowly. Camped at 4 p.m. on Mountain creek.

March 2.—Snowing in a.m., but clear in p.m., 37 below in a.m., 29 below in p.m. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m., trail down Mountain creek filled in and very heavy, and same on the Peel. Camped about 10 miles up the Peel at 4 p.m.

March 3.—Snowing, 36 below a.m., 24 below p.m. Broke camp at 7.45 a.m., trail up the Peel filled in and could not find it. Up the Wind also we could not find the trail, camped at 4.30 p.m.

March 4.—Cloudy in a.m., 37 below in a.m., 23 below in p.m. Cold south wind and light-snowfall. Broke camp at 7.35 a.m. I got into water with toboggan, trail was heavy most of the way, camped at 4 p.m. about one mile above Hungry creek.

March 5.—Cloudy in a.m., clear in p.m., 20 below in a.m., 40 below in p.m. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m., trail heavy all morning, river had flooded a good deal but the ice was not strong enough to carry us so we had to travel across the bars; fairly good from the portage to the mouth of the Little Wind. There was a bad crossing at the Big Wind, just at the mouth of the Little Wind where the river was open. Camped at 4 p.m. at mouth of Little Wind.

March 6.—Clear, 50 below a.m., 38 below in p.m. Broke camp at 7.25 a.m. Trails good up the Little Wind. Came across Indian camp at 2 p.m. and camped.

March 7.—Clear and fine, 40 below all day. Broke camp at 10.30 a.m., travelling good. Purchased 250 lbs. dry meat and 90 lbs. green meat. These Indians are well stocked with grub, and are killing lots of caribou. Camped at 4.45 p.m. about 2 miles up Forrest creek. Two families of Indians camped here. Some of our dogs are getting sore feet. Did not stop to have dinner to-day.

March 8.—Clear, 40 below a.m., 30 below p.m. Broke camp at 7.25 a.m., trail up Forrest creek was fairly good. Camped at 2.30 p.m. at the head of Moose creek.

March 9.—Cloudy, 40 below in a.m., 22 below in p.m. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m., trails were fairly good except on some of the portages. One of my dogs is very lame, was bitten through a toe by one of the Indian dogs at the Little Wind. Camped at 4.45 p.m. near the mouth of Wolfe creek.

March 10.—Cloudy, 16 below in a.m., 12 above in p.m. Broke camp at 7.25 a.m. Crossed the Little and Big Hart rivers and got over divide into the Michelle creek. Over the divide the trail was very heavy. Up the creek trail was good for 5 or 6 miles, and we then encountered several miles of water which we had to go through. Camped at 4.15 p.m.

March 11.—Cloudy, zero in a.m., 32 above in p.m. Broke camp at 7.25 a.m., the trails to-day were heavy to the head of Michelle creek. From there to the Blackstone cache they were fairly good. Collected a few willows on Christmas creek to cook dinner; very poor wood here and very little of it. Camped at Blackstone cache at 4.10 p.m.

March 12.—Clear, 16 below in a.m., 10 above in p.m. Broke camp at 7.40 a.m., trails fairly good to Michelles cabin, and from there to the Twelve-Mile it was very heavy and the dogs were very tired. Made camp about 2 miles below the pass at 6.45 p.m.

March 13.—Heavy snow, very soft, 20 above in a.m., 5 above in p.m. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m., trail very heavy. Met three Porcupine Indians with teams of dogs, they had camped about half a mile below us. Their trail did not help us owing to the snowstorm of last night and to-day. Sleds dragged very heavy all day as the snow was so soft, going very slowly; snow very deep on Twelve-Mile. Camped at 4 p.m.

March 14.—Cloudy, 5 above in a.m., 38 above in p.m. Broke camp at 7.30 a.m., trail very soft and heavy; had to go back 4 miles to get dog Jimmy, who is lame and running loose. Struck a lot of water on the lower Glacier, made Power house at 3.15 p.m. and camped for the night. Met a party of 5 men with 5 dog teams and big outfit going to Bonnetplume river to prospect.

March 15.—Coudy. Left Power at 8.30 a.m., trail good to the mouth of the river, considerable water on the trail in places; had to carry dog Jimmy on sled. Arrived at Twelve-Mile roadhouse at 5.50 p.m. and camped for the night.

March 16.—Warm, clear. Left Twelve-Mile road house at 8.30 a.m. Trail up the Yukon was good, arrived in Dawson at 12.30 p.m.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. D. DEMPSTER,

Const., Reg. No. 3193,

In charge of the Dawson-Macpherson Patrol.

APPENDIX E.

REPORT OF CORPORAL F. H. THOMPSON ON PATROL FROM SELKIRK TO ROSS RIVER.

SELKIRK DETACHMENT, July 14, 1910.

The Officer Commanding 'B' Division,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows on my patrol to the mouth of the Ross river, on the steamer *La France*, 280 miles up the Pelly river. The following passengers were on the boat:—

A. Fortier and M. B. Berrigan, bound for the head of the Pelly lakes to prospect; J. J. Dubold and W. O. Varnesen, en route to Pelly banks to prospect, and Mr. Druary with supplies for his trading stores at the mouth of the Ross river; Mr. J. Cote with supplies for his trading post across the river from Mr. Druary's, at the mouth of the Ross river.

The boat left Selkirk at 1.30 a.m. of the 8th of July, arriving at Ross river at 9 p.m. on July 12th.

The trip was made without accident, although the boat had a very narrow escape from a serious mishap at the Little Fishook bend, 175 miles from Selkirk; her side went up against the rock going round the bend, and the captain stated afterwards that if she had hit three feet further up the rock, she would have sunk right there.

I found everything correct, the Indians at Ross river quiet, and no contagious diseases among them. A number of visiting Indians were at the Ross, five men from the Laird river, and the Rev. James, the native English church missionary, and four men from the Mackenzie river. These Indians were all strong, good looking, and educated to read and write. The *La France* was the first steamboat the Laird river Indians had ever seen, and they appeared very astonished at the sight.

The following deaths and births occurred between 1st of September, 1909, to date, among the Ross river Indians. I was unable to get the full details regarding the names:—

Died.—January 1, 'Harvey,' 14 years old. Complaint, consumption, son of Indian Tom.

Births.—Indian girl (baby) died up the Pelly, above the Ross. To Indian 'Pat' a girl during the first part of January. Van Gorder's squaw, a son, born 1st of September last. Vanbibber, a daughter 'May,' born April 15, 1910.

The following white men were at the Ross on my arrival:—Mr. Clem Lewis, who manages the trading post for Taylor & Drury; Ollie Bredvik, who assists Joe Cote trading with the Indians; Etzle and Buttle, prospectors, and Mr. Envelson and wife, who have been prospecting farther up the Pelly river. Mr. Corning and son are still at Hoole canyon. Poole Field is above Pelly banks, Wilson is prospecting up the Ross. The *La France* brought all these men's winter supplies, except Poole Fields.

In regard to a complaint made by Van Gorder about the supplies he and Field had stolen from a cabin at Ross river, I could gather no information regarding it whatever. It is the opinion of both the Indians and white men at the Ross, that none of the supplies were stolen, but were disposed of by Field and Van Gorder themselves to the Indians, outside of what they used themselves.

Just before leaving for the Ross I learned that Mr. Clem Lewis was appointed a justice of the peace for the Yukon Territory. I informed the Indians of his appointment, and impressed them with the power of his position as much as possible.

The following is a copy of the diary for the trip to Ross river and return:—

Friday.—Corporal Thompson left for the Ross river on steamer *La France* at 1.30 a.m. Arrived at Gull Rock at 10 a.m. Greyling creek at 11 a.m. Mica creek, 1 p.m. Wooded up and arrived at Squaw rapids at 6 p.m.

Saturday.—Arrived Granite canyon at 12.15 a.m., got safely through at 5 a.m. Arrived at McMillan river at 9.30 a.m. Wooded up 6 p.m.

Sunday.—Arrived Erne river at 12 noon. Took on wood. Passed Harvey creek at 5 p.m. and took on wood.

Monday.—Arrived at Little Fishook, boat hit rock wall on the left going up. Arrived at Big Fishook at 8 a.m. Arrived at Oliver Roses at 6 p.m. Wooded up.

Tuesday.—Arrived at Blind creek 1.30 a.m. Arrived at Lappe river at 4 p.m. Arrived at Ross river 9 p.m.

Wednesday.—Left Ross river 2 p.m., and arrived at Selkirk at 3.30 Wednesday morning.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. H. THOMPSON, Corpl.,
In charge of Selkirk Detachment.

APPENDIX F.

REPORT OF CONSTABLE A. L. SIMONS ON PATROL FROM DAWSON TO MAYO AND DUNCAN DISTRICTS

Dawson, Y.T., August 23, 1910

The Officer Commanding,
'B' Division, R. N. W. M. Police,
Dawson, Y. T.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report on my patrol to the Mayo and Duncan districts.

Acting on instructions, I left Dawson on the 3rd instant by the steamer *Pauline*, arriving at Mayo on Sunday the 6th.

Everything at this point seemed very quiet. There are a few white people there and also a few Indians, but the majority of the latter are scattered at present fishing. The headquarters of the Indians is at McQuesten.

I left Mayo Landing on the evening of the 6th instant, accompanied by Mr. Phillips, and arrived at Minto Bridge at midnight of the same date. The road between these two places is in a shocking condition, the water in some places being over a foot deep. I have been informed that the sum of $2,400 has been appropriated by the local government for this road, but the distance being some eleven miles, and the road at present being in such a bad state, the appropriation will not be much of a benefit to the road.

At Minto Bridge I found two combined stores, roadhouses and saloons, run respectively by George Cunningham and J. Binet, both of whom seem to be extensively patronized.

On the 8th Mr. Phillips and I left for Mayo, and found the first four miles nearly impassable. Had lunch at Fields creek. There is no one working here at present, although Mr. S. Matheson owns several claims which he will probably represent shortly. We reached Mayo bridge at 7.30 p.m., distance being 18 miles.

At this point I saw Mr. T. Hinton, the mining recorder, and he informed me that Mr. A. L. Bridges was killed on June 14 on No. 83 Hiatt creek by the caving in of one of the banks. From what I could learn it seems that Mr. Middlecoff, the owner, repeatedly warned Bridges to keep away from this particular place, but the man persisted in returning, and the bank finally gave way, injuring the deceased to such an extent that he died within two hours after being rescued. As Mr. Hinton was the only government representative he took charge of affairs and saw that the body was decently buried. I might add that Mr. Middlecoff and other witnesses corroborated Mr. Hinton's statement, giving the latter great credit for the manner in which he handled the affair. Mr. Hinton wrote you a full report, but the letter was lost on a raft.

On the 9th I visited Davis creek and found three men working there, and judging from the size of their pokes they must have been doing very well. I returned to Mayo bridge same day, distance travelled, 12 miles.

On the 12th Mr. Phillips kindly offered to guide me round the lake, and as I understand that this lake had never been visited by the police I accepted his offer. We poled six miles up the Mayo river, making three hours very hard work. Stopped at Gull creek and took in the diggings there. Found two men mining, but, although they had not reached bed rock, they seem to be well satisfied. Made Cliff creek and camped for the night. Distance, 30 miles.

Walked to Discovery on Cliff creek and found one man working there. He seemed to be getting very fair pay. Rowed to Steep creek and found two men working there, and as they have been there for some time they are evidently making wages or better.

From Cliff creek we rowed against a head wind to Ledge creek, considered to be the richest creek on the lake. Found three men working. I have no doubt that there would be a great number of men working here but for the difficulties of transportation. Returned to Cliff creek in p.m. distance 19 miles.

We left Cliff creek the following morning and rowed up the left arm of the lake. Passed Edmonton creek at noon and camped for lunch at Rupe creek, which we lined and poled up for five miles, camping on lake off the river in the evening. Had head wind all day; distance travelled, 21 miles.

On Saturady we broke camp, explored the lakes on Rupe river and arrived at the island, where we camped for the night, the distance travelled being 20 miles. On Sunday we reached the foot of the lake at 3 p.m. and came down Mayo river to the bridge. Found the river full of rocks which necessitated very careful handling of the boat. Distance travelled, 15 miles.

On Monday the 15th I left with Mr. Hinton for Minto bridge, where I was advised not to attempt the trip to Haggert creek. I managed to make it, however, but found the roads throughout the country the worst I ever experienced and such as greatly impede the country's progress. I found four men working on Haggert and five on Dublin gulch.

On the 16th I left for Hiatt creek, reaching Mr. Middlecoff's workings at noon. I spoke to him about shooting moose out of season, and a summary of his statement to me is as follows:—

'He has two men hunting for him, paying them wages for doing so, assuring them of protection in case of trouble. As he employs some 30 or 35 men, all of whom are prospectors in this district, he thus gives them a grub-stake. He has tried buying Indian meat, but it is dirty and will not keep, and his men refuse to eat it. He has given his men strict instructions to shoot bulls only, and from what he says his instructions are being carried out. He further states that if he is not allowed to have these men hunt to supply fresh meat he will have to close down his workings. He appears to be making good, although his expenses are very high. He pays $5 per day and board to the miners, and the board costs him in the neighbourhood of $2 per day owing to high freight charges.

Leaving Hiatt creek at 2.30 I reached the bridge at 5.30 and the Landing at 11 p.m., having made 36 miles over bad trails.

On the 17th I left on the *Pauline* for McQue-ten and camped there for the night. On the 18th I went up and visited the dredge, which seems to be working very satisfactorily. The pay they get is very fine, and it is a question whether they are saving all the gold that goes through the machine. Camped 12 miles above Stewart crossing, being unable to make that point on acount of head winds. Distance travelled 40 miles.

On the 19th I broke camp early and was only able to make two miles an hour owing to the heavy gale. Mr. Stewart, at the crossing, informs me that his roadhouse will be closed to the public next winter, and the White Pass Company will have to erect a new one. Visited Sam Henry's ranch at Maisie May and found seven men employed. Mr. Henry is now shipping hay and farm produce to Dawson. On Scroggie creek there are 20 men working on the government road, and all of them will probably remain on the creek during the winter. There are 10 men on Barker creek who are making a good showing.

I left Barker at 3.30 a.m. on the 20th, had lunch at Stewart river. The old detachment building at this point is in a bad state, as it seems to have been broken in by transients on very many occasions.

Left Indian river at 6 a.m. on the 21st, and arrived in Dawson at 11 a.m.

Distance travelled during the patrol is as follows:—

	Miles.
By steamer	250
By canoe	250
By boat and on foot	221
Total	721

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. L. SIMONS, *Const.*,
Reg. No. 4075.

PART IV

HUDSON BAY

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APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. D. MOODIE, CHURCHILL, YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1909.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON'S BAY.
November 1, 1909.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'M' Division for the year ended October 31, 1909.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

In the early part of this year there appeared to be a good prospect that work would be commenced on the Hudson Bay railroad during the summer, but beyond the running of a trial line from the vicinity of the Pas to Churchill nothing has been done. Messrs. Revillon Freres who intended establishing trading posts at Churchill and York Factory have decided not to do so for the present. The fur trade alone would not support two companies at present. Although Ungava is not under our jurisdiction, I might mention that the Hudson's Bay Company have established a new post at Erik Cove, Cape Wolstenholme, and Revillon Bros.' one at Cape Dufferin on the east side of the Hudson bay. These will be of great assistance to the natives and help to relieve the destitution which sometimes exists along that coast. I was informed by Mr. Mallet of Revillon Bros., who visited Cape Dufferin this summer to establish the post there, that the natives were in a starving condition last winter and had resorted to murder and cannibalism in consequence. Some cases of cannibalism though not combined with murder occurred on the north coast of Ungava during the winter of 1904-5, as reported previously.

Mr. McLean, Indian Treaty Commissioner, arrived via York Factory on August 3 and left again on the 9th. He was detained by bad weather for some days. He had a talk with those Indians who were at the Hudson's Bay Company's post and I understand that the Indians here and at York Factory are to be taken into treaty next summer. A good many of the natives hang around the company's post during the summer and as there is no game near here they are often hard up for food. The catch of fish was small this year and some assistance had to be given in a few cases, but to no great extent. They are a lazy lot and it is useless to offer them employment, they would not do a days' work in a week. Very few Eskimo came from the north, only three men brought their families and stayed for the summer.

CRIME.

There has been none in this district.

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

There have been none this year. The warning the natives got last year appears to have made them more careful.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

On your authority assistance was given to the Department of Railways and Canals by supplying the Hudson Bay railroad survey parties with provisions and clothing, which could not be obtained from the Hudson's Bay Company. Owing to lack of transport in the way of dogs, provisions, &c., could not be hauled to this end of the line, and work would have been greatly delayed, if not stopped, had we not been able to supply them. Boats also were lent for use in taking soundings in the Churchill river.

GUARD-ROOM.

I am glad to say that so far we have had no use for this. Both halfbreeds and natives appear to have a wholesome dread of it.

DRILL AND MUSKETRY.

No drills or target practice have been possible, but a good deal of short range shooting has been done in hunting, and at targets in the evenings.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the men has been good. One constable, however, deserted in April last. He was arrested by Staff Sergeant Butler, in charge of the Split lake detachment of Depot Division and sent to Regina.

LIBRARY.

We have an excellent library here and at Fullerton detachment. A few new books were received during the year. If some of the illustrated papers were sent up by the two regular mails in the winter and summer, together with magazines, they would be greatly appreciated. They are sent regularly to other divisions.

STORES.

All stores are in good condition with the exception of bacon, and the supply of most things is ample. A large quantity of bacon and ham which had been here for several years had to be condemned and used for dog feed during the year. By next summer it is doubtful if any which then remains in store will be fit for issue as rations. One requires to have a healthy appetite to tackle some of what is now being used. The pickled pork and beef are both excellent, although occasionally a piece of the former is found to be slightly 'rusty.' Such articles will not keep good indefinitely, and these were purchased in July, 1906. The greatest care should be taken in packing all perishable articles—it would pay to pack in hermetically sealed cases. Some butter was received this summer in rolls merely wrapped in paper and packed in ordinary wood case. Fortunately the quantity is small and can be used during this winter.

PRISONERS AND LUNATICS.

There have been none.

HEALTH.

The health of the Division has been excellent, only a few minor cases having occurred.

DOGS.

There are at present 36 dogs on the strength at Churchill, including 3 bitches, not always fit for work, 1 pup and two which are in harness for the first time this

winter. Three of the dogs are old and only fit for work at the hunting camp. For all heavy work, such as hauling firewood, logs, &c., 8 dogs are used on a team. Occasionally a dog gets knocked out in a fight so that it is necessary to have a few spare ones. The work which has had to be done each winter, and patrols, &c., have kept all the teams busy every day. Our teams are all well matched and are universally acknowledged to be the best in the country.

TRANSPORT AND HARNESS.

Six new flat sleighs were received this summer by the *Pelican*. They were made by the Peterborough Canoe Company, and are the best I have ever seen. Cometicks are made by our own men. We are now well supplied with both sleighs and harness The latter is made in barracks by our employed natives as required. We are well off for boats also, with the exception of a good dinghy which will no doubt be sent up next year; there was not room on the steamer's deck this year. Constable Malloch was engaged as engineer and arrived here in August. He soon put the small launch in running order, and a supply of gasoline being received by the *Adventure*, she did good service in towing the boats landing cargo. Constable Malloch reports that he will be able to put the engine of the big launch in good order, a few small repairs only being required for this as well as for the small launch. These can be brought in this winter, and I hope to have both launches serviceable next summer. The lumber for repairing boats and canoes requisitioned for last winter is much required and should be sent up as soon as possible.

FUEL.

Forty-nine tons of coal were shipped to Churchill per SS. *Adventure*. Of this quantity only about 32 tons were received, the balance, I was given to understand, was landed at Cape Dufferin, Revillon Bros.' new post, for use there. As you had notified me that it was unlikely that any coal would be sent in this year, a quantity of green wood was cut and piled about two miles from barracks. From 8 to 10 cords of half dry wood cut last winter, and buried by blizzards before it could be piled, was collected and piled this fall on east side of river. There are about 20 loads of good poles, cut and piled early last fall, about 7 miles south, on west side of river. All this will be hauled in as soon as weather permits, so that we shall not have any difficulty this winter regarding fuel, especially as my quarters will be closed for about three months during the worst of the weather. One hundred and twenty-five cords were cut and hauled with dogs last winter. The round trip from barracks and return averaged 16 miles.

PATROLS.

Two patrols were made to Split lake last winter. The crew of the wrecked coast boat, 'McTavish,' with Sergeant McArthur, taking his discharge, came from Fullerton with Inspector Pelletier, in January. Corporal Joyce, Constables Macmillan, MacDiarmid, Walker and Conway with 4 Eskimos arrived from Fullerton detachment in the whaleboat on July 23. Corporal Joyce, Constable Walker and Special Constable Gravel with the 4 natives left in whaleboat on August 3 to return to Fullerton. They had to run back and land at the old Fort on account of heavy weather not leaving finally until August 7. On August 5, the Churchill whaleboat with Constables Macmillan, MacDiarmid and Special Constable Creighton and native crew left for York Factory arriving back on August 23, with Corporals Hayter, Borden, Constables Walker, Rose, Haines and Malloch on transfer to 'M' Division. Bishop Lofthouse was at Churchill and was anxious to return to Kenora. I gave him a passage out to Norway House with our men. The trip to and from York Factory was a stormy one. Frequent short patrols of 4 or 5 days were made during the winter

to camps. Owing to firewood having to be got out last winter there was but little spare time. Next summer with our launches in good order I trust to be able to make some patrols up some of the rivers on the west coast. I need say no more as to the necessity of a good patrol steamer in the bay. If former reports and the fact that the Hudson Bay Company's steamer 'Pelican' was this year for more than a fortnight off Cape Churchill unable to make York Factory and finally ran into Churchill and discharged her York cargo is insufficient I know of no arguments likely to produce the desired effect.

INTERPRETER.

We are still without a Chipewyan interpreter which makes intercourse with the Indians difficult.

GAME.

Foxes, wolves and bear were plentiful and the natives, both Indian and Eskimo made fairly good hunts. Martin were not very plentiful, rather less than the average quantity being brought in. Deer were scarce and kept away from the coast. Ptarmigan were very numerous. Fish of all kinds were scarce. The seal hunt was small, but that of white whale was quite up to the average. Since January 1, deer, seal and white whale totalling 16,550 pounds were killed by the police for dog feed. Game of all kinds is said to be very plentiful on Southampton island and Walrus were numerous from Marble island to Repulse bay. I would again call attention to the loss entailed by the way in which these are hunted. I do not think it is exaggerating to say that fully 75 per cent of those killed whilst in the water are lost. Walrus sink at once when killed. If they were included in the Act regarding whale fishing so that they must be harpooned before being killed this loss would not occur. Walrus hides are now realizing good prices. The bowhead whale appears to be now almost extinct in Hudson's bay.

BUILDINGS.

The log building for native quarters commenced last year has been completed, and the following log buildings erected. A Q.M and Division Form 30 store. A dog stable 52 feet x 12 feet with stalls for 40 dogs and room to run in loaded sleighs coming in late at night or in bad weather. Two small buildings joining the Q.M. store with No. 1 log store and the latter with No. 2 store. A building 26 feet x 16 feet for an office has walls up and caulked, but it could not be finished owing to want of lumber for roofing and flooring. Logs were got out to erect a building to be fitted up as an hospital, but for the same reason this could not be done and the logs were used for other purposes. Had the *McTavish* not been wrecked last fall sufficient lumber and shingles would have been received from Fullerton to complete this and the office. At present the native quarters, Form 30 store and No. 2 log store are roofed part with roofing felt and part with tar paper. This although making them watertight is rather dangerous for fire.

DETACHMENTS.

Fullerton is the only one. Corporal Joyce is in charge with Constable Walker, Special Constable Gravel and two employed natives.

CHANGES.

Assistant Surgeon Lacroix had to go out on leave on account of his eyes in September per *Adventure*. Two Corporals and four Constables were transferred here arriving at Churchill in August. One Sergeant and 4 Constables were trans-

ferred to Depot Division. One Constable deserted. One Sergeant was drowned, and one special Constable took his discharge. One Sergeant and one constable go out next month on transfer.

GENERAL.

There was again a great deal of work to be done at this post. Even with the log buildings erected during the last two years our stores are too crowded and the building intended originally for coal has to be used for other purposes. An ice house is much needed, but this will again have to wait for another year. One end of the coal house will be used this year for stowing ice and a trial will be made of sand in place of sawdust for keeping it. A boat house is also required for the launches and a landing stage; also tramway with truck and cradle for hauling big launch into house or above the reach of seas in bad weather. Constable Malloch who was sent up as engineer, &c., appears to thoroughly understand his work and in addition to his duties as engineer will be of great service in all repairs of iron and tin work. He will save a good many dollars in repairing articles which would otherwise have been condemned. A good trail was cut and blazed between Churchill and Harvey's (90 miles from Split lake). Actual distance cut through the bush about 100 miles. There is still the difficulty of the 50 miles across the plains from Deer river to the bush. Another piece of heavy work was moving boulders to make a clear channel into the beach at the barracks. I applied for dynamite for the purpose of breaking these up but it has not been sent. It would have made the work much easier. There are still a number of rocks which no tackle which we have will move; 290 logs were cut and hauled to barracks besides the firewood. A man named George Green who was destitute and suffering from a complication of rheumatism, severe frost bites and scurvy, had to be fed and looked after for about two months. He was eventually sent out to Winnipeg by canoe. He came in with Hiram Eby by canoe in 1907 and wintered near Oxford House, arriving here in 1908. He had neither the energy nor constitution required for this country. Eby is a first class all round man and did well trapping last winter; he will trap this winter. There would be money in trapping between Churchill and Split lake for two good men working together. I was able to arrange with the Hudson Bay Company to take up supplies for Fullerton as far as Tern point in their coast boat going up to trade. From there Corpl. Joyce would take them on in whaleboats. By this arrangement the closing of Fullerton detachment was avoided. There are large quantities of stores at that place, including the lumber for Baker lake detachment and coal. Independent of this the withdrawal of the detachment, unless it was merely moved to Baker lake, would have a bad effect on the natives. As long as whalers and traders are north of Chesterfield inlet, Fullerton is certainly the best place for a detachment. It is doubtful if the United States whalers will return to the bay another year and the Scotch station near Lyons inlet is likely to be abandoned next summer, in which case the natives will be entirely dependent upon the police for obtaining ammunition, &c., in exchange for the product of the hunt. Mr. Drury, division engineer of the Hudson Bay Railroad survey, came from his headquarters at Split lake on February 2, and left on the 8th. He stayed with me and arranged for procuring supplies from our stores.

The weather last winter and spring was fairly good. Although cold we had not the continuous blizzards that usually prevail. From August to the middle of September, however there was very rough weather, almost one succession of northerly gales.

The river broke up on June 7, and was clear of ice on the 16th, much earlier than usual. There has been no ice up to the present time.

In accordance with your instructions I go out overland this winter leaving as soon after November 15 as the state of the river will allow.

The non-commissioned officers and constables who arrived from Regina this summer are a great acquisition, no officer could wish for better men than those now forming this division.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. D. MOODIE, *Supt.,*
Commanding 'M' Division.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT C. STARNES, CHURCHILL, FEBRUARY TO JULY, 1910.

FORT CHURCHILL, February 27, 1910

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police.
Regina.

SIR,—Taking advantage of a packet sent by the Hudson's Bay Company via York Factory, I have the honour to make this my report, covering the time since the last mail left Churchill on the 9th instant.

HEALTH.

There has been no sickness since my arrival here, and outside of a few frost bites all members of the division at Churchill are enjoying excellent health.

DISCIPLINE.

I am glad to say that so far I have not had to find fault with any non-commissioned officer or constable, they do their work cheerfully and appear to be on friendly terms with one another. At my first weekly inspection I had to call attention to a few details in want of neatness and cleanliness in the kitchen and wash-room, these were rectified, and at each inspection I have noticed improvement.

FATIGUES.

The principal work has been the cutting and hauling of wood, cutting and hauling ice for water, straightening out warehouse after stock taking, looking after dog kennels and keeping the place clean generally. The ordinary fatigue hours have been kept, except in the wood cutting and hauling which were longer on account of the distance.

DOGS.

There are 37 dogs on charge in the division, 18 of these, with Const. Jones, Interpreter Ford, and native Pook, are on Lake Winnipeg and will not return till about the middle of April. Two bitches are off duty with pups, and two with injuries to leg, and three old almost useless ones were sent out in October with Native Donald to the deer hunting camp. There are also three young ones taken on but not old enough to work. This leaves one team of nine dogs to do all the hauling of wood and ice and taking out parties for deer hunting.

GAME.

We have not been fortunate in obtaining deer. At the beginning of the winter 'Donald' with his two sons-in-law and the three dogs, were sent out to the North river, about 35 miles from here, they had only secured 15 deer up to the time of my arrival here. I was informed that they were well located, but could not move their camp without assistance. On January 31, I sent out Reg. No. 4615, Constable Walker, C.,

natives and their dogs with instructions to move the Eskimo camp and hunt until February 4. They returned with a few of the deer that had been previously killed, and reported all deer having gone north.

I was later informed by Mr. Eby, a trapper, that deer were in the neighbourhood of his place about 25 miles southeast. On the 8th I sent Constable Walker and native Tupearlock with our only dog team; on the 13th they returned and reported that tracks showed that a number of deer had been in the vicinity but had gone south; they brought back 20 ptarmigan.

On the 10th, Donald came in from the North river camp for supplies; he reported no deer from the north. I gave him assistance to again move his camp and sent him out.

The Hudson Bay Company's hunters have had no better luck than we have; the winds have been against deer coming south. It would be useless to send parties at a greater distance as the dog team would consume most of its load, if it had to come more than a couple of day's distance.

Ptarmigan have been fairly plentiful and have supplied the mess with a change.

PATROLS.

The dog team being constantly employed, no patrols were made outside of the hunting parties.

NATIVES.

There is at present at Churchill, outside of the Eskimo employed by the police, only a few half breds around the company's post; these are two old pensioners of theirs, four of their sons and their families. The band of Chipewyans who trade here is said to consist of about 200 all told; they are scattered within a radius of about 70 miles. These will come in for the summer, they have been given rendez-vous by Mr. Maclean for the purpose of making treaty.

The band of Eskimo who come here in the spring for the seal hunt are said to be about Eskimo point.

FUEL AND HEATING.

The supplying of the post with wood is a matter that entails a lot of hard work. The nearest place that wood can be obtained, green or dry, is eight miles from here; in short winter days one trip is about as much as can be done, and even with a Comette and nine dogs it is only ¾ of a cord that can be brought in. The dogs having been all away December and January there was no reserve of wood when I arrived; we have since been able to keep just sufficient to go on.

At present my quarters, the doctors, occupied by the two non-commissioned officers with perishable goods, and the division kitchen, are supplied with coal. I have also a couple of days ago, had a coal stove put in the division wash rooms so as to keep that and the mess room habitable. The native quarters and the barrack rooms are heated with wood. These are the only fires kept up.

The natives' quarters consume a large amount, owing to the unfinished state of the building. I will make it tight during the summer and with the drum on the stove, which I have asked for, the quantity will be greatly reduced.

I have calculated that if 50 tons of coal, as I have asked for, are supplied (that is, if the Fullerton coal is not brought down), I can heat my quarters, the doctor's quarters, the office and part of the barrack building with coal. In the barrack room, native quarters, and guard-room when necessary wood would be used.

During the summer I will have a certain amount of wood cut up the river, make a proper raft and raft it down to barracks. With the launch to swing it in with the tide, I see no reason why it should not be done.

BUILDINGS.

The officer commanding's quarters, the barrack building and doctor's quarters are suitable and comfortable. The natives' quarters require some work done to make them warmer; this can be done without expense during the summer. They are otherwise suitable.

The guard-room is in good condition and suitable, with the exception of the cells which were reported upon in my letter of the 8th instant.

The quartermaster's store is a good building, but is crowded and unhandy; I have asked for a small quantity of lumber in my previous requisition, with part of which I intend to re-arrange it more conveniently. As I reported previously, a small building has been started for an office, and a requisition made for material to complete it. I am very anxious to have this done, so that all office work can be done, and all books and files kept there. At present the acting Q.M. Sergeant has a table in the doctor's quarters amongts all the perishable goods, with no room for any one else or for books and files.

WEATHER.

With the exception of five or six days, the weather has been cold and stormy, the thermometer ranged from 25 to 42 below zero.

RECREATION AND COMFORT OF THE MEN.

This place is a dreary one, there is nothing in the way of recreation for the men to do except reading, and no place to go except the Hudson Bay post and English Church mission on a Sunday. There was a gramophone, but it is said to be broken and out of order. I would like very much to make the mess room as comfortable and cheerful as possible. It was a cold and forbidding place. I have had chairs put up from Q.M. store to replace the long benches for the dining room table, and I have requisitioned for a few pictures to put on the walls. I would also like to have the tin plates and cups replaced by the ordinary white crockery, or crockery of a cheap standard pattern. I inclose a requisition for this in case it meets with your approval. A new gramophone, or a small billiard table, and some additional books and a collection of late magazines would be most acceptable. The library is well patronized, but in a year's time the greater number of its books will have been read.

GENERAL.

Owing to the accident to the *Pelican* last summer all the Hudson's Bay Company's supplies for York Factory were landed here. During this winter the company have had about ten dog teams freighting these, and a greater number are expected to be put on this work from now on.

Mr. Alston informs me that it is the intention of the company to have a number of mechanics here some time in April for the purpose of putting the wrecked *Parador* in repair. It will then be used for the establishment of the new post which they intend putting at Baker lake. He also states that the Inspector, Mr. Tremain, is strongly urging the company to charter a steamer for supplying the Labrador coast, so that the *Pelican* could be used solely for York, Churchill or other posts on bay. If this is done he thinks that the company would then be glad to take any police freight we had, so as to ensure a good load.

Since Mr. Tremain's inspection, the company have raised their standard of 'skin' to 50 cents with the Indians and natives, but charging white people 37½ cents, otherwise previous value of a 'skin' was 30 cents.

All our dealings with natives have been on basis of 30 cents a 'skin.' I have thought that it would probably be better for us to change our standard to conform

with their's so as to avoid confusion, but I will consult with Superintendent Moodie first as he has had more experience in these matters.

Mr. J. Eby, a respectable trapper, who for last couple of years has been living about 25 miles from here; Mr. Alston, of the Hudson Bay Company, and Mr. Sevier, the Church of England clergyman, are the only white men about Churchill outside of the police. The last with his family will leave this summer for a year's vacation in England and will not be replaced during his absence. Mr. Beach, the locator of a town site on the east side of the river is said to be in Winnipeg and not expected in.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

CORTLAND STARNES, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'M' Division.

FORT CHURCHILL, April 16, 1910.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police, Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my report to cover the period of time since my last report, mailed to you on February 27 last.

HEALTH.

There has been no sickness whatever; the non-commissioned officers and men are all well and cheerful.

WEATHER.

The month of March has been one succession of storms and wind, although there has been no very cold weather. For a few days towards the end of the month there would be thawing in the middle of the day, and since the beginning of April the thermometer has seldom gone down to zero, but a great deal of snow fell and drifted. I am informed that the snow is now deeper all through this part of the country than it has been for years.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the men has been very good, and they have performed well whatever duty they were put to.

FATIGUE.

The work has been principally cutting and hauling wood for present consumption, and for a supply to be used during the months of May, June and July, when it will not be possible to haul. A party of two men were sent out with a camping outfit to the bush about eight miles from here, and three miles from the river bank, and would cut and pile in tepees till Saturday afternoon when they would return to barracks, to be replaced by two other men on the Monday. The dog team of nine dogs would go out in the morning, haul from the camp to the edge of the bush till the afternoon, when they would take the last load through to the barracks.

On March 7 I sent one constable and a native to Donald's camp to bring in any deer he might have, and hunt for a few days if deer could be got. They returned on the 13th, having had no success. Deer have been very scarce; I understand that they have been prevented from coming towards the coast by the great depth of snow. A few days ago word was sent in by Donald that he had secured 13 deer.

DOGS.

Three dogs have died since my last report. One was a very old dog which died at Donald's camp of old age; one young bitch, taken on in February, developed rabbies and had to be destroyed, and a depot division dog, brought by Supt. Moodie from Split lake, died in its stall during the night; the cause of death could not be ascertained. The dogs are in good health.

We have at present 8 pups from 2 of our bitches; if they pass the summer, will make good dogs. These are not yet taken on.

GENERAL.

Supt. Moodie and party, with Special Constable McLeod and one Split lake detachment dog team, three Indians with two dog teams, arrived on the 7th instant from Regina. I had in accordance with his instructions sent. Const. Conway with Tupearlock and a dog team to meet him at the edge of the plains; they, however, crossed without seeing one another, and Const. Conway returned on the 8th.

Supt. Moodie brought in the articles requisitioned for by him for the repair of the launches; these were examined and found to be satisfactory, and the launches will be put in proper repair. A few small fittings for the small launch were not procured, for want of sufficient description. Supt. Moodie is taking these descriptions out with him in order that they may be sent by the steamer, if one comes. The engine can be used temporarily without these, as Const. Mallock can make something himself which will do until they are received.

NATIVES.

On March 8 a party of inland Eskimo came into the Hudson Bay Company from the north. They traded a considerable amount of furs and returned after a few days; there were 15 men and 5 women, and some children in the party. They came from different places towards and near Baker lake. Having no interpreter, I could only speak to them through one of the Hudson Bay Company's servants for a few minutes, and with difficulty, as this man did not understand either the English or the Eskimo well. They stated that nothing unusual happened amongst them, and that there was no sickness. They had not seen any white men in the north during the last couple of years.

I endeavoured to locate the different bands or families and estimate their numbers in the parts of the country where they lived and hunted, but could not do so through that interpreter.

Another party came in on March 17. This consisted of seven or eight men from different places north. They traded their furs and returned north at once. At my request two of them came to barracks with the Hudson Bay Company's interpreter, as I wished to obtain information concerning the Fullerton detachment.

One of them called 'Partridge' informed me that he had been at Hells gate, near Marble island, late last fall, and that he had seen the goods for the Fullerton detachment landed at the point by the Hudson Bay Company's coast boat, still at that place when there was snow on the ground. This would indicate that Corp. Joyce and his party had been unable to make a trip from Fullerton for these supplies, having probably arrived at Fullerton too late to venture back. 'Partridge' had seen no Fullerton Eskimo during the winter, and could give me no information regarding our men. Corporal Joyce and Constable Walker had a certain amount of provisions in their own boat, but the bulk had been taken by the Hudson Bay Company's boat to this point, and it was the intention that Corporal Joyce, with natives, should return to take these up. I do not think, however, that they would suffer from shortage, if

they got to Fullerton safely. They could, if forced to it, get to the supplies during the winter with dogs.

Supt. Moodie returns via Split lake, leaving here on Monday the 18th, and taking the mail with him.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

CORTLAND STARNES,
Supt., Commanding 'M' Division.

CHURCHILL, May 25, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this my report for the time since my last report, sent by Supt. Moodie who left Churchill on the 18th of April. Reg. No. 4217 Constable Conway, P.R., with native 'Tupearlock' and one team of dogs from this division, accompanied this officer for three days on his outward journey, returned here on the 23rd.

HEALTH.

On the 20th of April, Reg. No. 4615 Constable Walker, C., had to be put off duty suffering from some kidney trouble. I was uneasy about him for a short time, but the medicine which I gave him, relieved him and he was fit for duty in a few days; I understand from him that he has been subject to this before, and it was probably brought on by cold.

Reg. No. 4938 Constable Malloch, I.A., was off duty on May 20 and 21 with a cold.

All the natives have been suffering from colds for the last two weeks, two of the women, old 'Susie' and 'Tupearlock's' wife are in bed with bad colds. These people have very weak constitutions and inclined to consumption, but with these exceptions the health of the members of the division has been very good.

WOOD SUPPLY.

After Supt. Moodie's departure the dogs having sufficiently rested, they were all put to work hauling the wood which had been cut and stacked on the other side of the river eight miles from the post. This work was completed on the 4th of May, forty-three loads of about half a cord each were brought in. The weather is such that fires have to be kept up. I did not send any party to cut any more, as it had become impossible to haul from the bush to the river bank, the quantity on hand now will last until next winter. I have made arrangements with five Chipewyan Indians on Churchill creek, fifteen miles from here, to cut and stack a quantity on that creek at $1 per cord (trade) and some rations. As soon as the water will allow, I will send a party up to build rafts to bring it down. This is the only place where wood can be had close enough to water to make it possible to raft it. Sergeant Hayter was sent up on the 21st inst., to see how they were getting on; he reports that they have about seventeen cords cut, having worked only a few days, but would have a good quantity shortly.

In my last report I stated that there was no green wood to be had within a mile and a half of barracks. I have had the ground within seven miles from the post thoroughly gone over since, and attach Sergeant Hayters report.

LAUNCHES.

Constable Malloch has been working at the launches steadily since the first week in April; both were in bad condition. The small one was in the carpenter's shop, its

engine was all out of order, having been used by inexperienced men, several parts used up or out of place and others rusted; a great deal of work was done on it, and it is now in good working condition. In a few days I will have it taken out and given a coat of paint. The large one was in a worse condition; before being taken ashore and taken apart it had been damaged by a bad storm which had filled it with sand and water; some parts of the engine had rusted, and evidently no great skill had been used by those who took it out of the boat. With the new parts brought in by Supt. Moodie it has been put in working order and tested. The snow bank under which the boat lay during the winter has been cleared and Constable Malloch is now working straightening the screw shaft, repairing the gasoline pipes, and doing other small repairs. As soon as this is completed it will be moved in position for launching, her engines put in, and the boat given a coat of paint.

The whale boat, cutter and canoes will also be painted as soon as all the snow is gone from the ground.

BUILDINGS.

As I found that by using old material of shelving that would have to be torn down in doing so, I could start on the alterations which I wanted to make in the quartermaster's store, I put Reg. No. 4687 Constable Jones, J. G., at the work; it is now completed as far as the material will allow, but sufficiently to greatly improve facilities for keeping stores in order, and the convenience for issuing.

In the first week of this month the guard-room having been cleared of some Hudson Bay Company stores, which the company had been unable to take to their post at the time of landing of the *Pelican* last year, I had the place washed and cleaned up thoroughly, and fitted up for an office for the time being with tables for myself, the quartermaster sergeant and the acting sergeant-major and places for books and files.

STORES.

As soon as the weather permitted I had all the perishable goods taken away from the doctor's quarters now occupied by the sergeants. The pickles and such articles were moved into the quartermaster's store and medical comforts to my own quarters.

The medical stores were under these; there were two unopened cases and five uncovered cases filled with drugs, appliances, instruments, &c. Assisted by Sergeant Borden I selected a small quantity of simple things for present use, which I had placed in the office in the emergency box, the balance was dusted, repacked and nailed up, till a medical officer or non-commissioned officer comes to take charge of them.

The dog feed shed has been cleaned up, empty barrels put outside to air, and full ones to one side. There is a considerable quantity of blubber left which will be good for next year; a board will be held to strike off a certain quantity run to oil.

I regret to say that some butter and some more bacon will eventually have to be condemned. Several cans (251 lbs.) of butter have been found bad on opening. This has been here for several years. The dampness has rusted the tins and air got at the butter. Tins found bad will bet set aside for a board.

The bacon referred to is the clear side, some that has been issued lately, looked well, but on being cooked emitted an offensive odor and was unfit to eat. I cannot say at present how much of this is bad.

Since my last report the native hunting parties have secured sufficient deer meat for three issues a week for rations and alternate feed for the dogs. Three were killed near the post by our own men.

Nine seals were killed last week by our own natives.

FATIGUES.

Regular fatigue hours have been kept. The work consisted of cutting, splitting and storing wood in shed; shovelling snow off buildings, cleaning stores, shops and boats from snow drifts, moving stores and cleaning up.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of all non-commissioned officers and men has been very good.

NATIVES.

For the last ten days Eskimos have been coming in for the seal hunting; about twelve families are now camped at the point near the old fort.

Chipewyans are also coming in from the Hudson Bay Company's post. These Indians are poor workers and very unsatisfactory to have anything to do with.

GENERAL.

The weather has been unpleasant, wind from the north and west has been blowing almost continually, with frequent snow storms, although the thermometer since the beginning of May has seldom gone below zero and generally ranged between 20 and 40 above.

The Hudson Bay Company sent Mr. Bayer, an engineer, to repair the *Paradox* so that she could be moved to York for fitting out. However, after a few days' examination he came to the conclusion that the expense would be more than the boat was worth. The boilers were old and converted once in construction; the frame was twisted four feet out of shape, and the hull, which was of soft wood, was broken in several places.

This gentleman leaves to-morrow for Norway House *via* York with a special packet, and has kindly offered to take our mail.

No further communication or information has come regarding the men at Fullerton.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

CORTLAND STARNES, Supt.,
Commanding 'M' Division.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

CHURCHILL, Hudson Bay, June 10, 1910.

SIR,—I have to report that the Hudson Bay Company, sending a packet *via* York Factory on the 10th inst., have kindly offered to take our mail. I therefore take this opportunity to forward this my report covering the period since May 25, date of last mail which left Churchill. I also inclose herewith, in duplicate, copy of the diary since April 18, when Superintendent Moodie left with mail.

HEALTH.

The health of all members of the division has been excellent, and the natives who were sick with 'grippe' at the time of my last report are now well again.

The Chipewyans, with whom I made arrangements to cut wood for rafting from Churchill creek, are still up there, and I hope doing good work. At present the river is in such a state that it is impossible to go up there over the ice, and I

will have to wait till it is open to go by the boat to see what they have done. I am not very sanguine about our getting much wood cut by these people; they are very lazy and stupid. It is only three days since we can dispense with fire in heating stoves, but from now on till cold weather wood will be burnt only in the three cook stoves.

LAUNCHES.

Work on the launches is still progressing satisfactorily. The small one was moved out to its launching place and is now receiving its last coat of paint. It is in good running order and looks well.

There is considerable work to be done on the boat part of the large one. It will be moved to its launching place to-day or to-morrow. The shaft and sleeve have been straightened. The gasoline tanks, which were pitted with small rust holes, have been repaired and painted. I expect that in about three weeks the engine will be placed and connected up and the boat ready for service.

The cutter and whaleboat have been painted.

It is very necessary that a boathouse should be built at the landing, to house the launches and canoes in winter. The dragging them to near the carpenter's shop can only do them harm, and the large one could only be put against the walls outside, where it was covered up with snow. Should a steamer bring lumber this summer from either Fullerton or the outside, it could be built in the fall; if not, I will have to try and build it of logs, though logs like fire wood means a great deal of labour in hauling.

DOG FEED.

I have started to put up the dog feed for next winter. 'Pook' and 'Tupearlock' got eight more seal last week and the natives from the point have brought in about 1,655 lbs. of seal and whale meat. We are paying on an average about one cent per pound, in trade, for this.

FATIGUES.

Regular fatigue hours have been kept up and men employed as shown by the diary. A good deal of cleaning and tidying up had to be done around the post, besides painting, cutting, splitting and storing firewood in the coal shed, and during very bad days the ceiling and walls of the barrack room, mess room and kitchen were washed down.

Only two of the rooms in my quarters had been painted. The bed room, kitchen and porch were still in the natural burlap covering. I am having these painted, Const. Haines who is my servant doing the work.

WEATHER.

The weather up to the third instant had been most unpleasant. Continual cold winds, snow, sleet and rain, but since that day, we have had very bright days. The snow is now gone off the ground, except where there were drifts, but the ice in the river still holds fast, covered with water in many places.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

CORTLAND STARNES, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'M' Division.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, July 5, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the Hudson Bay Company are sending their coast boat the *Chipman* to York Factory to-morrow morning, with some of the York goods landed last year by the *Pelican*, together with a packet for their head office. They have kindly offered to take our mail and I take the opportunity to make this my report up to date covering the time since the 10th of June, when the last packet went overland to York. I also inclose copy of the diary in duplicate for the same period.

HEALTH.

There has been no sickness and every one is enjoying excellent health.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of all members of the division has been very good, and all have worked with cheerfulness and good will. On June 27 a charge was preferred against one of the contables for neglecting to obey one of the post orders, it turned out to be a case of forgetfulness, the man had a good character and no previous entry, I dismissed the charge with a caution.

LAUNCHES.

On June 21 I had the small launch put in the water for trial and I went up with it to the Hudson Bay Company post. It did not work well, there was little compression and every now and then it would stop, it took us an hour and a half to do the four miles. On the return trip, at next tide, the engine stopped two or three times, till finally something snapped and it stopped for good. We (Const. Malloch and myself) were then opposite to Sloop cove into which we paddled, secured her for the night and walked to barracks. She was brought back next morning and the engines taken out. It was found that the connecting-rod and the counter-balance was broken, and that there was a hole eaten through in the cylinder, through which the compression escaped. The rod has since been spliced, the counter-balance repaired and the hole in the cylinder plugged.

I tried her again on the 29th inst., when the engine worked perfectly well. I crossed the river, about one and a half miles in ten minutes, the compression was good and there was no stoppage. This little launch (18 feet) rides well, but is very wet; when going to the Hudson's Bay Company the first time I tried her, there was a stiff breeze, the seas would break on the small forward deck, splash against the combing and deluge us with water. The trouble with the engine has been that when used last year her pumps were not working, in a few minutes the cylinder would be hot, and I am told water poured over it. This, of course, would only cool the outside, as the water to do any good circulates in the space between the jacket and the cylinder. The consequence of this is that the inside is burnt. I think, however, that with the repairs done to it, it will last this season and be useful.

The big launch will be ready to put into the water to-morrow. All the seams have been scraped, caulked, puttied and painted by Constable Jones, who, being a ship carpenter, understands the work well. A steel shoeing has been put along the whole of her keel, with the point of the keel strengthened with heavier iron. On each lower side of the bow, brass plates have been put on to save the keel, when her nose

would dig into gravel or rocks in being beached. The whole hull has been painted two coats, the woodwork oiled and varnished and the inside woodwork repaired. The rudder has been straightened and strengthened. The engine all connected up and ready for work.

DOG FEED.

The catch of seal and white whale has been very good. The Eskimo from the point have supplied a quantity, and our natives have also secured about 1,710 pounds. I have now nearly all I will require for next season. The cost will average about one cent per pound, in trade, for what we get from the natives, and about 20,000 pounds will be put up altogether, including some left over from last year, which is perfectly good, of course a quantity has run to oil and will have to be struck off. A board will be held for this purpose.

DOGS.

We have now thirty-seven dogs on charge, and one from Split lake attached. Of these twenty-six are good serviceable dogs, fit for work, four bitches also fit for work, three are pups just taken on charge, which will be fit to break next winter, and seven are old dogs nearly done up, but that can be used around the post hauling ice, coal and refuse. We have besides four young pups which promise well and will be taken on if they get over the hot season.

I have purchased two fine dogs from Mr. Eby before he left the country for ten dollars each. I thought better to secure these dogs, to replace the five which died last winter, while I had a chance. Dogs are very scarce, the company are short and the natives have not enough for themselves. I understand that dogs are also very scarce at Norway House and Split Lake.

WOOD SUPPLY.

The Indians at Churchill creek have been cutting more wood at that place, and on the 24th, I sent a party with Sergeant Hayter to help build and start the first raft. This came down the river with the ebbing tide on the 27th, but the current being too strong, they were carried past the barracks, a cutter and crew was sent out which managed to tow it in just above the old fort, and on the morning of the 28th it was brought into the barracks with the flow tide. This raft was 43 feet long, 14 feet wide and two logs deep. I am rather disappointed in the quantity, but owing to the rapids near Mosquito point and other shoal places on the river it is not possible to make rafts any larger, and as the river above the point is getting lower, even smaller rafts will now have to be built. I am sending out to bring in the balance of what is cut and when this is done, I will know whether it is worth while to go on. If it is not, I will cut wood on the other side of the river at our old place eight miles away, and have it ready to haul with dogs as soon as the river is frozen over. There is no doubt that a team of horses to haul in the winter would do a great deal towards solving the fuel question. However, if horses were sent hay would have to be brought in. I have been all over the country around and there is no place where hay could be cut with a mower or otherwise in sufficient quantity.

FIRE PROTECTION.

I have had the force pump with suction hose put in position on a platform near the lake, painted and ready for use. The hose, for which a reel will be made in a few days, with belts, coupling keys, nozzles and spare washers are placed at the entrance of the guard-room, where they can be got at in a moment. I have detailed a fire brigade and published fire orders, which will be read monthly and are posted up in the mess room. Fire practices will also be held from time to time. The above can,

of course, be of use only during the summer months, and we will have to rely on the extinguishers and fire-buckets in winter, as there is no place where water is available during the cold weather. The lake and all the rivers near shore freezes to the bottom.

FULLERTON DETACHMENT.

I have heard nothing from Fullerton yet, but hope to see them down with their whale boat any time now.

YORK FACTORY.

The men sent overland with the packet of the 10th of June to York Factory, returned on the 29th having been met at the Nelson river by a man from York who took over the packet. They report that three boats had left York for Churchill three weeks before, but had been forced to turn back on account of the ice when near Owl river. They were to start again on the 28th and are expected daily. They carry a packet for Churchill and are coming for provisions from their stock landed here by the *Pelican* last year. They report York Factory very short of provisions.

NATIVES.

There are about forty Eskimos at the Point. All the 'Chipewyans' about 250 in all, are camped in the vicinity of the Hudson Bay Company's post. The Eskimos have done well with seal and whale hunting. They are the most satisfied and happy looking people I ever saw. The 'Chipewyans' are a very poor lot of Indians, they look miserable and have very little energy. Their women and children specially look ill fed and down hearted.

On Dominion Day, in order to have an opportunity of seeing them and showing good will on our part towards them, I organized some sports and asked them all to barracks for the afternoon and evening. We had first a rifle shooting competition for three small prizes, in which about 40 Eskimos and Chipewyans took part, the two first prizes were won by Chipewyans and the third by an Eskimo. Then a boys' race, two young Eskimos being prize winners. A tug of war between the Police and Hudson Bay Company, the former walked away with them. Constable Rose who now has a gramaphone gave them some music, and at five o'clock they were given some tea, bannock, syrup, and a little corned beef. From 8 to 12 they had a dance in the native quarters, and all wnt away delighted with what to them was a great day. The Rev. Mr. Sevier, English Church missionary, and Mr. Alston, the agent of the Hudson Bay Company were both present and helped to make things pleasant to our guests.

On the same morning I had revolver competition amongst all our men. This was fired according to regulation, and form part of preliminary practice, 12 rounds single right hand, 12 single left hand and 6 continuous right hand. The first prize a pipe given by myself, was won by Regulation No. 4614 Constable Walker with 111 points and the second, 2 pounds of tobacco given by the two Sergeants was won by Regulation No. 4687 Constable Jones, J. G., with 101 points.

Since June 10, we have had a few fine days, but a great many cloudy, foggy and rainy ones. The average temperature for this period June 10 to July 5 was:

Average maximum 56·5°

Average minimum 40°.

Mosquitoes for the last few days have been very annoying

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

CORTLAND STARNES, Supt.
Commanding 'M' Division

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF CORPORAL M. A. JOYCE, FULLERTON, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.

CAPE FULLERTON DETACHMENT, HUDSON'S BAY, July 8, 1910

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
'M' Division, Hudson's Bay.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report for this detachment for the year ending June 30, 1910.

The country from a native point of view has been prosperous, deer, walrus, seals, fish &c., have been plentiful, fur bearing animals being about the same as last year, there is a decided increase in wolves and wolverines. The natives are prospering in their small way, most of them have good tents, cooking utensils, white mens clothing for summer wear, &c. Nearly all natives south of the Wager inlet have good rifles and plenty of ammunition, those north of the Wager that I came in contact with have a much poorer class of rifles and they claim that they are always short of ammunition.

I regret to be obliged to report that from a Police point of view very little has been done. I pointed out in my report of last year that it was almost impossible to do any Police work without the aid of a good interpreter, as a proof of this I beg to call attention to my report of a patrol made by me to the Wager inlet during the past winter, had I been able to procure a competent interpreter for the trip. I feel confident that the patrol would have resulted in the arrest and conviction of at least one native man on a charge of deserting a young girl on the Barren lands during the most severe part of an arctic winter. I also wish to point out that the natives appear to have a very poor idea of the reason that the police are stationed here, there is little doubt that some of the American whalers who have wintered here have done considerable to confuse the natives in this respect, as a remedy for this I would suggest that when there is any place where the natives can trade their furs without having to travel too far to do so, that the Police discontinue buying furs, that a competent Interpreter be employed and stationed here, that the business or duty of the Police be thoroughly explained to the natives, that the N. C. officer be given a J. P.'s power so as to be able to try minor offences and inflict light punishment without having to take prisoners and witnesses to Fort Churchill for preliminary hearing.

I would not suggest that any natives be severely dealt with, but cases such as petty theft, cruelty to animals, desertion of sick and old people be disposed of in a summary way, and that prisoners serve their terms of imprisonment at Fullerton, during the past year several cases of petty theft have been reported to me by the natives. I did not deem it wise to let the natives know that I was powerless to take any action, I therefore investigated thoroughly and in two cases where there was every proof of the guilt of the accused, I gave them a severe talking to and a warning that in future such offences would be punished. I consider that the natives in this part of the country have had sufficient warning, and I beg to suggest that in future the man in charge of the detachment be given the power to punish offenders where there is a positive proof of guilt of accused. During the past year two cases of deserting young girls and leaving them to die in the midst of winter were brought to my notice. I have rendered reports under separate cover in both cases, one of those

at least is of such recent date that I think it should be followed up and action taken.

I also wish to point out that the life of an Eskimo is a very hard and unpleasant one, when compared to ours, or that of an Indian, they must at all times depend upon the chase for a living, and they are often through scarcity of game, or want of ammunition compelled to go for several days with little or nothing to eat, it is I believe under such circumstances that natives desert those dependent on them, although many times after leaving people behind death would be avoided if the natives would let white men and natives know what they had done, and request others to go to their assistance, but it is the custom among them to desert their old and helpless and think nothing wrong has been done.

EMPLOYED NATIVES.

I regret to report the death of employed native Scottie, who died at Term point on September 3, 1909. After the death of this native I engaged a young man named Dooley who had previously been in the police employ, but he proved to be of such a careless and indolent disposition that I was obliged to discharge both him and employed natives Bye Bye for disobedience of orders and carelessness in leaving the police whaleboat below high tide mark, where there was every reason to expect the boat would be damaged or lost. I discharged those natives on June 30, 1910, and engaged a native named Cou-jag, who I think will give satisfaction.

POLICE BUILDING.

The police buildings at Fullerton are in good repair but are badly in need of painting on the outside, and the barrack room, kitchen and the quarters used by Supt. Moodie require painting inside. The barrack room and kitchen also requires lining on the inside, it has never been lined and in some places there is nearly two inches between the boards. I would suggest that the V-joint 4-inch lumber now at Fullerton be used for this purpose. I would suggest that one or two cells be built in the small storehouse at end of barrack room. A coal shed is also required, this could be very easily built with stone walls and a board roof, a few barrels Portland cement is all that would be required.

PATROLS.

During the summer of 1909, I made a patrol in whaleboat from Fullerton to Churchill and return, another from Fullerton to Term point and return. During the past winter I made a patrol from Fullerton to Wager inlet and return with dog team. Const. Walker and Spl. Const. Gravel also made a number of short patrols by dog team during the winter, visiting natives who were camped near Fullerton, &c.

DOGS.

The detachment is now well supplied with dogs of a good fair class and size, during the year I raised four dogs which promise to be the best in the country, and I hope to raise enough in future from our own bitches to replace a few of the older dogs which become unfit for work from time to time, by careful breeding I think we can raise a much better class of dogs than we can obtain from the natives. I consider that there should be from eighteen to twenty dogs kept here, so that the second team would always be at hand if required when one team is away.

Dogs on hand first year		7
Purchased during year		8
Bred from police bitches		4
		19
Died	1	
Destroyed	1	
		2
Remaining on hand, June 30, 1910		17

No whales have been caught since my report of last year. Capt. Comer, with the whaling schooner *A. T. Gifford,* passed here en route for home on September 10, last year.

I have been informed by Geo. Cleveland, who is in charge of the Scotch trading and whaling schooner, that the firm intend to take the schooner home this year, and that in future the Scotch steamer will not cross to the west side of the bay, they claim that the schooner is not paying expenses.

OPENING AND CLOSING OF FULLERTON HARBOUR.

The harbour here cleared of ice July 7, 1909, and closed again on October 24, 1909.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the men has been all that could be desired, and I feel fortunate in having such a reliable and trustworthy man as Constable Walker stationed with me. Special Constable Gravel has performed his duties in a most satisfactory manner

I have the honour to be sir,
Your obedient servant,

M. A. JOYCE, *Corpl.,*
In charge of Detachment.

Forwarded for the information of the commissioner. I am leaving on the *Jeanie* for Fullerton; while there I will attend to what ever can be done, and on my return will report result of my inspection, and make whatever recommendation for your consideration, which will appear necessary.

CORTLAND STARNES, *Supt.,*
Commanding 'M' Division.

APPENDIX D.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENT C. STARNES ON PATROL FROM ICELANDIC RIVER TO CHURCHILL.

Norway House, January 4, 1910

The Commissioner R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina,

Sir,—I have the honour to report that I arrived at Norway House on December 31, nine days from Icelandic river. As the mail man had a heavy load of his own, I was assisted by a man named Rousseau as far as Beren's river, where another team of dogs was supplied by the Hudson's Bay Company. I am arranging with the company to compensate Mr. Rousseau for the services rendered. We took four days to Beren's river, the travelling on the southern portion of the lake being worse than it has been for years on account of deep snow and overflows. The northern portion of the lake was good and could have been made in another four days had we not been delayed by a bad storm on the 29th. I inspected the detachment and tried a liquor case yesterday the 3rd, and leave to-morrow morning for Split lake.

The fur packet from Split lake was expected on New Year's eve, but on account of storms and bad roads did not arrive till to-day. They will have defined and beaten the trail so that travelling will be easy to-morrow, the only previous travel was Mr. Tremain and Mr. Sinclair's party going to Churchill, and their tracks had been completely obliterated by heavy fall of snow.

Corporal Edgenton and a special with two dog trains came in to-day with the fur packet from Split lake; they will rest their dogs to-morrow and catch up to me. Nothing has been heard of Supt. Moodie, but Corpl. Egenton thinks it probable that he will come over Mr. Tremain and Mr. Sinclair's party's tracks, and will probably be at Split lake about the time I get there.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

CORTLAND STARNES,
Superintendent.

Split Lake, January 15, 1910

The Commissioner R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that as I stated in my letter from Norway House, I left that place on the morning of the 5th inst., with the following party:—

Reg. No. 4891, Const. C. W. Brathy, Special Const, Wm. T. Powers, Wm. Isbester, James Evans, guide and runner ahead.

Corpl. Edgenton with Special Constable McLeod and two dog teams from Split lake had arrived from that detachment on the afternoon of the 4th for mail, but as I was under the impression that I would exchange outfits at Split lake with Supt. Moodie, I did not make any alteration in my plans. I left Corporal Edgenton and his man to rest one day at Norway House, with instructions to join me at Cross lake, where I would remain one day to rest the dogs, this being their first trip this winter.

Corpl. Edgenton joined me as arranged, and we proceeded with the journey, arriving here on the afternoon of the 13th, being nine days from Norway House, including one day's rest at Cross lake. The trail on the whole was good, and the weather splendid.

Corpl. Edgenton was at Split lake, having arrived on the 10th with four dog trains from Churchill. He leaves on Monday, the 17th, but takes three of the Churchill dog trains and Churchill men on to Gimli with him. These men are: Const. Jones. Interpreter Ford and Special Const. Pook, they will not return to Churchill till Supt. Moodie returns in April.

Sergt. Nichols and Const. Graham, who are going out on transfer with the four men that came with me from Norway House, and two of the Norway House teams, also return with Supt. Moodie.

Constable Conway, Special Constable Tupearlock with one of the Churchill dog teams are to return with me, besides this I will have to take one of the Norway House trains. Constable Quinsey, Special Constable Macleod, a guide (to run ahead) and two dog trains from Split Lake.

When I arrive at Churchill there will be only the one dog train and Special Tupearlock, whom I bring back, available at Churchill, and on that account I will have to keep the Split lake men and dogs sufficient time to allow me to prepare the reports required in my instructions, in order to be able to send these in by them. I will, however, use all possible despatch in doing so.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

CORTLAND STARNES, *Supt.*

FORT CHURCHILL, February 8, 1910

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police, Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I left Split Lake on January 18, the day after Supt. Moodie left for the south with his party. My party was made up as reported in my letter of January 17. I had taken an Indian named Judah Frank as guide and forerunner, but on the second day, having found that Constable Conway could not drive the dogs, which I had thought he could manage for the trip, I had to give them to Frank, and Constable Conway went ahead.

The weather and the trail were fairly good until the third day when we had about 18 hours of snow, this made travelling very slow till we reached the barren lands. This we did on the 7th day. Native Tupearlock guided us across the plains which we passed in two days, and on the tenth day, that is January 27, I arrived at Churchill.

As Supt. Moodie had asked me to allow two days to Mr. Sevier, the Church of England minister, to remove his personal things in the quarters into a couple of rooms which he was to look, I remained at the Hudson Bay Company's post for the night of the 27th and came to barracks the next day. I looked over the stores and gave the necessary instructions so that stock-taking would start on the Monday morning.

I returned to the Hudson Bay Company's for the night, and moved into barracks for good the next morning, Saturday.

At noon on Saturday I made a general inspection of the barracks, the arms, &c. I found that the men had no complaints, the arms were clean, and the quarters were tidy and clean.

On Monday the 31st, with Corporals Hayter and Borden, I commenced the stock-taking, and continued it till finished on Saturday the fifth; the day time was employed at the actual work in the stores, and the evenings at the clerical part of it. The whole

was completed to-day, and Constable Quinzie, Special Constable Macleod and Indian Judah Frank, with the two Split lake teams of dogs, and the one from Norway House, leave with the packet which Corporal Edgenton will take on to Norway House.

Before going away, Supt. Moodie had sent out some natives to hunt deer, but on my arrival I found that they had as yet got none. Being informed that these men were in the wrong place, and had not a sufficient number of dogs to move them where the deer were supposed to be, 15 miles further, I utilized the Split Lake dogs and sent a party out to move the natives to the new place, and get some deer, they returned after six days having got nothing, and reporting that the deer had moved north.

A man named Ely, who traps about twenty miles south of here, came in yesterday and reported that the larger deer, which are called here the Split Lake deer, were in quantity around his place. I sent Constable Walker and Native Qupearlock with what dogs we have left this morning, and hope that they will be more successful this time, as the amount on hand is very small.

An office is greatly needed, what is used at present is the doctor's quarters which are divided into two rooms, in one the two corporals sleep, and in the other there is one table in the centre of an accumulation of perishable stores which are kept there to prevent freezing. This table is used by the Acting Quartermaster-Sergeant, but there is no room for books, files or anything else. I have used my own quarters to work in. In the requisitions forwarded to-day, I ask for the material to complete an office building, which has the walls and rafters built.

The men of the division who I have seen, appear to be good men, clean, cheerful and willing to work at anything they are put at. Reg. No. 4502, Corpl. Hayter, the senior N.C. officer, and Reg. No. 4324, Corpl. Borden, have worked hard at stock-taking, besides their other work, and so far, I am very much pleased with both of them.

In order not to keep the Split Lake men and dogs any longer than necessary, I have had time to do nothing but the stock-taking, preparing the requisitions for supplies for this summer's boat, and returns, so that I have not had the chance to make myself familiar with local conditions.

There will, however, be a mail sent out on the 27th of this month by the Hudson's Bay Company *via* York Factory to Norway House; I will take advantage of that to send further reports.

CORTLAND STARNES, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'M' Division

APPENDIX E.

REPORTS OF CORPORAL M. JOYCE ON PATROLS FROM FULLERTON TO CHURCHILL, TERM POINT AND RETURN.

CAPE FULLERTON DETACHMENT,
HUDSON'S BAY, October 20, 1909.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
'M' Division, Hudson's Bay.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of a police patrol made from Cape Fullerton to Fort Churchill and return, and to Term point and return.

On the morning of July 7, 1909, I closed and locked this detachment, and in company with Constables Walker, MacMillan, Conway and MacDiarmid, and natives Scottie, Bye Bye, Joe and Dooley, left for Fort Churchill in the police whale boat. The weather during our trip to Churchill was very fine, but the winds were light and, as a rule, of a southerly direction. There was no floe ice to impede travelling, although considerable was in sight all along the coast. The Fullerton harbour cleared of ice on the morning of July 7, releasing the whaling schooner *A. T. Gifford,* which had wintered there.

We saw several bands of natives that were camped along the coast between Fairway island and Churchill, they reported that their health had been good, and that deer were plentiful.

We stopped at Marble island for one day and made a thorough search of the shore, but we were unable to find any trace of either the body of the late Sergeant Donaldson or the boat he was using at the time he was drowned.

The walrus were very numerous at Marble island, about fifty were on the shore, and the water appeared to be alive with them.

After a very pleasant trip of seventeen days we arrived at Fort Churchill and reported at Barracks on the night of July 23.

On August 3, Const. Walker, Spl. Const. Gravel, the four natives from Fullerton, and myself left Fort Churchill in the whale boat, which was loaded with provisions, stores, kit, &c., and started on our return trip to Cape Fullerton. A stiff southeast wind was blowing, on account of which we were compelled to go ashore near the Hudson's Bay Company's old fort, and the wind and sea caused us to remain there until the morning of the 7th, on which day we made about fifty miles, darkness, combined with the heavy swell, caused us to go ashore about ten miles south of Hubbard point.

On the 8th the surf was so heavy that we could not launch the boat, and we were compelled to lay over.

On the 9th we pushed off at high tide and made to Hubbard point at 6 p.m., as this is the only good landing place for many miles, I decided to camp there so as to get an early start on the following morning.

On the 10th we left Hubbard point at 3.35 a.m., and made about forty miles in five hours. A heavy southeast wind sprang up about 7 a.m., and 8.45 we were compelled to go ashore, as the water was washing into the boat faster than we could pump it out.

The strong winds and heavy seas made it impossible to again launch our boat until the morning of the 15th, on which day we made about 30 miles and camped at 9.15 p.m. The land here is so low that if one lands at high tide it is impossible to see the water at low tide.

On the 16th we pushed off at 5.30 a.m., and made about 20 miles when we were compelled to go ashore owing to heavy southeast wind.

On the 17th and 18th we laid over on account of heavy winds and rain.

On the 19th we pushed off at 8.15 a.m. and sailed all day in a light south wind, made about 25 miles and camped at 9.35 p.m.

On the 20th we left camp at 8 a.m. and sailed all day before a light southeast wind, camped at 8.20 p.m., made about twenty-five miles.

On 21st we pushed off at 7.10 p.m. and travelled until 9.30 p.m., very light southeast wind; made about thirty miles.

On the 22nd we left camp and made about twenty miles when we had to camp owing to very heavy southeast wind which continued until the night of the 26th.

On the 27th we left camp at 7.30 a.m., and arrived at Term Point at 4.35 p.m.; made about twenty-five miles; heavy west wind.

On the 20th the north wind continued but the weather cleared towards evening and we reached the provisions, stores, &c., left there by the Hudson's Bay Company.

On the 30th we left Term Point at 2.50 a.m., leaving natives Scottie and Dooley to look after the caché until the boats returned from Fullerton. We travelled with a fair west wind until 4.20 p.m., when we sighted a band of deer between Corbit and Ranken inlets, we went ashore and killed eleven deer and cached the meat so that it could be used for dog feed during the coming winter; made about forty miles.

On the 31st we left camp at 5 a.m. and travelled all day before a light southwest wind, camped at Rabbit island at 8.30 p.m.; made about thirty-five miles.

On September 1, we left camp at 3.30 a.m., and travelled before a stiff southwest wind until 3.35 p.m. when we camped at Fairway island as the wind was too strong to cross Chesterfield inlet; made about fifty miles.

On the 2nd we left Fairway island at 5.10 a.m., made about twenty miles and camped on a small island; weather foggy, no wind

On the 3rd we pushed off at 6.40 a.m. and tacked against a heavy north wind all day; made about forty miles.

On the 4th, 5th and 6th we were compelled to lay over owing to heavy north winds. On the evening of the 4th the steamer owned by the Scotch firm trading at Repulse bay, steamed in and anchored about five miles from where we were camped, but the seas were so high that it was out of the question to go to them even with our empty boat.

On the 7th the wind fell considerable and the steamer started north about 3 a.m. At 5 a.m., we pushed off and tacked against a heavy north wind made about fifteen miles and camped at 7 p.m., on the north side of Winchester inlet.

On the 8th we left camp at 5 a.m. and reached Fullerton at 3.30 p.m.; made thirty-five miles.

Upon arrival at Cape Fullerton I learned that native Blanket had left for near Baker lake early in August, and that Molasses with his whaleboat was deer hunting near Daly bay, he was expected in at any time; I waited for him for three days and when he did not come I decided to take both police boats and leave for Term Point at once.

I made arrangements with natives Joe and Oojug to take their wives and dogs to where we had killed and cached the deer on August 30. When the ice was fit to travel on those men were to start hauling the goods left at Term point towards Fullerton.

On September 12 I left barracks in company with Const. Walker, Special Const. Gravel, natives Bye Bye, Joe, Oojug and the wives of the last two named natives.

We took seven dogs owned by the above natives. When about twenty miles from Fullerton we met Molasses and crew, and I engaged them to follow us to Term point as soon as possible. We camped at Depot island; made about forty miles.

On 13th, we left Depot island at 4.30 a.m. and tacked against a stiff southeast wind all day; made about twenty-five miles.

On 14th; heavy southeast wind; left camp at 5.30 a.m., made about ten miles and camped owing to strong head wind.

On September 15th we left camp at 5 a.m., tacked against a strong head wind, camped at Wag island as the wind was too strong to cross Chesterfield inlet; made about twelve miles.

On October 16th we were compelled to lay over owing to strong wind and rain.

On 17th, we left camp at 3.35 a.m., stopped at Fairway island and had breakfast, and pushed off again and made about twenty miles more; camped at 7.10 p.m.

On 18th, laid over owing to heavy southeast wind.

On 19th we left camp at 4 a.m. and sailed with a heavy west wind until 1.30 p.m., when the boom on the large boat broke and we were compelled to go ashore; made about thirty miles.

On 20th, laid over owing to strong southwest wind.

On 21st, left camp at 7.30 a.m., sailed with very light east wind, camped at 6 p.m.; made about thirty miles.

On 22nd, laid over owing to heavy east wind; Const. Walker killed a deer.

On 23rd, laid over owing to heavy east wind; natives killed eight deer, cached the meat.

On 24th I left native Oojug to look after the women, and left camp at 9 a.m. in a very strong northwest wind; Const. Walker, Special Const. Gravel and native Bye Bye in the large boat and native Joe and I in the other; we were all kept busy pumping and bailing out the boats; we made about fifteen miles and were compelled to go ashore as we dare not risk crossing Corbet inlet; camped at 2 p.m.

On 25th we laid over owing to strong northwest wind.

On 26th we left camp at 2.50 a.m. and sailed before a strong northeast wind, arrived at Term Point at 8.30 a.m. Dooley reported that native Scottie had died on September 3; buried Scottie's body, loaded our boats, had breakfast, and left Term Point at 10.50 a.m., and started for Fullerton, the wind had changed to the southeast and shortly after we left Term Point it blew so strong that we were all kept busy bailing out the boats to keep them from swamping; camped on Dunne Fox island at 2.20 p.m.; made about sixty miles.

On 27th we laid over owing to heavy southeast wind. Dried bedding, clothing, &c.

On the 28th we left camp at 4 a.m., sailed all day in a slight east wind, met Molasses and crew about 35 miles from Term Point, took native Tom Pepper to replace native Joe, who I was leaving at the deer camp, arrived at deer camp at 3.30 p.m., left Joe, got some deer meat from Oojug, sailed until 11.30 p.m., camped at Rabbit island; made about 50 miles.

On the 29th we laid over owing to heavy wind and seas.

On the 30th we left Rabbit island at 4.30 a.m. and travelled until 3.35 p.m. when we were compelled to go ashore owing to fog and heavy east wind. Camped on mainland opposite Fairway island; made about 50 miles.

On October 1st we left camp at 5.40 a.m., picked up some firewood from the wreck of the *MacTavish*. Camped at Graveyard Point at 7.10 p.m.; made about 45 miles.

On the 2nd we laid over owing to heavy southeast wind.

On the 3rd we left camp at 7.15 a.m., a stiff southwest wind was blowing which continued to increase in strength until it was blowing a hurricane, owing to the bad coast it was dangerous to try to land, had we struck a stone our boat would have been

swamped in an instant, we had our sails reefed down as small as possible and we were sailing as close to the land as we could. At 8.25 a.m. extra strong gust of wind cracked the masts on both boats, and as it appeared to be certain destruction to try and sail any further, I ordered both boats to be put ashore at a small point which appeared to be a fair landing. We landed near Depot island at 8.40 a.m., luckily both masts had cracked low down and after sawing off the broken end we were able to make use of both masts; made about 14 miles.

Heavy winds and seas prevented us from again launching our boats until the 15th. The weather had turned very cold and about four inches of snow fell on October 7, on the night of the 8th a northwest gale set in and lasted for three days, we had no firewood or oil lamps, and the moss was wet and frozen and made a very poor fire. On the 12th Spl. Const. Gravel found an old sleigh and we were able to have a good cup of tea (the first for four days). For two nights we sat up expecting the tent to be blown down. On the night of the 11th one of the guy ropes gave way and the tent was instantly carried away by the wind.

On the 12th we left camp at 11 a.m. and tacked against a heavy northeast wind, owing to darkness we camped at 4 p.m.; made 5 miles.

On the 16th we left camp at 7.10 a.m. tacked against a northeast wind until 3.30 p.m., camped on north side of Daly bay; made about 15 miles.

On 17th we left camp at 5 a.m. Killed a walrus on a small island near mainland, took some of the meat and cached the remainder, arrived at Fullerton detachment at 6.20 p.m.; ice forming in harbour.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

M. A. JOYCE, *Corpl.*,
In charge of Patrol.

CHURCHILL, September 8, 1910.

APPENDIX F.

REPORT OF CORPORAL M. JOYCE ON PATROL FROM FULLERTON TO WAGER INLET.

CAPE FULLERTON DETACHMENT,
HUDSON'S BAY, May 31, 1910.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
'M' Division Hudson's Bay.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of a patrol made by me from Cape Fullerton to the north side of Wager Inlet and return to Fullerton.

On the morning of February 19, 1910, I left Cape Fullerton Detachment for Wager Inlet; taking with me employed native Bye Bye and eight Police dogs. Natives Joe and Oonjug were going musk ox hunting, and as they were leaving the same day we travelled together. It was my intention to patrol the district in which the natives usually hunt musk oxen, and to do what I could to enforce the laws protecting those animals after March 20.

We left the coast about twenty miles above Yellow Bluff and took a northwesterly course until we arrived at the Wager about 35 miles from the coast. On March 1, we met some natives who informed me that the schooner, owned by the Scotch firm, was wintering on the north side of the Wager Inlet at the place where the owners of the schooner *Era* once had a small trading station. On the morning of March 2, I left natives Bye Bye and Joe seal hunting at the islands above the Norrows and instructed them to put up seal meat for dog feed and oil for the native camps, until my return. Taking Oonjug with me I started for the schooner, arriving there late on the evening of March 3. I found the schooner in a very snug little harbour. Mr. Cleveland, who is in charge of the schooner, made me very welcome. I was informed by him that he had been instructed by his employers to send the natives musk ox hunting, this he had done, some of the natives were left at Repulse Bay last fall and were instructed to hunt between that place and the Wager Inlet, others were sent from the Wager during February. Mr. Cleveland said he had instructed the natives to be at the schooner again by the last of March, as he had other work for them to do. Since my return to Fullerton and before writing this report, I have been informed by natives that only one musk ox had been killed, and that all the natives except two had returned to the schooner. The natives claim that the wolves are becoming so numerous in the vicinity of the Wager, that they are killing and driving the musk oxen away from that part of the country. Mr. Cleveland claims, that within two days travel from where the shooner was wintering that wolves are frequently seen in packs of from one hundred to one thousand strong.

From what I could learn from Mr. Cleveland and the natives it would have been useless to patrol inland, as the natives who were musk ox hunting were scattered over such a large area, that there was small hope of finding any of them, and as I did not wish to be away from the detachment too long, I decided to return at once.

Native Bye Bye wished to go with the other two natives musk ox hunting, and as he found two natives who were willing to accompany me to Fullerton, I permitted him to go.

I remained at the schooner and rested the dogs for two days. On the morning of March 6, I left the schooner and arrived at the Igloos on the night of the 7th.

On the 8th I left the Igloos, in company with natives Sue-pe-nuck and Pelacap-sie and started for Fullerton, we only made about ten miles and were then compelled to camp owing to a heavy snow storm and strong head wind. On the morning of the 9th, we missed one of our best dogs, but it was so stormy we could not leave the Igloo to look for it. We spent the 10th, 11th and 12th looking for this dog, on the 13th we took to the land and travelled in a southeasterly direction until the night of the 14th. On the 15th, 16th and 17th we were compelled to remain in the Igloo owing to a blinding snow storm. On the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st, we travelled in an almost southeasterly direction, but the country was so broken that we made very poor time. On the 22nd and 23rd I was compelled to lay over as one of the natives was badly snow blind. On the 24th we came to the coast at Yellow Bluff and camped for the night. On 25th and 26th we travelled all day and arrived at Cape Fullerton at 4 p.m. on March 26.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

M. A. JOYCE, *Corpl.*,
In charge of Detachment.

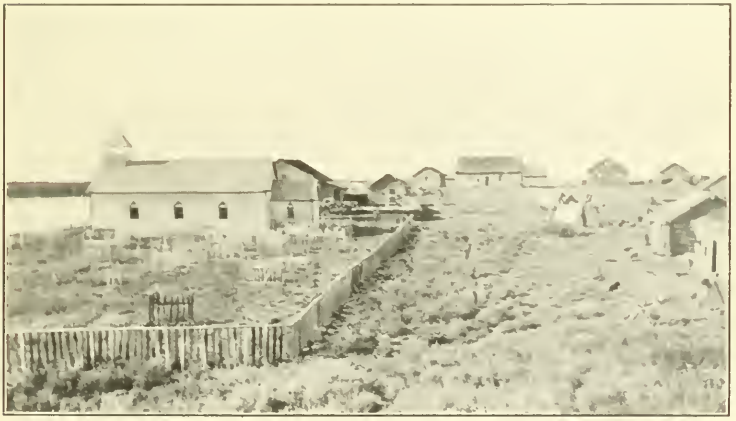
Police Post and Settlement, Herschel Island.

Yearly arrival Hudson Bay Co. steamer at Fort Macpherson, N. W. T.

Floe Ice in the Arctic.

LaPierre House. Indians arriving with pack dogs at Fort Macpherson.

Police and Native Whaleboats in Shelter, Shingle Point, Arctic Coast.



Fort Macpherson, N. W. T.

Eskimo on board whaler to trade.

An Arctic steam whaler, the "Kariuk".